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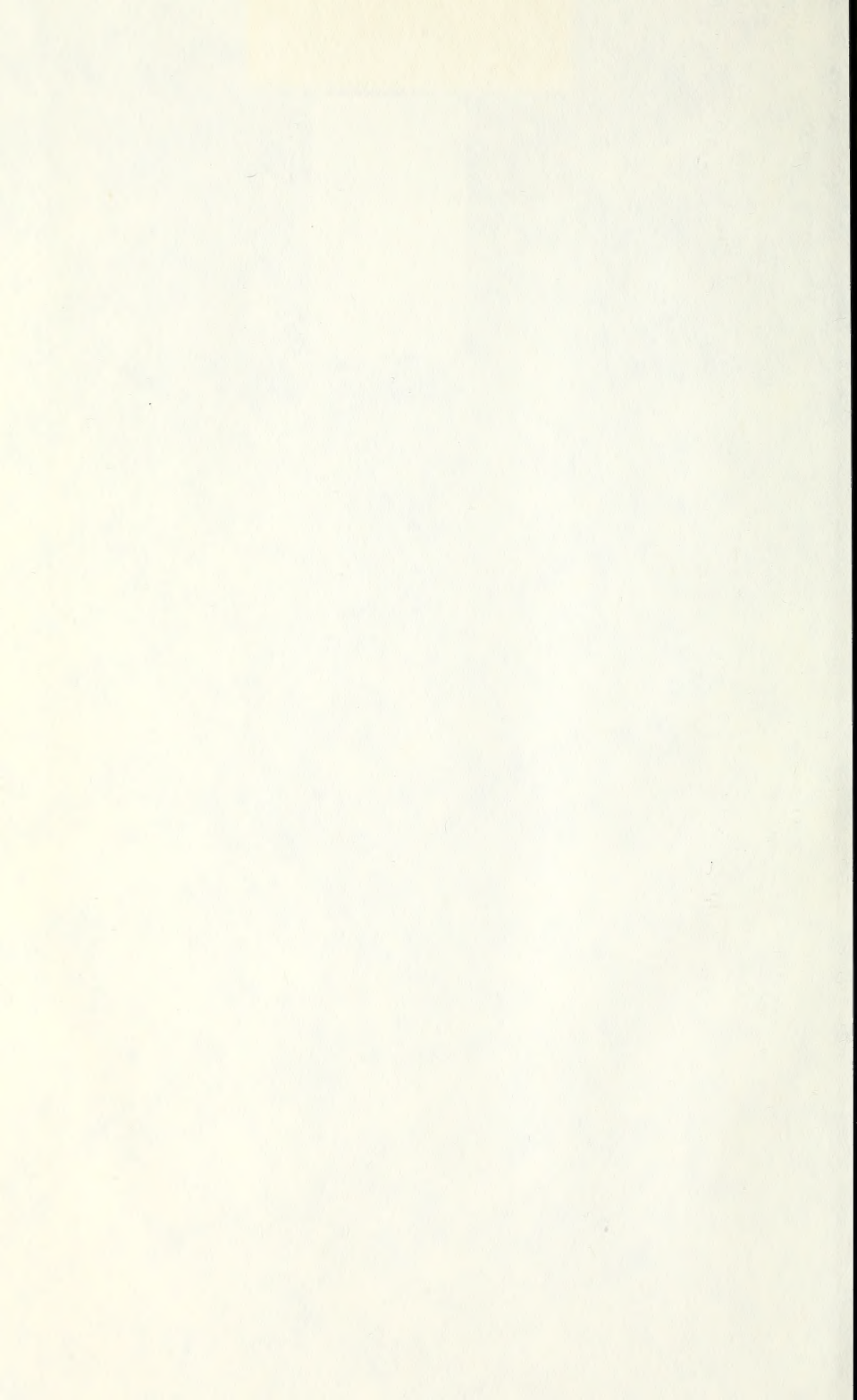
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THE
NEW-ENGLAND
Historical and Genealogical Register.

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FOR THE YEAR 1875.

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Subscriptions, and other business communications relating to the REGISTER, should be sent to JOHN WARD DEAN, 18 Somerset Street, Boston.

The next (October) number of the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER will be devoted to a history of the Centennial Celebrations of the current year in New-England.


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 The Contents of this Number of the Register have been published in a separate volume, entitled "CENTENNIAL ORATIONS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE OPENING EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; WITH OTHER PROCEEDINGS. 1874—1875;" with a portrait of Joseph Warren. The edition is limited to 250 copies. Price, in paper covers, \$1.50; in muslin, \$2.00.

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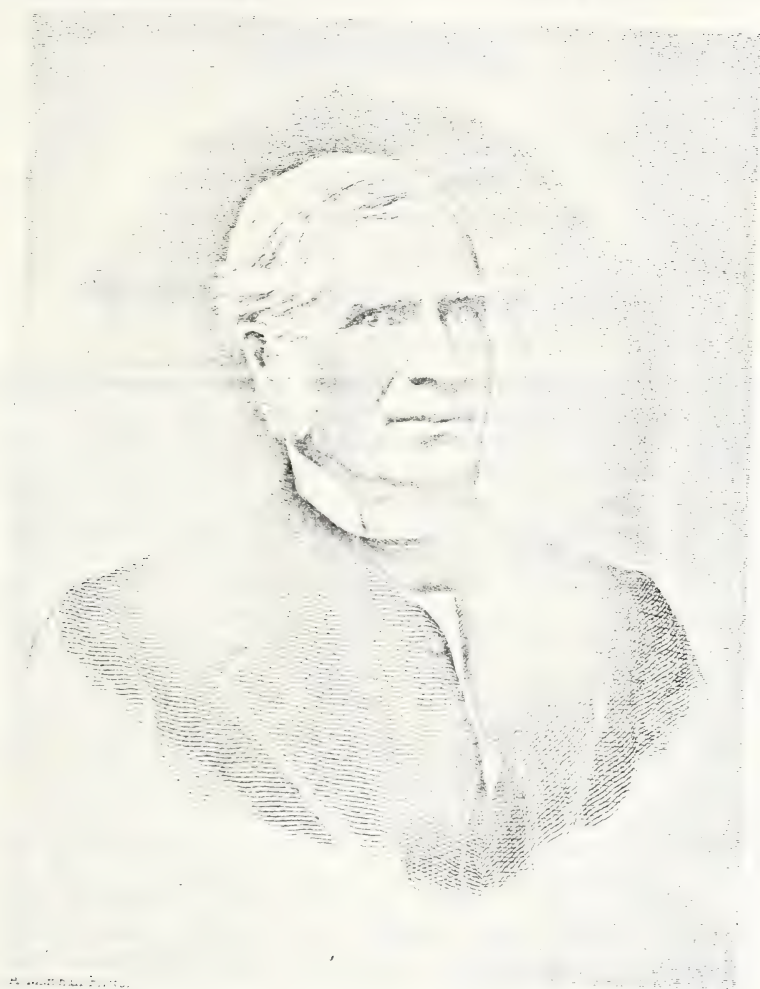
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Geo. D. Upton

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1875.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE BRUCE UPTON.¹

By WALTER ALLEN, of Newton.

THE late Hon. George Bruce Upton, who died in Boston on the first day of July, 1874, was born in Eastport, Maine, on the 11th day of October, 1804. He had nearly completed the "three-score years and ten," allotted as the term of useful human life, and none who knew what industry had characterized all his years from early youth questioned that he had done a strong man's full share of work.

The phrase "gathered to his fathers" has in his case a fine significance, for he was descended from a race distinguished in many generations for qualities that shone forth in his life with uncommon brightness. He was in the sixth generation from that John Upton who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, probably a pennyless prisoner banished by Cromwell, and died in 1699, possessed of broad farms in Middlesex county, then as now a prosperous and well cultivated section of the state. There is no record by which it can be certainly known from what race he was sprung, but the family tradition is that both he and his wife were Scotch people. There is evidence that he possessed the thrifty trait that is commonly supposed to inhere in Scotchmen. At all events, towards the close of the year 1658 he began purchasing land in Salem village (subsequently Danvers, now Peabody), and the deed of conveyance mentions that he was "sometime of Hammer-smith," a name given to certain iron works and the village clustered about them within the bounds of the present town of Saugus. Eight years later he purchased about 500 acres of land in Reading, at which place he afterwards resided until his death, which occurred

¹ The writer of this memoir acknowledges his indebtedness for the particulars of Mr. Upton's life to "The Upton Memorial," prepared by John Adams Vinton; to "A History of the Law, the Courts and the Lawyers of Maine" by William Willis; to the volume entitled "Boston Past and Present," and to Mr. George Bruce Upton.

on the 11th July, 1699. The deeds recorded show that he was a frequent purchaser of land during his life. At his death he owned more than a thousand acres in different parcels, valued in the inventory at £813 5s. His personal estate was valued at £167 19s. 6d., including a "negro boy, thirteen years old, £30"; "2 feather beds, 20 pairs of sheets and table linen £21"; and "9 platters, 7 basins, 7 porringers, 2 plates, 1 flagon, 2 cups, 2 quart pots, all of pewter, £3 16." Not an article of silver plate or crockery or glass was possessed by this prosperous farmer. John and Eleanor Upton had fourteen children, of whom six sons and two daughters were living at his decease. By his will he apportioned his landed estate to his sons, and, it appears, desired it should always remain in the family, for the tenth item of his will is as follows:

"My will is y^t the severall parts and parcellls of Land and medow as they are above given and bequeathed shall be and remain a true heireship to their severall children lawfully begotten from generation to generation forever, so that my sounes John Upton, James Upton, Willia^m Upton, Samuel Upton, Ezekiel Upton, and Joseph Upton nor their children shall not sell or give or in any way dispose of the the (*sic*) same without it be to and among them."

This provision of the will has not of course been fulfilled to the letter, but it availed to keep the family together longer than is usually the case in this country.¹

George B. Upton was descended from the fifth son, Samuel (b. October, 1664, married Abigail Frost), to whom with his brother William, sixteen months older, the Salem farm and the negro boy were bequeathed. What they inherited they held and enjoyed in common until 1708, when the farm was divided by running a straight line through it: but this division of property seems not to have been on account of any disagreement, for, although each married and there were ten children born to each, most of whom survived their parents, they lived in one house all their days, at least fifty years. They bought and sold land together, and were taxed together, and taxed alike in both the parish and town books. They sat together in the meeting-house, and their wives sat together. They held their negro servant together, and together manumitted him in 1717. After this incontestable evidence that they had been lovely in their lives, it is just to add that in death they were not long divided. Both before death made a transfer of their property to their sons in order more effectually to carry out their father's purpose of an entail. The property thus conveyed by Samuel has been kept in the line of his descendants to the present generation.

Amos, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the fourth son of Samuel. The date of his birth is not known, but he was

¹ Mr. George B. Upton traced his ancestry back through different branches to the following early settlers of New-England:—John Upton, 1651; George Bruce, 1650; John Putnam, 1634; Henrie Sampson, who came in the Mayflower, 1620; William Clark, 1631; Daniel Lovett, 1640; Richard Hutchinson, of Salem, 1634.

baptized in Danvers, October 20, 1717. He married Sarah Bickford, of Salem town. The house in which he lived in North Reading is still standing and occupied by one of his descendants. He is described as "a man of great energy and stern puritan principles," and "Deacon Amos Upton" was known and respected in all that region. His widow survived him thirty-eight years, dying in North Reading in 1818, being within four months of one hundred years old. She remembered having seen and talked with people who were living in this country previous to 1650. Mr. Upton used frequently to speak of the fact that he had talked with a person who had talked with persons who lived in Massachusetts before 1650.

Benjamin, the second son of Amos, spent his life in North Reading, where he was born May 7, 1745. He married Rebecca, a granddaughter of the Rev. Daniel Putnam, first minister of the parish of North Reading. He was a man of respected character and much influence, who delighted especially in discussion of theology, "holding the doctrines of the Westminster Catechism in their fullest extent, with an ardor which nothing could quench and with a firmness which nothing could abate." He was much employed in the public affairs of his neighborhood, held several honorable local offices and represented the town in the legislature.

His second son was named Daniel Putnam Upton, born August 12, 1775, and graduated at Harvard College in that distinguished class of 1797, of which the venerable Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, is the sole survivor. He became a lawyer, being admitted to the bar of the court of common pleas in Machias, Me., in the year 1800. He had pursued his law studies in that remote town with Phineas Bruce, Esq., whose sister, Hannah Bruce, of Mendon, Mass., he married in 1801. Why Mr. Upton went to Machias instead of Boston to study, is not certainly known. It was a step at variance with the trait of attachment to the locality of home that seems to have been unusually prominent in the family, certainly in this branch of it. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he settled in Eastport, a town of but 550 inhabitants, situated on an island, between which and Machias, the county seat, where but one court a year was held, there was an untracked forest, the only communication being by water. He was admitted to the supreme court in 1803, and commissioned a justice of the peace in 1804. Two children were born to him here, Daniel Putnam in 1803, and George Bruce on the 11th of October, 1804. Having contracted a pulmonary disease he returned to his father's house in Reading, and died there on the last day of the year 1805. In William Willis's "History of the Law, the Courts and the Lawyers of Maine," it is said of him: "Early death deprived the profession of a member, who, under more favorable auspices, would have been its ornament and a valuable acquisition to the State." His widow, who was his senior by seven years, never married again, but lived respected and

honored for more than fifty years, cherishing his memory with unaffected tenderness. She was a woman of extraordinary natural gifts conscientiously cultivated, whose death was sincerely lamented by a wide circle of friends who knew and loved her.

Of such an ancestry was George B. Upton sprung. If it could be said of him that in his character and life he reflected no discredit upon it, that would be honorable praise. But he did more than this. He exalted the name and the virtues that he inherited. He had the industry and thrifty habit of the Scotch John, but they ministered to a liberal disposition. He had the love of his kin, which was characteristic of Samuel; and the respect of human rights which led Samuel and his brother to free their slave while it was yet lawful to hold him, was manifested in his descendant by a cordial support of the policy which brought about the emancipation of a race. He was not inferior to deacon Amos in energy of character and resolute adherence to convictions. Though less fond than his grandfather, Benjamin Upton, of theological debate, he was not less firm in his religious faith, and on a wider stage exhibited a similar aptitude for public affairs. His father had a fine mind, trained by a liberal education, and acquired in his very brief professional career the reputation of "an accurate lawyer." But the son, without the advantage of a collegiate education, became an educated man, thoroughly disciplined by experience and study, full of various knowledge, and able to maintain his cause with credit against adepts in controversy. In him the special talents of a sturdy line were united and developed to a higher degree, producing a man strong, enterprising, honorable and distinguished in a community where the remarkable men are numerous.

After the death of Mr. Upton's father, his mother removed from Eastport to Billerica, Mass., where she lived with her brother, Mr. George Bruce.

This gentleman, a Boston merchant, had acquired a sufficient fortune for those days of moderate wants, and when his sister became a widow, he purchased a house with some land in Billerica, where not only she and her two boys, but his aged mother, his maiden sister, and an orphan niece, found a happy home. The place was chosen partly on account of its superior academy, then under the direction of Mr. Samuel Whiting, a teacher of high reputation, and partly on account of its cultivated society. Mr. Bruce seems to have been a gentleman whose chief pleasure was in doing good. His home was a seat of social refinement and of a cordial hospitality. Here Mrs. Upton lived with her children until they went away to win their place in the world. She watched over them with an unusual solicitude to form their minds and characters in accordance with high standards, and certainly succeeded in fixing upon them both the impress of her own lofty ideals of rectitude and fidelity. Throughout their lives they owned their debt to her for sound training, nor did they

forget the uncle who gave them a home, of whom the younger often spoke in terms of affectionate gratitude.

At the age of fourteen George was well advanced in preparation for Harvard College, to which his uncle offered to send him; but he declined the privilege, choosing to enter upon a career of business in Boston, and a place was obtained for him with Mr. Thomas Trott Robinson. From that time he required assistance from no one, but he helped many.

His brother at about the same time went to sea, as so many ambitious New-England youth of that generation did. Of his subsequent career it is proper that something should be said in this place. He soon rose by his own merit to the command of a vessel, and for twenty years he was in the service of Enoch Train as captain of Liverpool packets, his last voyage being made in the "Washington Irving." One trait of his character as a seaman procured him great distinction. He was noted for his willingness to incur peril in relieving the shipwrecked. Many crews were rescued from an ocean grave by his instrumentality, and his services of this kind were handsomely recognized by foreign governments. Of him it was said: "He seemed to be the chosen champion of humanity in the highway of the nations. Those in distress whom others pass by, he rescues, no danger appalling, and no selfish considerations deterring him." In unselfish impulses, and active sympathy with the suffering, the brothers were remarkably alike. The humane captain died at the age of forty-six, in his brother's house in Boston.

How long George B. Upton remained with Mr. Robinson is not definitely known. Probably not more than a year, for in 1819 he was with Mr. John Fox, linen draper in Washington street, a man whose reputation for probity and mercantile honor has come down to our day. Nor did he remain with him long, for he left another situation the next year to go to Nantucket, as confidential clerk to the firm of Baker & Barrett, engaged in the dry goods trade. He left Boston in October, 1821. In his new place he was rapidly advanced, and had small reason to regret leaving Boston. A few years later Mr. Baker retired from business altogether, and Mr. Barrett formed a partnership with Mr. Upton, who had then just attained his majority. This connection was continued for twenty years, the junior partner being trusted with the practical management of the business from the beginning. Under the stimulus of responsibility his powers rapidly developed. He was enterprising, sagacious and successful, quick to discover opportunities and prompt to take advantage of them. When the dry goods trade had been made the most of, the firm turned their attention to the purchase and building of ships, not in a small way, for that was foreign to Mr. Upton's nature, but with energy and a disposition to take a leading position. They built some of the finest vessels then afloat, and quickly established a reputation. They engaged in the sperm-whale fishery, and also in

the manufacture of oils and candles. Whatever they did was done in a superior manner, and the result was that not only in Nantucket, but wherever Nantucket goods were sent, Mr. Upton's excellent business qualifications were recognized. But not even prosperity deceived him. He was among the first to detect the signs that the business importance of Nantucket had culminated. Full of capacity for work and eager for new opportunities, he did not fold his hands, blaming his unlucky stars, but bravely determined to try conclusions with fortune in a field where the prizes were larger and the competition fiercer.

This statement of the business in which he was engaged during the twenty-five years of his stay in Nantucket affords no adequate picture of his life there, which was made happy and profitable by many pleasant circumstances. On the 2d of May, 1826, he married Ann Coffin Hussey, of Nantucket. She was, on her mother's side, a granddaughter of captain William Mooers, whose name has passed into history as the first American to display, in a British port, his country's flag of thirteen stripes. In Nantucket seven children of the eight he had were born. But perhaps the best assurance that those years were pleasant ones is found in the respect, confidence and affection with which he inspired all classes of the people. There he began to show forth the generosity of disposition and keen interest in everything that tended to the public welfare, which marked his course to the end. The people conferred on him every honor in their gift. Twice he represented the town in the general court, and was three years senator from the island district. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and in 1844 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay for the presidency. When it was announced that he intended leaving the island, the regret was universal, and to the day of his death those who had known him there were his constant and devoted friends.

He went at first to Manchester, N. H., where he acted as agent in getting the Manchester print works started. This work was successfully accomplished, and the following year he removed to Boston. In Manchester his eighth and last child, a daughter, was born, but gladness and mourning were mingled, for a daughter eight years of age died there.

The year 1846 saw Mr. Upton established in business in the city where he had begun his career nearly thirty years before. He was still a young man, but wise in experience of life, strong, aspiring, and recommended by the prestige of success. All that he required was scope for the exercise of his talents, and this he found in the New-England metropolis which was to be his future home, and which long before he died had learned to respect him as sincerely, and almost as universally, as the people of Nantucket had done, and for the same reasons. Barring a term in the Executive Council during Governor Clifford's administration, and membership of the constitutional convention of 1853, he held no public office.

When he came to Boston he was chosen treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, which had lately been purchased by Boston capitalists. This position he held for eight years, and during all the time took a leading part in the councils concerning the management of the property. This however did not monopolize his energies. He immediately engaged in commerce, and in a short time was deep in schemes for supplying better ships than had yet been built for commercial purposes. The discovery of gold in California, with the consequent demand for swift ships, favored his projects. He built several of the famous clippers of the California trade, among them the "Reindeer," "Staghound," "Bald Eagle," "Romance of the Sea," and "Mastiff." This period, when he was largely interested in railroads, and under heavy pecuniary responsibilities in connection with one of the most important of them, the owner of many ships, and making independent ventures in commerce with the chief trading ports of the world, was undoubtedly one of the busiest in his life: yet a friend who knew him well says that, "owing to that perfect system which governed all his movements, he was ever found ready to do his part in all matters of public interest, and had time reserved for such recreation as was essential to the preservation of health and strength." This period tested his capacity for great affairs, and the manner in which he bore himself fixed his place in the first rank of Boston business men. Thenceforward he was a recognized power, a man whose interest and counsel were welcomed.

In banking, commerce and railroads he continued to have large interest, and his connection with enterprises of many kinds was such as a capitalist who has mastered the secret of conducting various affairs without confusion is accustomed to have. After he came to Boston he formed no partnerships, although constantly associated with others in single transactions. He was always the master of his business, never its drudge, and by promptness, system, fidelity and decision, he so conducted it that he always had a reserve of time and energy for his family, his friends, and the public. His judicial fairness was so generally recognized that he was in frequent request as an arbitrator, particularly in maritime cases, where his knowledge both of vessels and of maritime law was of great service. He was one of the three commissioners appointed by this state and the city of Boston, in 1859, to determine a just equivalent to be paid to the city for the relinquishment of its right to erect buildings on the east side of Arlington street. He was president of the Boston Board of Trade for two years, and a director in several banks and insurance companies.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Upton's peculiar strength of character shone conspicuous. From the beginning to the end of the long struggle he was among the staunchest and most active supporters of the national cause. His years and training made him ineligible for military service, but he provided a personal substitute

in the ranks, and gave his time, his money and his talents freely to help the cause. How intensely earnest he was, all who then lived in Boston know. The state and national governments counted on him always when either service or counsel was needed. When there were mutterings of disaffection in Boston, he joined the Cadets and slept at the state-house. When the calls for recruits came, he rendered most efficient service by stirring speeches at mass meetings, and by contributions of money. The organizations for alleviating the hard lot of the soldier had in him a zealous and liberal supporter. He was instant in season and out of season, in the performance of every patriotic duty, seeming to fear nothing so much as that he might fail to do all that he could. The depredations of the "Alabama" and other rebel cruisers aroused the passion of his indignation to the highest pitch. One of his own ships, the "Nora," fell a victim to the "Alabama," and the sense of a double wrong, public and private, wrought upon him strongly.

When the conditions of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty were made public, he addressed to the senate of the United States a vigorous protest against its ratification, which was presented by Senator Sumner. The protest was the subject of much comment in England, and Earl Russell, in the introduction to a volume of selections from his speeches, disparaged the representations of Mr. Upton whom he characterized as "that stern republican." Earl Russell's words provoked Mr. Upton to writing an open letter to his lordship, the boldness and pungency of which were universally relished here and vehemently condemned abroad.¹ When the war was over he took great interest in the negotiations relating to indemnity for the outrages on our commerce, and published several articles on the subject, in all of which he seemed more concerned for the vindication of the national honor, and the relief of others, than for his own interests.

In the calamity of fire which destroyed a large part of the business section of Boston in 1872, he suffered heavy losses, but he was instantly active in the work of inspiring others with confidence and hope. Disregarding his own misfortune he began organizing the work of helping the needy; he was chairman of the relief committee, and a generous contributor to the funds it disbursed. His example and words of cheer were influential in those days of doubt, and did much to steady the faith of all in the speedy restoration of the city's prosperity.

A trait of Mr. Upton's character that cannot pass without special consideration in any memoir was his sincere and constant humanity. His heart was tender to the cry of suffering, his hand open to all who deserved assistance, his word never withheld from those who needed encouragement. He was especially interested in the welfare

¹ The letter, which is a fine illustration of Mr. Upton's temper of intolerance towards false pretence, and of the force with which he would maintain his judgment, is appended to this sketch.

of seamen, and throughout his life was active in efforts to ameliorate the conditions of their perilous service. His ships were frequently instrumental in rescuing shipwrecked crews, nor did he grudge the time lost in such service. When the British government offered to compensate him for the cost of saving its subjects, he declined to be rewarded for a deed of common humanity. He was among the first to advocate a watch aloft to discover ships in distress, and he urged on Congress measures for the benefit of ship-wrecked mariners. The number of "Old and New" for May, 1874, contained an article on this subject, which was among the last productions of his pen concerning public questions. When the project of founding a National Sailors' Home was started by the ladies of Charlestown and Boston, during the war, he labored zealously for its success. He was one of the trustees and their first president. When the completed Home at Quincy was dedicated, he delivered an address which is noticeable for the earnest tribute he therein offers to woman's services in the war: "Whenever the history of the rebellion shall be truly written, the pages which record the love and devotion of woman will be among the purest and brightest, and will shed an undying lustre upon her love of country." The closing sentences of the address were these: "It has been reproachfully said that 'Republics are ungrateful.' If at any time hereafter there should seem to be a cause for the utterance of such a sentiment, it would be found that woman, with her undying love of justice and humanity, had not her true and proper weight in the councils of such governments."

He was also a trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in Quincy, member and vice-president of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, member of the Boston Marine Society, of the Young Men's Christian Union, and of the Mercantile Library Association. It may be said truly, that in each of these he felt a genuine interest that showed itself in practical ways. Nor did his humanity exhaust itself in a regard for classes of sufferers, and corporation work. He was kind towards individuals in distress with a personal kindness, helpful to struggling merit wherever exhibited, thoughtful of others always, and one who grappled friends to his heart with hooks of steel. His benevolence was more than a duty, it was a delight.

The accompanying portrait will give to those who never saw Mr. Upton a fair idea of his personal aspect. Intelligence, resolution, alertness and geniality were blended in the expression of his countenance. He was of commanding presence, and had the direct address of a man of affairs. Work was a pleasure to him, but he never worked frivolously. He knew better than to mingle business and pastime. He enjoyed a good story and could tell one happily. He was also very fond of poetry and pictures. A tour in Europe made in 1856-7 afforded him great satisfaction. His favorite recreation was forest sport, and annually in the fall for many years he went to Naushon for a season of recreation with rod and gun. Deer-hunt-

ing was the sport in which he took most delight, and he was very successful in it. During the summer he spent as much time as possible at his summer house on the Beverly shore. From the time when he came to Boston from Nantucket, he worshipped regularly at King's Chapel, of which he was for many years a warden. From his pew he was almost never absent on Sunday unless out of town. In business habits he was the soul of punctuality.

He had a way of dismissing from his mind things accomplished as of no further consequence. He attacked the duties of each day with as much ardor as if his reputation was to be made by the manner in which he acquitted himself. He had so little pride in the articles he published in newspapers, and in his speeches that were reported, that he took no pains to preserve them. If they produced the effect he wished for, he was satisfied. He had an honorable family pride, and was largely instrumental in procuring the preparation and publication, in handsome style, of "The Upton Memorial." He was a life member, and at the time of his death a vice-president of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. The key-note of his life was respect for the right. To this his whole being was attuned, and wrong made discord in his soul. Truth, justice and charity he revered; fraud and vanity he hated. His life was thus seen to conform to the noble standard of honor. When he discovered what no one else knew, that his friend Edward Everett was elected governor only by a mistake in the count, and that in truth he was defeated, it was characteristic of him to insist that the truth must be declared.

The cause of Mr. Upton's death was internal cancer, baffling all the skill of physicians. His last days were calmly spent. For him death had no terrors. He had served the truth in love of God and his fellow men. To his family and friends who were near he spoke affectionate parting words, much as one who is about to go away for a long absence might do. To those who were at a distance he sent kind messages, writing several such letters with his own hand while confined to his bed.

One of them was written to the gentlemen who had for many years been his legal advisers in New-York city, and has already been published. Since it reveals in peculiar force the calm thoughtfulness with which he approached the end of his career, and the strength of his attachment to those whom he respected, it may fitly conclude this memoir.

Boston, June 23, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIENDS;

After so many years of friendly and intimate associations, it occurs to me that, as I am drawing near the banks of the great river, which for the time being will separate us, a friendly recognition upon my part would not be unsatisfactory, and so I bid you both a gentle good-by.

GEO. B. UPTON.

[LETTER FROM MR. UPTON TO EARL RUSSELL.]

Boston (U. S. A.), March 23, 1870.

TO THE RT. HON. EARL RUSSELL.

SIR :—My attention has been called to the “introduction” in the selections from your speeches and despatches, recently published, in which you do me the honor of referring to my petition to the Senate of the United States, in relation to the Pirate Alabama and her kindred consorts, in which I characterize her and them as being “British built, British manned and British armed, and by vessels and armaments which left British ports under the protection of the British flag, and burnt American shipping upon the high seas, without taking them into port for condemnation, and without any action being taken on the part of the said British Government, when these atrocities were laid before it, to prevent the same; but, on the contrary, these pirates were everywhere received with rejoicing when visiting British ports, and when the notorious builder of one of them boasted of the same in the British Parliament, of which he was a member, he was received with cheers and expressions of satisfaction.”

You then proceed to “examine these statements one by one.”

They were as I averred, “British built.” This you admit to be true.

I next asserted that they were “British manned.” This you aver “is only true in part.” You proceed to say, “in point of fact, the vessels were manned by crews consisting mainly of American officers and American men.”

I take issue with you upon this “point of fact.”

From evidence derived from the prisoners taken when the Alabama was sunk, I find that more than three-quarters of all the persons on board the ship when she left the Mersey were British subjects, and of them John Neil, John Emory and Peter Hughes belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve—and of the whole crew at the time of the capture by the Kearsarge, between 80 and 90 per cent. were subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen, and that W. Crawford, Brent Johnson, Wm. Nevins and Wm. Hearn belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve. I repeat then that when the Alabama left British ports, she was substantially a *British manned vessel*, and that she so *continued to be* until her destruction, and that the evidence upon that subject is conclusive.

My next averment is that the captures of American property were made “by British armed vessels, by vessels and armament which left British ports, under the protection of the British flag.”

To this you are pleased to reply, that “there is much unfounded assertion here.” You then proceed to say, “the vessels were unarmed vessels, and the Alabama, when in an unarmed state, left a British port, without any clearance, with no British protection, to go into other ports under foreign jurisdiction, where the British flag gave no more protection than the flag of the United States.”

I regret to hear a Statesman of your varied learning and experience make such a denial of the charge I have made. It must be known to you that in building a war steamer, a part of the armament is built and constructed with the vessel. The magazine and shell-room, the flood cocks, the port sills, the pivot and breeching bolts, are as much a part of the armament as the guns themselves. All these the Alabama had; but, more than this, she did, according to the evidence, which is perfectly accessible to you, receive, while lying in British water, in Lynas Bay, ammunition and a por-

tion of her other armament. I consider, these being the facts in the case, facts too which are, or ought to be, well known to you, that it is only an attempt to impose upon ignorance to say that the Alabama left a *British port* in an unarmed state.

My next assertion is that "these vessels burnt American ships without taking them into port for condemnation." This you admit to be quite true.

The next assertion I made was, "that no action was taken by the said British Government when these atrocities were laid before it to prevent the same." This you say requires explanation; the conclusion of which seems to be that if the British Government had undertaken to carry out their treaty obligations, "actions for damages would have been brought, and would in all probability have been successful."

I cannot think that you have in the least disturbed the groundwork of my accusation; but, on the contrary, your admissions would seem to place the then existing administration of the Government of Great Britain in a more objectionable light than its worst enemies would desire.

One other matter, you say, "of which Mr. Upton and his countrymen complain, is the reception of the Confederate cruisers in the British Colonial ports." The allegation "that these pirates were received with rejoicing when visiting British ports; and that when the notorious builder of one of them boasted of the same in the British Parliament, of which he was a member, he was received with cheers and expressions of satisfaction," "can hardly be considered a proper matter for diplomatic representation or pecuniary compensation."

In addition to this, you say that "The exuberant utterances of a free nation must be permitted to us by the most zealous advocate of the American claims."

To all this I can only say that as an American claimant, I shall draw my own inferences from these "exuberant utterances."

When Judas betrayed our Saviour, if he had boasted of the deed and received the cheers of the Apostles, Christians would be likely to place the cheerers in the ranks of Judas.

When, therefore, it was well known in the British House of Commons, that a pirate was afloat, that had surreptitiously left British waters, destroying the commerce of a nation with which that government was at profound peace, and when the doings of that pirate received the applause of a portion of that body without rebuke from any quarter, it may eventually be found out that it will require some "diplomatic representation" to relieve the British Government of the odium attached to those cheers.

I have thus gone over the averments of my Protest, and believe the general grounds thereof are unshaken by your representation. An individual who sees the result of his labor ruthlessly destroyed, is not apt to carefully cull language for a dainty expression of his wrongs. In something of this spirit I have, perhaps, written. My desires however are for peace,—but it must be such an one as springs from a disposition on the one part to make due reparation for wrong, and on the other, to make no unreasonable demands to prevent such a consummation.

In this communication I have confined myself to the wrongs committed by the Alabama. I need not add here that the evidence in regard to the nationality of other British vessels and their illegal acts in consequence thereof, is quite as conclusive.

I am Sir, your obed't servant,

GEORGE B. UPTON.

DIARY OF DR. EZRA GREEN,

SURGEON DURING THE CREISE OF THE CONTINENTAL SHIP OF WAR RANGER,¹ FROM
NOV. 1, 1777, TO SEPT. 27, 1778.

From the original in the possession of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society.
With Notes by Commodore GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N.

A FEW words in respect to the diary of my father, Dr. Ezra Green, which I am quite sure he never suspected would appear in print before the public eye, may be necessary.

When quite a lad I was, out of curiosity, rummaging over an upper chamber closet, where in promiscuous order were odd volumes,—school books, speeches, sermons, &c.,—when this unpretentious pamphlet turned up in marbled paper-cover. All the particulars of it I had heard my father frequently recount, and hence did not at that early age appreciate its value, and so I gave it to my cousin James D. Green, who, after preserving it with scrupulous care for more than sixty years, has deposited it in the library of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, together with important authentic remarks relative to his and my father's progenitors. There this Diary came under the eye of Commodore George Henry Preble, who requested my permission for its publication in the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, together with such addenda as he might gather of my father's public life during five years service as surgeon in the army and navy during the American revolution. To this request I gave my willing assent, promising as a sequel thereto a memoir of his private life.

WALTER C. GREEN.

Boston, Nov. 16, 1874.

Portsmouth Road, Nov. 1st, 1777. Saturday.—Between the hours of 8 & 9 this morning weigh'd anchor and proceeded to Sea with a moderate breeze, before night lost sight of the American shore.

Sunday, Nov. 2nd.—A very fine morning and a favorable wind, all well on board—except some few who are a little Seasick.

¹ The Ranger 18, was built 1777, on Langdon's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, by order of Congress, under the direction of Colonel James Hackett.

On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress *Resolved*, That Capt. John Paul Jones be appointed to command the ship Ranger, and under date Philadelphia, June 18, 1777, the marine committee write to him, "You are appointed to the command of the Ranger, lately built at Portsmouth. Col. Whipple, the bearer of this, carries with him the resolves of Congress appointing you to this command, and authorizing him, Col. Langdon, and you to appoint the other commissioned as well as warrant officers necessary for this ship, and he has with him blank commissions and warrants for this purpose."

Though great diligence was used by Jones in equipping the Ranger, she was not ready to proceed on her destination until the middle of October. Twenty-six guns had been provided for the ship, but Jones exercised great judgment in mounting only eighteen on her, as he considered from her size and slight construction, that she would be more serviceable with eighteen than with a greater number. The following extracts from his letter to the marine committee, dated Oct. 29, 1777, two days before sailing, gives a lively idea of the difficulties he had to contend with, and the poverty of our resources. "With all my industry I could not get a single suit of sails completed until the 20th current. Since that time winds and weather have laid me under the necessity of continuing in port. At this time it blows a very heavy gale from the northeast. The ship with difficulty rides it out, with yards and topmasts struck and whole cables ahead. When it clears up I expect the wind from the northwest, and shall not fail to embrace it, although I have not now a spare sail nor materials to make one. Some of those I have are made of hisings. I never before had such disagreeable service to perform, as that which I have now accomplished and of which another will claim the credit as well as the profit. However, in doing my utmost I am sensible that I have done no more than my duty."

Thus imperfectly equipped, having a very good crew, but "only thirty gallons of rum," as Jones laments, for them to drink on the passage, the Ranger sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st of November, 1777.—*Mackenzie's Life of Paul Jones.*

Friday, Nov. 7th.—A strong gale at Northwest which carries us 10 knots.

Thursday, Nov. 13th.—About seven this morning saw a sail on our lee Bow distant about 2 Leagues, gave chase and spoke her about 12 o'clock, a Brig from Carolina bound for Bordeaux with several Tory Passengers on Board, among whom were Hartley the Organist & his wife.

Friday, Nov. 14th.—This Morning at 5 o'clock came up a severe Thunder Storm from the southwest.

Saturday, 15th.—Last evening came on a gale of wind which increas'd till about 3 this morning when it began to abate, in the hight of the gale a sail was seen under our lee Quarter, hove too till she came up, a Schooner from St. Peters bound to Bordeaux.

Sunday, 16th.—A fresh Breeze, and high Sea from the late Gale, about 10 o'clock our tiller Rope broke by which we were in great Danger of the Consequences of the Ship's broaching to.

Wednesday, 19th.—About six this morning saw a Sail under our lee Quarter, gave Chase or rather bore away till we came within about a mile of Her found Her to be a large Ship standing Our course clued up Our Courses and hawl'd Our wind—got ready for Action she standing on her course close to the wind, wore Ship when it was too late, continued the chase till night and lost Her.

Saturday, Nov. 22nd.—At nine o'clock this morning saw a Sail on our weather Beam—little wind; One of Our People fell from the Chains but was saved by a Rope's End handed Him.

Sunday, Nov. 23rd.—Early in the morning saw a Sail supposed to be the same we saw yesterday, came up with and made a Prize of—about 8 o'clock, a Brig laden with fruit and wine from Malaga bound to Yarmouth, Riches Commr.—She is called the Mary—there are no less than six sail in sight at this Time.

Monday, Nov. 24th.—Spoke a Schooner from Malaga bound to Live pool vessel and Cargo owned by a Portugal Merch.

Tuesday, 25th.—Last night spoke a Ship & Snow bound to France,—and are now chasing a vessel under Our lee Bow, at 11 at night came up with & made a Prize of the Brig George from Malaga bound to London laden with fruit and wine, she was commanded by Bulfinch.

Wednesday, 26th.—Early in the morning gave chase to a Brig under our lee Bow, but were obliged to give over Chase on seeing a very large Ship to windward with several other Sail in Company she appeared to be standing athwart us, about 2 she hove too with a Fleet of 13 Sail of Ships & Brigs at 2 Leagues Distance, clewed up Our Courses & stopp'd our Ship's way expecting every minute when she would come down upon us about 4 she stood on her Course, we made sail close to the wind with a design to cut off a Brig which could not keep up with the Convoy, lost her in the night.

Thursday, 27.—A fresh gale from the S. W. in the afternoon

year'd a Barrel of Beef astern for the Brig, Sea running High she carelessly ran upon our Larboard Quarter but did no other Damage than breaking our Driver Boom—at 10 at Night saw several Sail spoke one of them found them all to be Dutch Daugers.

Saturday, 29th.—A very heavy gale, hove too at night in the Bay of Biscay 60 Leagues distant from Land.

Sunday, 30th.—Fine weather and a strong wind in the night hove too and sounded in 80 Fathom water.

Monday, Dec. 1.—Saw Land from mast Head at 10 in the morning, with fine weather,

Tuesday, Dec. 2nd.—Ran in for the Land with a fine moderate Breeze, narrowly escap'd running on a Sand through want of a Pilot and arrived all in good spirits at Peanbeauf on the River Loire and came to anchor in the evening.

Wednesday, 3rd.—Wrote a Letter to Capt. Shackford at L'Orient and inclos'd one to my very good friend Cooper—favour'd by Cap^t. Mutchemore.¹

Friday, Dec. 5th.—The Prize Brig Mary arrived here safe—went to Nantez with Capt. Simpson arriv'd at 9 in the Evening this is a very considerable City distant 10 Leagues from Penbeauf am told there are 12 Parishes in Nantes in one of which are 30,000 Souls.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—Went to the Tragedy but it was to me in an unknown Tongue, was not much pleased or entertained, however the Musick was good.

Sunday, Dec. 7.—Returned to Peanbeauf, and on board the Ranger.

Friday, 13 Feb.—Set sail for Quiberon Bay Mr. Williams & Brother on board, in company with us Brig Independence, anchored in the Bay about six in the Evening, 4 Ships of the Line besides Frigates in the Bay.

Saturday, 14th Feby.—Very Squaly weather, came to Sail at 4 o'clock P. M. saluted the french Admiral & rec'd nine guns in return this is the first salute ever pay'd the American flagg.

Sunday, 15th Feby.—Brig Independence saluted the french Flag which was return'd.²

¹ The letter to his friend Cooper is given in the Memoir.

² Jones, in his letter to the naval committee, dated Feb. 22, 1778, reporting this important recognition of our flag, says:—

"I am happy to have it in my power to congratulate you on my having seen the American flag, for the first time, recognized in the fullest and completest manner by the flag of France. I was off this bay [Quiberon Bay] on the 13th inst., and sent my boat in the next day to know if the Admiral would return my salute. He answered that he would return to me as the senior continental officer in Europe, the same salute as he was authorized to return to an Admiral of Holland, or any other republic, which was four guns less than the salute given. I hesitated at this, for I had demanded gun for gun.

"Therefore I anchored in the entrance of the Bay at a distance from the French fleet; but after a very particular inquiry, on the 14th, finding that he really told the truth, I was induced to accept his offer, the more as it was an acknowledgment of American Independence.

"The wind being contrary and blowing hard, it was after sunset before the Ranger was near enough to salute La Motte Piquet with thirteen guns, which he returned with nine. However, to put the matter beyond a doubt, I did not suffer the Independence to salute until the next morning, when I sent word to the Admiral that I would sail through his fleet in the Brig and would salute him in open day. He was exceedingly pleasant, and returned the compliment also with nine guns."

Wednesday, 25th Feb'y.—Fleet got underway and left us at anchor contrary to Expectations, about 12 O'clock it being very windy we came to sail, ran out of the Bay without a Pilot, attempted to the Northward of Belisle, but did not succeed, put back hoping to run into the Bay again, but could not weather the Rocks. in the midst of our Trouble having narrowly escap'd over setting the Ship, were alarm'd with the cry of Fire—after all our endeavours to procure a Pilot were in vain, & night coming on, bore away and ran out to the Leward of the Island, very squally still.

Thursday, 26.—Arrived in Quiberow-Bay again the Evening after a short but very tedious & unprofitable Cruise.

Tuesday, March 3rd.—Weigh'd anchor and came to Sail in fine weather & smooth water, sail'd along the Coast about 25 Leagues and came to anchor in a small Bay near a small village called Benodett, had a curious Adventure with a french Pilot who came on Board to pilot the Ship but would not be compell'd to take charge of her.

Thursday, March 5th.—Went with Joseph Ratcliff to Pontlably and procured good lodgings for Him supposing the Eruption (which came out last night) to be Small Pox—we were treated with great respect as we were Americans, were waited on near half a mile to the Boat and on parting gave them 3 Cheers which was answered with vive Le Congres.

Friday, March 6th.—This morning (being fine weather) came to sail, in the morning went through of Passage Duroi; saw a large Ship to the leward which we thought was a Frigate & the same we saw yesterday: She fail'd in attempting to get through the Passage and stood off.

Saturday, March 7th.—Came to anchor in Baldavids Bay not far from the River of Brest.

Sunday, March 8th.—Weigh'd and beat up towards Brest came too in Camaritt's Bay 4 Leagues from Brest.

[At Brest] *Tuesday, March 10th.*—Last night eight of our People took the Cutter and went on shore and ran off leaving the Boat on the Rocks.

Friday, March 13th.—Seven of eight Deserters were bro't back under guard & confined in Irons.

Saturday, 14th March.—Went to Brest with Capt. Jones & Lt. Simpson; had a slight view of the Fortifications, Shipping, and Dock-Yards—return'd in the Evening.

Sunday, 15th.—I had the pleasure of entertaining the Commissaries Lady & two Sisters on Board the Ranger.

Wednesday, 18th.—Last night died after a lingering Illness for more than three weeks Will^m Reading—His remains were decently interr'd about 11 o'clock A.M.—P.M. the Ladies came to pay Capt. Jones a visit as he was absent when they pay'd us the first Visit.

Monday, 23rd March.—Got under way and ran up to Brest;

saluted the Admiral, rec'd the news of L^d. Stormont's having left Paris on receiving a copy of the Treaty with America.

Thursday, 2nd April.—Got up anchor pay'd the french flagg another Salute rec'd. 11 for 13—One of our Seamen narrowly escap'd drowning; when the Ship was coming to sail was turned off from the Spritsail Yard the Ship went over Him, but He was luckily taken up by the Man who was in the Cutter which was veard astern arriv'd at Camaritt about 5 O'clock P.M. and came to anchor.

Friday, 3rd April.—Our Ship being laid on Shore for cleaning I went with our Pilot & L^t. Wallingsford to take a view of the New Fort which is building on an Eminence at the distance of three miles from Camaritt.

Sunday, 5 April.—Attempted to get out to sea with the Fortuna of 36 guns but were oblig'd to return to Brest.

Wednesday, 8th.—Made a second Attempt to get out & fail'd.

Friday, 10th.—About 5 O'clock P.M. came to Sail in Company with the Frigate [Fortuna]—were detained by the Cutter which was sent after Sand to Camaritt.

*Saturday, 12th.*¹—Fine weather but no Convoy to be seen, about 10 in the morning saw a sail to windward which prov'd quite contrary to our fears to be the Fortuna—we were all ready for action when she came alongside of us.

Monday, 14th.—Our Convoy left us, sooner than Capt. Jones Expected which He resented but could not prevent.

Tuesday, 15 April.—Early in the morning saw a Brig under our Lee Bow, about 8 o'clock spoke her: from Ostend to Galway laden with Flaxseed took the People their Baggage &c. on board scuttled and left Her.²

Wednesday, 16th.—Made some part of Ireland in the morning suppos'd to be the high Land of Dungarvin.

Thursday 17th.—Saw a Ship in the afternoon under our lee Bow, at Sun's setting spoke Her—a Ship of about 350 Tons from London for Dublin laden with Hemp Iron Porter &c &c. ordered her to Brest.³

Saturday, 19th.—Made a warm attempt to take a Cutter mounting 8 Guns, she slipped through Our Fingers, had the Captain have permitted the Marines to fire on them when they first came under our lee Quarter might have taken Her with great Ease.

Sunday, 20th.—In the morning near the Isle of Man sunk a schooner laden with Barley & Oats about 60 Tons burthen from

¹ Saturday was the 11th April, 1778. From this entry to that on Friday the 24th, there is a discrepancy of one day between the day of the week and the month. J. W. D.

² Jones, in his report to the American commissioners, written on the 27th of May, from Brest, says: "On the 14th I took a Brigantine between Scilly and Cape Clear, bound for Ostend, with a cargo of flaxseed for Ireland, sunk her, and proceeded into St. George's Channel."

³ Jones calls this ship the Lord Chatham, and says that she was captured almost within sight of her port.

some part of Scotland, in the Evening sunk a Sloop in ballast from Ireland.¹

Monday, 21st.—Bore down for Belfast Loch, took a fishing Boat with 4 Men in sight of a Ship at anchor they informed Us that she was a Man of war of 20 guns; we made sail and stood off about an Hour, when the Capt. ordered the ship to be put about in order to go in and cut her out, but the wind blowing fresh and the people unwilling to undertake it we stood off and on till midnight when the People consenting and the wind having lulled a little we stood into the River but it being somewhat Dark did not drop our Anchor so as to lay her along side, therefore were oblig'd to cut and run out, which we were very lucky in effecting.¹

Tuesday, 22nd.—Stood off and on all Day with a design to make another Trial if the wind lull'd at night there being no signs of more moderate weather wore ship and stood back towards Galway Mull—Our people very much fatigued.

*Wednesday, 23rd.*²—Weather somewhat more moderate & our people a little recruited, Our enterprising Capt. with about 30 men went on shore about 11 P.M. with a Design to fire the Town of Whitehaven.³

¹ Jones says with regard to these affairs: "On the 18th, in Glentine bay, on the south coast of Scotland, I met with a revenue wherry; it being the common practice of these vessels to board merchant ships, the Ranger then having no external appearance of war, it was expected that this rover would come alongside. I was, however, mistaken; for though the men were at their quarters, yet this vessel outsailed the Ranger, and got clear in spite of a severe cannonade.

"The next morning (19th) off the Mull of Galloway, I found myself so near a Scotch Coasting Schooner, loaded with barley, that I could not avoid sinking her. Understanding that there were ten or twelve sd. of merchant ships, besides a Tender brigantine with a number of impressed men on board, at anchor in Lochran in Scotland, I thought this enterprise worthy my attention; but the wind, which at the first would have served equally well to sail in or out of the Loch, shifted in a hard squall, so as to blow almost directly in, with an appearance of bad weather. I was therefore obliged to abandon my project.

"Seeing a cutter off the lee bow steering for the Clyde, I gave chase, in hopes of cutting her off; but finding my endeavors ineffectual, I pursued no further than the Rock of Ailson. In the evening I fell in with a sloop from Dublin, which I sunk."

² Jones in his report says: "The 21st, being near Carrickfergus, a fishing boat came off which I detained. I saw a ship at anchor in the road, which I was informed by the fishermen was the British ship of war Drake, of twenty guns. I determined to attack her in the night; my plan was to overlay her cable, and to fall upon her bow, so as to have all her decks open and exposed to our musquetry, &c.; at the same time, it was my intention to have secured the enemy by grapplings, so that, had they cut their cables, they would not have attained any advantage. The wind was high, and unfortunately the anchor was not let go as soon as the order was given, so that the Ranger was brought to upon the enemy's quarters at the distance of half a cable's length. We had made no warlike appearance, of course had given no alarm; this determined me to cut immediately, which might appear as if the cable had parted, and at the same time enable me, after making a tack out of the Loch, to return with the same prospect of advantage which I had at first. I was however prevented from returning, as I with difficulty weathered the light-house on the lee-side of the Loch, and as the gale increased. The weather now became so very stormy and severe, and the sea ran so high, that I was obliged to take shelter under the south shore of Scotland."

³ Jones's account of this important affair is as follows:—

"The 22d introduced fair weather, though the three kingdoms were, as far as the eye could reach, covered with snow. I now resolved once more to attempt Whitehaven; but the wind became very light, so that the ship would not in proper time approach so near as I had intended. At midnight I left the ship with two boats and thirty-one volunteers; when we reached the outer pier the day began to dawn; I would not, however, abandon my enterprise, but de-patched one boat under the direction of Mr. Hill and Lieut. Wallingford, with the necessary combustibles to set fire to the shipping on the north side of the harbor, while I went with the other party to attempt the south side. I was successful in

Thursday, 24th.—After watching the night and all the morning till broad day light in expectation of seeing the smoke of the Town and Shipping (ascend as the smoke of a Furnace) began to fear that Our People had fallen into the Enemies Hands; however about half an hour after sun rise we discovered two small Boats at a great Distance coming out of the Rivers mouth, and clouds of smoke arising from the Shipping, soon after we saw them fire on the Boats from the Shore, but most of the Cannon being spiked up by our People they could do but very little the Boats were soon out of their Reach and came along-side with 3 prisoners for one left behind.

The same Day crossed over to the other side of the Bay to the Mull of Galway Capt. Jones with Lt. Wallingsford and about 12 Men went on shore [at St. Mary's Isle] with design to take L^d. Selkirk, Prisoner. As he was not at Home and no man in the House, for the sake of his Lady & her Company they came off without doing any further Damage than plundering Him

scaling the walls and spiking up all the cannon in the first fort; finding the sentinels shut up in the guard house, they were secured without being hurt. Having fixed sentinels, I now took with me one man only (Mr. Green), and spiked up all the cannon in the southern fort, distant from the others a quarter of a mile.

"On my return from this business, I naturally expected to see the fire of the ships on the north side, as well as to find my own party with every thing in readiness to set fire to the shipping on the south; instead of this, I found the boat under the direction of Mr. Hall and Mr. Wallingford returned, and the party in some confusion, their light having burnt out at the instant when it became necessary. By the strangest fatality, my own party were in the same situation, the candles being all burnt out. The day too came on apace, yet I would by no means retract while any hopes of success remained. Having again placed sentinels, a light was obtained at a house disjoined from the town, and a fire was kindled in the steerage of a large ship, which was surrounded by at least one hundred and fifty others, chiefly from two to four hundred tons burden, and lying side by side, aground unsurrounded by the water. There were, besides, from seventy to a hundred large ships on the north arm of the harbor, aground clear of the water, and divided from the rest only by a stone pier of a ship's height. I should (would) have kindled fires in other places if the time had permitted; as it did not, our care was to prevent the one kindled from being easily extinguished. After some search, a barrel of tar was found, and poured into the flames, which now ascended from all the hatchways. The inhabitants began to appear in thousands, and individuals ran hastily towards us. I stood between them and the ship on fire, with a pistol in my hand, and ordered them to retire, which they did with precipitation. The flames had already caught in the rigging, and began to ascend the mainmast; the sun was a full hour's march above the horizon, and as sleep no longer ruled the world, it was time to retire. We re-embarked without opposition, having released a number of prisoners, as our boats could not carry them. After all my people had embarked, I stood upon the pier for a considerable space, yet no person advanced; I saw all the eminences around the town covered with the amazed inhabitants.

"When we had rowed to a considerable distance from the shore, the English began to run in vast numbers to their forts; their disappointments may easily be imagined when they found, I suppose, at least thirty heavy cannon rendered useless. At length, however, they began to fire, having, as I apprehend, either brought down ship's guns, or used one or two cannon which lay on the beach at the foot of the walls, dismounted, and which had not been spiked. They fired with no direction, and the shot falling short of the boats, instead of doing us any damage afforded some diversion; which my people could not help showing, by discharging their pistols, &c. in return of the salute. Had it been possible to have landed a few hours sooner, my success would have been complete. Not a single ship, out of more than two hundred, could possibly have escaped, and all the world would not have been able to save the town. What was done, however, is sufficient to show, that not all their boasted navy can protect their own coasts; and that the scenes of distress, which they have occasioned in America, may soon be brought home to their own door. One of my people was missing; and must, I fear, have fallen into the enemy's hands after our departure. I was pleased that in this business we neither killed or wounded any person. I brought off three prisoners as a *sample*."

In a memorial to congress Jones says, "His first object was to secure an exchange of prisoners in Europe, and his second to put an end, by one good fire in England, of shipping, to all the burnings in America," and he expresses the opinion, that had his officers in

of Plate to the amount of (as near as I can judge) 160lb. weight of Silver.¹

Friday, 24th.—Early in the morning our Capt. proposed making a second attempt to cut out the Ship in Caracfergus, which was now within a small Distance, the People both officers & men discover'd great unwillingness to make the attempt. Capt. Jones notwithstanding declar'd publicly his determination to go in, in short it seem'd impossible to avoid it for the Tide & what little wind there was, had

the Providence and Alfred been with him in the Ranger, two hundred and fifty to three hundred large ships at Whitehaven would have been laid in ashes. In the Ranger's log-book the man left on shore is named David Smith, and it was thought he remained on shore voluntarily, and that under the name of Freeman, he gave information at several houses that fire had been set to the ships.

¹ *The attempted Seizure of the Earl of Selkirk, &c.*—On the 8th of May following, Jones wrote from Brest to the Countess of Selkirk, with regard to the taking of this plate, that he was obliged to countermand while he did not approve of the act, and thus expresses the object of the expedition.

"Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with the King, and esteeming as I do his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of a hopeless captivity, when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war," and "it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected. When I was informed, by some men whom I met at the landing, that his Lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the Island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent, observing that, in America, no delicacy was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property—setting fire not only to towns, and to the houses of the rich, without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch cows of the poor and helpless, at the approach of an inclement winter. That party had been with me the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance, therefore, was their due. I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and at the same time do your ladyship the least injury. I charged two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt anything about it,—to treat you, Madam, with the utmost respect, to accept of the plate which was offered, and to come away without making a search, or demanding any thing else.

"I am induced to believe I was punctually obeyed; since I am informed, that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men; and when the plate is sold I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings by restoring it to you, by such conveyance as you shall please to direct."

Lord Selkirk wrote a letter in reply, intimating that he would accept the return of the plate, if made by order of congress, but not if redeemed by individual generosity. The letter, however, was detained in the general post office, London, and returned to the earl, who requested a gentleman to communicate the cause of its miscarriage and its tenor orally to Dr. Franklin, who at once informed Jones of the substance of the communication. Meanwhile the plate had fallen into the hands of the prize agents, and it was not until the beginning of 1780, and by the purchase of seventeen twentieths of it, that Jones obtained possession of it. When he had succeeded in effecting this object, he wrote again to the Countess of Selkirk; but his voyage to America retarded its delivery until 1781. It was eventually returned in the same condition in which it had been removed, and Lord Selkirk subsequently acknowledged, as the following extracts from his letter to Paul Jones, dated *London, August 4, 1780*, the unwearied pains Jones had taken to secure its restoration.

"I received the letter you wrote to me at the time you sent off my plate, in order for restoring it. Had I known where to direct a letter to you, at the time it arrived in Scotland, I would then have wrote you. * * * Notwithstanding all the precaution you took for the easy and uninterrupted conveyance of the plate, yet it met with considerable delays; first at Calais, next at Dover, then at London; however, it at last arrived at Dumfries, and I dare say quite safe, though as yet I have not seen it, being then in Edinburgh." "I intended to have put an article in the newspapers about your having returned it * * * and on all occasions both now and formerly, I have done you the justice to tell, that you made an offer of returning the plate very soon after your return to Brest; and although you yourself was not at my house, but remained at the shore with your boat, that yet you had your officers and men in such extraordinary good discipline, that your having given them the strictest orders to behave well, to do no injury of any kind, to make no search, but only to bring off what plate was given them; that in reality they did exactly as ordered, and that not one man offered to stir from his post on the outside of the house, nor entered

imperceptably carry'd us in so far that there was very little chance for an Escape, and now which was about sun-rise we saw the Ship with Her Sails loos'd and had nothing to do but to get ready for Action Our People at the same Time discovering the greatest readiness to engage Her. When she [the Sloop of war Drake] came out at 11 almost Calm about 12 Saw a Boat coming from the Ship which we Decoy'd and took on board a Midshipman & 5 Men; there being a light Breeze of Wind & understanding by the People from the Ship that she was coming Out to us; clung our wind and stood out under easy sail till 4 O'clock, P.M. & hove too for Her, she came up about 6 and hailed after the usual Compliments were pass'd we wore Ship and gave her a whole broad side, without receiving a Shot: the Action continued till 5 minutes after seven very warm when her 2 Commanding Officers being the one Capt. Brurdon killed & the other Lt. Dobbs mortally wounded and about 20 of Her Men disabled and the Ships Rigging Sails &c. very much damaged they were oblig'd to give her up by the wave of the Hat & a call for Quarters for having the Second Time cut away their Ensign staff they had no Colours to Strike.

Lost on our side,—Lt. Wallingsford¹ killed by a musket shot in the head. John W. Dangle by a double H^d. shot cut in two in the Fore Top.

Wounded,—Pierce Powers lost his right Hand, & his left badly wounded. James Falls by a musket shot through the Shoulder. Tho^s. Taylor lost his little Finger by a musket shot at the wheel.

Saturday, 25th.—Very pleasant and almost Calm a fine Opportunity for repairing and fitting for Sea from on board the Drake buried the Remains of Capt. Burdon with the Honors of war—spoke a Brigg from white Haven of about 300 Tons commanded by Capt. More, put a Prize Master and Hands on Board Her: at 12 we were not far from the place of action about 2 O'clock P.M. having a light Breeze sent away the Fishing Boat's crew with a present of Money 17 Guineas and the Drakes Main Sail & Mⁿ. Top Sail; in the Evening committed the Body of Lt. Wallingsford to the deep with the Honours due to so brave an Officer.

Monday, 4th May.—Died of his wounds and the same day were decently buried the Remains of Nath^l. Wells of Portsmouth, America.

Thursday, May 7th.—Arrived at Brest with the Ship Drake in Company.

the doors, nor said an uncivil word; that the two officers staid not a quarter of an hour in the parlor and the butler's pantry. while the butler got the plate together, behaved politely, and asked for nothing but the plate, and instantly marched their men off in regular order, and that both officers and men behaved in all respects so well, that it would have done credit to the best disciplined troops whatever."

¹ Lieut. Wallingsford's christian name was Samuel. Doct. Green told his son he was a lieutenant of marines. His son George Washington Wallingsford, born in Somersworth, N. H., and an infant two months old at the time of his father's death, was a distinguished lawyer of Maine. (See Willis's *Law and Lawyers of Maine*, pp. 252, 256.)

May 9th, Saturday.—Sent on Shore to the Hospital Pierce Powers, James Falls & Tho^s. Taylor from the Ranger at the same Time sent from the Drake 13 Prisoners.

Sunday, 10th May.—Arrived here the Prize Brig Patience.

Wednesday, 13th.—Sent to the Hospital John Mott a Prisoner taken in the Drake.

Friday, 29 May.—Drew a petition in behalf of my good Friend Simpson now in goal in Brest which was sign'd by Lt. Hall Mr. Cullam and myself & sent on shore to the Office in order to go to the Commissioners at Paris.

Thursday, 18th June.—Rec'd the news of an Engagement between a French & English Frigate not far from Morleaux, the French Frig. was ordered out to Adm^l Byron to speak, she refus'd to Obey therefore were fired on by the Eng— the action began about half past 4 on the afternoon of yesterday and continued 5 hours, though the Eng^h struck they were prevented bringing her off by Adm^l Byron's Squadron 12 sail of the Line besides Frigates—the French Frigate lost 1 Lt. 1 officer of Marines and 38 men killed, and about 60 wounded.

Thursday, 2nd July.—Had the company of Col^l Frazier & Mr. Pringle to Dine, afternoon went with them & Lieut^r. Simpson & Hall on board the Britaigne of 110 Guns & 1400 Men were treated with the greatest civility & Respect from all on Board.

Friday, 3rd July.—This day arrived a Schooner called the Spy from New London with Dispatches from Congress.

Saturday, July 4th.—This being the Anniversary of American Independence, was observed as such Our Ship was dressed 13 guns discharg'd at 10 O'clock; At undressing 13 more; on drinking the Duke de Chartre's Health 9 guns were fired; a number of Patriotic Toast were drank; and universal Joy was diffused throughout the whole Ship's company.

Wednesday, July 8th.—This day the Flee^e sail'd from this Place about 33 sail of the Line besides Frigates.

Thursday, 9th.—This Day arrived here a Brig from Carolina with Rice—no news C. Ray.

Friday, July 10th.—This Day the Lively Ship of war was brought into this harbour. On her refusing to comply with the commands of Capt. of the Frigate by which she was taken, she receiv'd a broadside from the Cannon & the fire from the Swivels & musketry both from below and aloft, which was returned by 3 guns when she struck. Her loss was about 20 kill'd & 40 wounded most of whom are since dead.

Friday, July 17th.—This day was brought in here the prize Cutter Alert of 12 guns the same which took the Lexington Brig of 14 guns Johnson Comm^r. She was taken by a Frigate.

Sunday, 28 June last were brought in here Two Cutters from Guernsey taken by Frigate Snow.

Wednesday, 22 July.—Rec'd the news of C. De Astangs arrival in Boston.

Monday, July 27th.—This day Thomas Simpson Esq^r came on board with orders to take command of the *Ranger*; to the joy and Satisfaction of the whole Ships company.

Tuesday, July 28th.—This Day arrived from the *Lamp* [illegible] of 60 guns, with news of an Engagement between the Fleets.

Wednesday, July 29th.—Last night arrived a 74 This Day arrived the Fleet, excepting 1 of 80 1 of 60 and 1 Frigate, which they say parted from them in the Fog—they appear to have sustained no very considerable Damage in the late Fight.

Saturday, Augt. 8th.—Sent to the Hospital three of the Drake's People viz: Jn^o Wilkinson Pilot John Colbert & John Rickets Seamen.

Sunday, Augt 9th.—Sent to the Hospital Joseph Larcher a Prisoner from y^e Drake.

Saturday 15.—Last night arrived Here the Barton & Providence, Whipple & Tucker from Nantes.

¹ This change of commanders was at Jones's request on the 4th of July. He wrote to the commissioners at Paris,—"When Congress thought proper to order me to France it was proposed that the *Ranger* should remain under my direction, not be commanded by a Lieutenant. And as the French ministry have now in contemplation plans which promise honor to the American flag, the *Ranger* might be very useful in carrying them into execution. Lieut. Simpson has certainly behaved amiss; yet I can forgive, as well as resent; and upon his making a proper concession, I will with your approbation not only forgive the past, but leave him the command of the *Ranger*. By this means, and by some little promotions and attentions, I hope to be able to satisfy the *Ranger*'s crew, so that they will postpone their return as long as the service may require."

On the 13th of August, he wrote the commissioners from Brest, "I have been five days in this place since my return from Passy, during which time I have neither seen nor heard from Lieut. Simpson; but Mr. Hill, who was last winter at Passy, and who sailed with me from Nantes, informs me truly, that it is generally reported in the *Ranger*, and of course throughout the French fleet and on shore, that I am turned out of the service; that you gentlemen have given Mr. Simpson my place, with a Captain's commission, and that my letter to you of the 16th of July, was involuntary on my part, and in obedience only to your orders." That these reports prevail, is not an idle conjecture, but a melancholy fact. Therefore, I beseech you; I demand of you to afford me redress—redress by a court martial," &c. On the 15th of August, he wrote Capt. Abraham Whipple, then at Brest, requesting that a court martial might be summoned for the trial of Simpson, but Capt. Whipple writes him, explaining the impossibility of forming a court, and expressing it as his opinion, that as he had given up the parole of Simpson, in the most ample manner without asking for concessions, nothing could be done.

Lieut. Simpson sailed in the *Ranger* for America. On the 30th of August, Jones's friend Mr. Williams, writing to him from Nantes, in relation to the pending sale of the *Drake*, said, "I am sorry your affair with Lieut. Simpson was not settled with mutual satisfaction. If he was not gone, I should answer his charge of falsehood with the following paragraph of his own letter to me, of the 1st of August, to mine, which you say he calls false, viz: 'I recollect my telling you when at Brest, that if Capt. Jones had condescended to have made any inquiry, or permitted him to speak to me on the matter of my confinement, I was ready to give him any satisfaction consonant with truth.' It is strange he should recollect this when he wrote me the letter, and forget it again when he told Mr. Hill it was false. Lieut. Simpson's letter to me is in very respectful terms, and I wrote him a letter of thanks in return. He desired me to present his respects to you, and tell you that 'your recommendation to the commissioners, which I mentioned, would, with any services you had done him, be ever remembered with gratitude.'"

The *Ranger* arrived safe in America, and Lieut. Simpson was continued in command of her until she was destroyed at Charleston, after which we hear no more of him in the naval service.

In February following, the commissioners addressed a letter to Jones, stating, that as his separation from the *Ranger*, and the appointment of Lieut. Simpson to the command of her would be liable to misrepresentation, they certified that his leaving her was by their consent, at the express request of M. de Sartine, who informed them that he had occasion to

Thursday, 20th Aug.—Moved down in Company with the Providence & Boston Frigates, about four Leagues & came too, to give the People an Opportunity of expending their Prize Money. I had a very Fatiguing Time up to Brest on Business for Capt. Simpson and the widow of my deceas'd Friend Lt. Wallingford for whom I bought 32 Crowns worth.

Friday, 21st.—Very little wind this morning came to Sail & got down about 2 Leagues & anchored. At 3 P. M. came to Sail again and ran out with a fine Breeze.

Saturday, 22.—Very fine weather in the morning saw a Sail ahead were order'd by our Commodore to give chase came up with Her about 5 P. M. a Spanish Snow bound to Haver du Grace.

Sunday, 23rd Aug.—Chased a Dutchman all Day.

Monday, 24.—Spoke Brig call'd the Sally from London laden with Provisions, Beef Flour & Butter, 150 Tons Burthen. Sent her to America. Lat. 45.32 Long. 10.22.

Wednesday, September 2nd.—Being in chase in Latt. 47.21 Long. 27.24 at 3 P. M. carry'd away Our fore Top Mast and Main Top gall. Mast.

Wednesday, Sept. 9th.—Latt. 46.7 Long. 36.29. Took a Brig called the Friends from Granada bound to Glasco with Rum & Cotton about 100 Tons Burden. 10 Bags Cotton 134 Punchcons Rum.

Wednesday, 16th Sept. in Latt. 45.45 Long. 41.47 Took a Snow from Newfoundland Laden with Fish 150 Tons Burthen.

Thursday 17th.—7 Morn gave chase to a large Ship to windward as far as we could see them from Top of mast head 7 in the Evening, came very near them but night coming on lost sight of them.

Friday, 25th September.—In Latt. 44.45 had soundings on the Banks of Newfoundland in 82 Fathoms, Foggy.

Sunday, 27th Sept.—Spoke a Brig from Amsterdam called the William Robert Stonehouse Comm' bound to Boston the same Day saw an Island of Ice at a Distance which had the appearance of a Lofty Sail we pass'd within a League of it to windward. The Brig is Laden with Tea and Cordage.

employ Jones in some public service; that Simpson was appointed to the command by the consent of Jones, who had released him from the arrest he had placed him under; that Jones's rank in the navy was not prejudiced by his leaving the Ranger; and that his commission remained in full force.

In a letter addressed to Robert Morris, dated Oct. 10, 1783, Jones says, he "received orders to proceed to Europe, to command the great frigate building at Amsterdam, for the U. S.; then called the *Indien*, and since the *South Carolina*,"—and "it was proposed that he should proceed to France in a ship belonging to that kingdom; but, some difficulties arising, the sloop of war *Ranger* of 18 guns was put under his command for that service, and to serve afterwards as a tender to the *Indien*, but political reasons defeated the plan, and after seeing the commissioners in Paris, agreeably to their order to consult on the means of carrying it into execution, he returned to Nantes and resumed the command of the *Ranger*."

THE WILCOX FAMILY.

By W. H. WHITMORE, A.M., Boston.

IT seems that William Wilcox, of Cambridge, who died Nov. 28, 1653, in his will dated two days before (REG. xvi. 76), mentions his wife then sick. From the Rev. Lucius R. Paige I learn that William Wilcox m. Mary Powell, Jan. 22, 1650.

On our Boston records (REG. xi. 200) I find "Jacob Elliot was married to Mary Wilcock, widow, 9 : 11 : 54 : by Capt. Humphrey Atherton."

Savage indeed writes : "Wilcox, John, Dorchester, whose young widow m. 9 Jan'y, 1654-5, Jacob Eliot." But in this he was clearly wrong. On the Dorchester records (MS. vol. i. pp. 135, 141) it seems indeed, that a John Wilcox was in the spring of 1661 and of 1662, twice appointed a fence viewer. He m. widow Mary Farnsworth, and deeds land in 1661 and 1665. But this proves too much, for this John did not have a widow six years before. I find no other John Wilcox in Dorchester, and this John was certainly the Middletown man. We must look elsewhere for Eliot's wife.

It seems therefore almost certain that Jacob Elliot's wife was Mary, widow of William Wilcox, of Cambridge; since she was a widow and the only one we know of.

Leaving out of sight some early settlers of the name in Rhode Island, we find that there was a John Wilcox, of Hartford (Hinman, first ed. 98), surveyor of highways 1642 and 1644, juror 1645, called senior in 1648 (Trumbull's Conn. Rec. i. 172), selectman in 1649. He must have died before Oct., 1666, when his widow makes her will.

His widow Mary's will was dated Oct. 4, 1666 : she mentions dau. Ann Hall, cousin (*i. e.* grand-child) Sarah Long, son John Bidwell. An abstract of this and other papers will be found in Appendix A.

It is evident as the father is called John, Sen., in 1648, that he then had a son John, Jr., of adult age, and we identify this latter with

JOHN WILCOX, of Hartford, who m., first, Sarah, dau. of William Wadsworth, Sept. 17, 1646, and had :

i. Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1648.

His wife dying, he m., second, January 18, 1650, Catherine Stoughton, moved to Middletown, and had several children, viz. :

ii. John, b. Oct. 29, 1650; d. before his father.

iii. Thomas, d. before his father.

iv. Mary, b. Nov. 13, 1654; d. before her father.

v. Israel, b. June 19, 1656.

vi. Samuel, b. Nov. 9, 1658.

This wife dying, he m., third, Mary,¹ widow of Joseph Farnsworth, of Dorchester; before that, widow of — Long, who died in 1671.

He m., fourth, Esther, dau. of William Cornwell, and had :

vii. Ephraim, b. July 9, 1672.

viii. Esther, b. Dec. 9, 1673.

ix. Mary, b. March 24, 1676.

He d. May 24, 1676. March 1, 1676-7 (Co. Court Rec. iii. 161), the court ordered distribution. On the inventory (409 L., ii. 4) it is noted : "The children of the deceased are, Sarah Long, near 28 years old; Israel, 20 year old; Samuel, Nov. 9, '76, 18 year old; Ephraim, 4 year old 9 July, 1676; Hester, 2 years old Dec. the last, 1675; Mary was born the 9, 1675-6."

These dates do not agree with the births as above recorded.

Ann (Wilcox) Hall. It is stated in the Wetmore genealogy, apparently from the Middletown records, that "Ann, wife of John Hall and daughter of John Wilcocke, died July 20, 1673, aged about 57." She was of course the daughter of John Wilcox, Sen. Her husband was John Hall, Jr., son of John of Hartford and Middletown, who had lived in New-England 40 years before his death in 1673.

Savage indeed doubts if she might not be a second wife of John Hall, Sen.; but this is impossible. First, as John Hall, Sen., died May 26, 1673, Anne would have been called his widow, not his wife, two months later.

Again, John Hall, Sen.'s will dated May 14, 1673, as copied by Mr. Trumbull, mentions son Richard Hall and his children, son John Hall, children of daughter Sarah Wetmer, deceased, son Thomas Wetmer; gives 10 shil. towards a school; and gives the remainder of his estate to son Samuel Hall and his heirs.

But he mentions no wife, and it is incredible that he should have had one living but unnoticed.

We do not doubt then that the "An Hall" mentioned by the widow of John Wilcox, Sen., as her daughter, was Anne, wife of John Hall, Jr., and sister-in-law of Sarah Hall, wife of Thomas Whitmore, of Hartford, ancestor of the Wetmores of this country.

It is a coincidence certainly that whilst John Wilcox, Sen., of Middletown, had a dau. Ann who m. John Hall, Jr., of that place (sister-in-law of Sarah, wife of Thomas Whitmore), the Cambridge William Wilcox mentions in his will a sister, the widow Hall, whose children were William and Susan. We identify her with the widow Mary Hall, of Cambridge, who had children John, Susanna, Stephen, William, Mary, Hannah and Lydia.

It is curious that John Wilcox, Sen., had a dau. Ann Hall, and

¹ The proofs of this marriage are amply set forth in Appendix B.

William Wilcox a sister Mary Hall; but this may point to some connection in England between John and William Wilcox, and between the Halls of Middletown and the Halls of Cambridge.

Francis Whitmore, of Cambridge, is mentioned by William Wilcox as one in his "family meeting." Now believing as we do that Jacob Eliot, Jr., m. the widow Wilcox, it is to be noted that Dea. John Whitmore (son of Francis) m. Rachel, dau. of Francis Eliot, own cousin to Jacob E., Jr., and Abigail Whitmore, sister of Dea. John, m. Samuel Wilcox, of Middletown, son of John W., Jr. Again, Mary Stoughton, niece of John Wilcox, Jr., and sister of the wife of Samuel Farnsworth, m. John Eliot, grandson of the Rev. John E., and cousin once-removed to Jacob, Jr., and to Rachel Eliot.

Although there was no known relation between Thomas Whitmore, of Middletown, and Francis Whitmore, of Cambridge, it is somewhat strange that Francis's oldest son, Francis, Jr., went to Middletown, as did two of his daughters, who m. respectively Daniel Markham and Samuel Wilcox. But if the Middletown Wilcoxes, Halls and Whitmores were relatives of the Cambridge Wilcoxes, Halls and Whitmores, then such a removal would be natural. These coincidences, added to the cross-marriages and the Eliot connections, seem to go far to render such relationships highly probable.

Leicestershire is bounded by the counties east by Lincoln and Rutland, south by Northampton, west by Warwick and Derby (Stafford almost touching it), north by Nottingham.

It is worthy of notice that the visitation of Leicestershire mentions the following families, giving pedigrees thereof, viz.: Wilcocks, Hastings, Fox, and Hall, rendering it desirable to examine the records of that county first, in order to find the origin of these colonists.

William Wilcox, of Cambridge, mentions particularly the son of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, "for whose father's sake I cannot forget him." This clergyman was born at Towcester, near Northampton, in the county of that name, Nov. 5, 1605; went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1620; was a lecturer of Earles-colne, co. Essex; then lived at Butterchrome, co. York, at Sir Richard Darley's house; then went to Northumberland; sailed from Harwich in 1634, was driven back by a storm, and lived at Bastwick, co. Norfolk; re-embarked and arrived in New-England, Oct. 3, 1635. He was settled in Cambridge, Mass., till he died, Aug. 25, 1649. Wilcox may mean by his words only such acquaintance as he had had with Shepard in Cambridge here, or he may refer to some knowledge of him in England.

APPENDIX A.

The following copies of wills and papers on record at Hartford have been most kindly made for me by J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.

[Original on file. Recorded Prob. Rec. iii. 61.]

WILE, Oct. 4, 1666, of *Mary Wilcock*, widow, of Hartford. To cousin *Sarah Long*, two pewter platters. To daughter *An Haul*,

40 shil. and best feather pillow. All other estate, after debts paid, and "charges about my comly buriall being discharged," to loving son *John Bidwell*, who is made sole executor. Dea. Butler and James Ensing intreated to be overseers.

Signed (by mark of) *MARY WILCOCK.*

witnesses,

Richard Butler,

James Ensing.

Adm. granted Mch. 4, 1668-9—inventory, £40.

"Pr	}
Mr Sam ⁿ Willys	
Capt. Jn ^o Talcot	
Lt. Jn ^o Allyn	

Octob^r 29 : 67. Upon y^e motion of Deacon Butler in behalf of the Widdow Wilcox, the Assis^t doe see cause to order that John Wilcox doe pay unto his mother the said Widdow Wilcox or her Assignes six pounds a year in wheat and pease at price currant to be paid in Hartford where she or they shall appoint, which is in lieu of what he is engaged to pay unto her by his father's will. And y^e said John Wilcox is to possess and enjoy the old house, the closset, and y^e fruit of y^e Orchyard which by y^e will of her husband she should possess, but throw weaknes is disabled for continuering in y^e house to possesse it alone. The magistrates doe also determine that what rent is to be paid for y^e house and orchyard by the Jewes who have lived in it this year past, that it be paid to y^e said Widdow."

[Quarter Court Records, iii. 69.]

A County Court at Hartford, March 5, 1667-68.

"Upon the motion of Deacon Richard Butler & James Ensing, that some course might be taken that some might be impowered to disspose of the Widow Willecox & her estate to the best advantage, that there might be some comfortable satisfaction made to those that shall entertein her as long as her estate will afoard it, this Court refers the whole matter to the prudent management of the sayd Butler & Ensigne & doe hereby impower them to act in it."—[Ibid, p. 76.]

APPENDIX B.

John Wilcox, of Hartford and Middletown, had for his first wife Sarah Wadsworth, and her sister m. Thomas Stoughton, Jr. Wilcox m., second, Catherine Stoughton, sister of Thomas S. and dau. of the Thomas Stoughton, Sen., who went from Dorchester to Windsor. Catherine had many relatives living in Dorchester, and her last child was born in Nov., 1658. Probably she died soon after, and John Wilcox m. a third wife Mary, who died in 1671.

We find at Dorchester a John Wilcox, who was fence viewer in 1661, 1662 (Dorchester Rec. MS. vol. i. pp. 131, 141) ; and on Suff. Deeds vii. 296, April 24, 1661, a deed from John Wilcox, of D., and Mary his wife, executrix of the will of Joseph Farnsworth, to William Pond. Also (Suff. Deeds xi. 359), March 17, 1664-5, deed of same John and Mary Wilcox, to Samuel Rigbee.

In the REGISTER, ix. 140, is the will of Joseph Farnsworth above cited, made Jan. 2, 1659, speaking of his wife Mary, and her two children by a former husband, viz., Joseph Long and Thomas Long. Joseph Farnsworth seems to have had a son Samuel Farnsworth, by this wife Mary, though he had other children, doubtless by a former wife.

On file at Hartford is the will dated April 3, 1671, of *Mary*, wife of *John Wilcox*, of Middletown, "declared by word of mouth." Gives to her son, *Samuel Farnsworth*, £10 stg., out of her land in the great lot at Dorchester. Remainder of the lot to her husband, John Wilcox. To her son, *Joseph Long*, the bill she had of him for land bought of her. "White was coat and red tammy coat" to *Mary Wilcox*. To *Sarah Long*, her feather bed and bolster which is at Hartford in her house already, her "cloath wascoat with the great silver lace, and a petty coate." Freely resigns to her husband, J. W., his estate which was mortgaged to her. Desires that £10 given her son, Samuel Farnsworth, should be paid to her friend, Capt. Hopestill Foster, of Dorchester, to be kept till he come of age. Witnessed by John Hall and Anne Hall.

John Wilcox owned in court, Sept. 7, 1671, that he gave his wife liberty to make her will.

These documents of course prove that John Wilcox, of Middletown, was the Dorchester man, and that his third wife was the widow Long-Farnsworth. I think it also certain that his step-son, Thomas Long, married Sarah Wilcox, dau. of John W. by his first wife. Such intermarriages are common and natural. Sarah Long, born in 1648, is reckoned among John Wilcox's children, just where his oldest dau. Sarah would be ; no other step-children are so reckoned, and we may be sure Sarah Wilcox had married a Long. Savage records a Thomas Long, of Hartford, 1665, and we know not who he was, unless he was John Wilcox's step-son. We conclude therefore that Thomas Long married his step-sister Sarah Wilcox.

Again, Samuel Farnsworth, another step-son of John Wilcox, m. in 1677, Mary, dau. of Thomas Stoughton, Jr., a girl doubly a cousin to the children of Wilcox, with whom Farnsworth had been brought up. This may serve to indicate that the mixed households, of which John Wilcox was the head, lived in harmony and accord.

GREENLAND, N. H.—EARLY MINISTERIAL RECORDS.

Communicated by the Hon. WILLIAM P. HAINES, of Biddeford, Me.

(Continued from vol. xxviii. p. 423.)

1728

- | | |
|---|---|
| 513 John Kenestone owned y ^e covenant &c. | 541 Eliz. Daughter of George Kenestone |
| 514 Mary Daughter Thomas Cotton | 542 John Son of James Uriu |
| 515 Sarah Kenestone owned y ^e covenant &c. | 543 Sarah Daughter of Benjamin foster |
| 516 Jeane Keneston Daughter of Jo ⁿ Kenestone | 544 Jeane Avery owned y ^e covenant &c. |
| 517 Rob ^t Goss owned y ^e covenant &c. | 545 Hannah Daughter of Rich ^d Carter |
| 518 John Briant owned y ^e covenant &c. | 546 Timothy Son of James Whitten |
| 519 Elinor Briant owned y ^e covenant &c. | 547 Eliz. Daughter of Joseph Urin |
| 520 Susanne Briant owned y ^e covenant &c. | 548 Clemment Son of Jeane Cate |
| 521 Catharine Blazo owned y ^e covenant &c. | 549 Thom ^s Son of John Weeks |
| 522 Sarah foxe owned y ^e covenant &c. | 550 David Son of William Davis |
| 523 Elizabeth Daughter of John Whitten | 551 Elinor Daughter of Samuel Weeks |
| 524 Rebecka Welhern owned y ^e covenant &c. | 552 Sam ^l Son of Samuel Kenestone |
| 525 John Hinkson owned y ^e covenant &c. | 553 Abigail Avery owned y ^e covenant &c. |
| 526 Sam ^l Son of Walter Weeks | 554 Zebedee Son of Ithamer Berry |
| 527 Hanah Daughter of Sam ^l Neale | 555 Ellit Son of Ithamer Berry |
| 528 Samuel Son of Samuel Huggins | 1729 |
| 529 David Son of James Rogers | 556 Arnel Son of Michael Wozen |
| 530 James Son of James Colt | 557 Eliz. Morigin owned y ^e covenant &c. |
| 531 Richard Son of John Dockum | 558 Antony Son of Nathaniel Peavey |
| 532 Elizabeth Daughter of Walter Philbrook | 559 Job son of Jonathan Philbrook |
| 533 Judith Daughter of William Blasso | 560 Jonathan son of Rob ^t Avery Jun ^r |
| 534 Dorothy Daughter of Robt. Briant | 561 Comfort Daughter of Tucker Cate |
| 535 Sam ^l Son of Joshua Hains | 562 Sam ^l son Sam ^l Hains |
| 536 Timothy Son of Nathan Johnson | 563 Margaret Daughter of Capt. Joshua Weeks |
| 537 Benjamin Son of Nathaniel Watson | 564 Sarah Daughter of Dearborn Neale |
| 538 Mary Daughter of Mary Moody | 565 Hannah Daughter of Thomas Eadmons |
| 539 Thomas Son of Isaac foss | 566 William son of William Wallice |
| 540 William Davis owned y ^e Covenant &c. | 567 Susannah Daughter of Edward Avery |
| | 568 John son of Joseph Grant |
| | 569 Susannah Daughter of William |
| | 570 James son of Joshua Hains |
| | 571 Isaiah son of Edward Dearborn |

- 572 William son of Tho' tetherlye
 573 Isaack son of Tho' tetherlye
 574 Mary Daughter Tho' tetherlye
 575 Elizabeth Daughter of William Cate
 576 Lydia Daughter of Joseph Hill
 577 Lydia Wozen
 578 Abigail Wozen
 579 Penelope Wozen Daughter of Michael Wozen
 580 Sam^l son of Sam^l Davis
 581 John son of Ens. John Johnson
 582 Johannah Daughter of John ford
 583 Elizabeth Daughter of Nathanael Huggins
 584 Ruhamah Daughter of Samuel Neale
 585 Elizabeth Daughter of Ens. John Whitten
 586 Sarah Daughter of John lang
 587 Rebecka Daughter of Joseph libbey
 1730
 588 Martha Daughter of John Dockum
 589 Mary Daughter of Ithamer Berry
 590 Peter son of Phillip Babb
 591 Abigaile Daughter of Thomas Cotton
 592 Mary Daughter of John Weeks
 593 Sam^l son of John Grow
 594 Walter son of Walter Weeks
 595 Abraham son of Ebenezer Johnson
 596 Jonathan son of Samuel Huggins
 597 Benjamin son of James Cate
 598 Woodin son of Benjamin foster
 599 William son of George Keneston
 600 Daniel Son of Edward Avery
 601 William Son of Nathan Johnson
 602 Nathan son of Robert Murdough
 603 Anne Meloon owned ye covenant &c.
 604 James Son of James Urin
 605 Joseph Meloon
 606 Henry Meloon
 607 Daniel Meloon
 608 John Meloon
 609 Elizabeth Meloon
 610 Mary Meloon sons & daughters of Joseph Meloon
 611 Isaac Green son of Jacob Browne
 612 Jeane daughter of
 613 Joseph son of Samuel Weeks
 614 Elinor foxe owned ye covenant &c.
 615 Sam^l Triggs owned ye covenant &c.
 616 Ann Daughter of Samuel Triggs 1731
 617 Patience Daughter of William Davis
 618 John Dam owned ye covenant &c.
 619 Jeane Daughter of Richard Sambon
 620 Matthias Moody owned ye covenant &c.
 621 John son of Caleb Philbrook
 622 Martha Daughter of Tucker Cate
 623 Sam^l son of James Nudd
 624 Tho' son of Thomas Berrey
 625 Benjamin son of John Blake
 626 Josiah son of Josiah Clarke
 627 Benjamin son of Joseph Grant
 628 Abraham son of Edward Dearbon
 629 Phebe Daughter of Deakon Neale
 630 Sarah Daughter of Jonathan Philbrick
 631 Elianor Daughter of Samuel Trigs
 632 Benjamin son of Richard Carter
 633 Thomas son of James Johnson
 634 Sarah Daughter of John Dowe
 635 Mary Daughter of Thomas Ayers
 636 Abigaile Daughter of Joseph Urin
 637 John son of Matthias Hains Jun^r
 638 John son of John ford
 639 Rosamond Daughter of Nathan Johnson
 640 Arnold briant Daughter of Elisha Briant
 641 Hannah Daughter of Elisha Briant
 642 Mary Daughter of John Grow
 643 Mathias son of Sam^l Hains
 1732
 644 Deborah Daughter of John Savage

- 645 Susanna Daughter of George Banfield
 646 Abigail Daughter of John Weeks
 647 Solomon son of James Witten
 648 Bersheba Daughter of John Johnson
 649 Nathanael son of Philip Bab
 650 Richard son of Waiter Weeks
 651 Grace Daughter of John lang
 652 frederica Daughter of Sam^l Huggins
 653 John son of Tho^s Cotton
 654 John son of William Cate
 655 Margaret Daughter of Ebenezer Johnson
 656 John son of Samuel Davis
 657 Joseph son of Enoch Cleark
 658 John son of George Kenestone
 659 lydia Daughter of Rob^t Goss Jun^r
 660 Eliz. Daughter of Samuel Weeks
 661 Ebenezer Blake owned y^e covenant &c.
 662 Mary D. of Will. Wamoth & Nice to Sarah Clarke
 663 Eliz. Daughter of Robert Mordogh
 1733
 664 Caleb son of Caleb Philbrook
 665 Sam^l son of Nathaniel Huggins
 666 Sarah Daughter of Benjamin foster
 667 Susannah Daughter of Joshua maeris
 668 Jonathan son of Richard Samborne
 669 William son of Josiah Clarke
 670 Benjamin son of James Nudd
 671 Mercie Daughter of James lock
 672 Margaret Daughter of Tucker Cate
 673 Timothy son of William Davis
 674 Joshua son of John Bracket
 675 Margaret Daughter of Sam^l Triggs
 676 Elianor Daughter of John Watson
 677 Mehetable Daughter of John Blake
 678 Thaukfull Daughter of John Dockum
 679 John son of Thomas Cotton
 680 John son of Joseph Grant
 681 James son of Thomas Marden
 682 Abigaile Daughter of William Berrey
 683 Sam^l son of Edward Dearborn
 684 John son of Joshua foss Jun^r
 685 Susannah Kenestone wife of Jaⁿ
 Kenestone owned cov^t
 686 Ann Kenestone owned y^e covenant &c.
 687 Sarah Daughter of John Kenestone Jun^t
 688 Mary Daughter of Clem^t March
 689 Martha Daughter of Clem^t March
 690 Solomon son of Sam^l Kenestone
 691 Nathanael son of John Grow
 692 Benjamin son of Sam^l Meloon
 1734
 693 Solomon son of Joseph Urin
 694 Elinor Daughter of Isaac Dowe
 695 Mary Daughter of Ephraim Holmes
 696 Comfort Daughter of Walter Weeks
 697 Elizabeth Daughter of Ebenezer Johnson
 698 Meriba Daughter of James Johnson
 699 Sarah Daughter of widow ford
 700 Annah Daughter of Rich^d Sambon
 701 John son of Josiah foss
 702 John son of John Lang
 703 Joshua Jennes owned y^e covenant &c.
 704 Anne Daughter of Joshua Jennes
 705 Jonathan son of James Cate
 706 John son of John Weeks
 707 John son of William Blazo
 708 Jonathan son of William Blazo
 709 Benjamin son of William Norton
 710 Samuel son of William Norton
 711 Ephraim son of Abraham Libbe
 1735
 712 Mehetabel Daugh^t of Sam^l Hains
 713 Samuel son of William Cate
 714 James son of James Nudd
 715 Mary Daughter of Edward Dearborn
 716 Andrew peters son of John Carter

- 717 Prudence Daughter of Samuel Dyer
- 718 Sarah hill owned y^e covenant, &c.
- 719 Anne Daughter of Sam^l Kene-
stone
- 720 John bery & wife owned ye
covenant and had ye child
baptized *Sarah* her name
- 721 Isaiah son of Benjamin foster
- 722 Prudence Daughter of John
Johnson
- 723 John son of John Bracket
- 724 Samuel son of Josiah Clark
- 725 Rath Daughter of John Grow
- 726 Unice Daughter of John Grow
- 727 Benjamin son of Joshua Mackris
- 728 Benjamin son of John Watson
- 729 Margaret Daughter of Jedediah
Weeks
- 730 Hannah Daughter of William
Davis
- 731 Enoch son of Enoch Clark
- 732 Eleanor Daughter of James Wit-
ten Jun., who both owned cov.
- 733 Elizabeth Daughter of Philip
Babb
- 734 Martha Daughter of Thomas
Cotton
- 735 Hannah Daughter of James lock
- 736 Hannah Daughter of Docter
Clem^t March
- 737 Abiah Daughter of Zecariah
Berry
- 738 Sarah Donevan Daughter of
Bridget Donevan
- 739 Eliz. Daughter of Josiah foss
- 740 Sarah Daughter of Nathaniel
Huggins
- 741 Bridget Daughter of Jedediah
Weeks
- 742 Olive Daughter of Thos. Ayers
- 743 Ebenezer son of Eben. Johnson
1736
- 744 Abigaille Daughter of Rob^t.
Mordogh
- 745 Benjamin son of Sam^l Davis
- 746 Joseph son of John Weeks
- 747 Jonathan son of Caleb Phil-
brook
- 748 Richard Sambon son of Rich^d
Sambon
- 749 Martha Daughter of James
Rowe
- 750 Joshua son of Sam^l Weeks
- 751 Mercy Daug^r of John Blake
- 752 Jack a negro of Capt. Johnson's
- 753 Mary Daughter of Thomas
Mardin
- 754 John son of Matthias Weeks
- 755 Ester Daughter Jonathan Weeks
- 756 Eliz. Daughter of Lydia Hicks
- 757 Susanah Daughter of Sam
Trigs
- 758 Keziah Daughter of James
Johnson
- 759 Hannah Daughter of John lang
- 760 Rachel Daughter of Tucker
Cate
- 761 Abigaille Daughter of Nathan
Mastin
- 762 John son of John Johnson
- 763 Rachel Daughter of Jonathan
Barker
- 764 Margaret Piper daughter of
Jonaⁿ Piper
- 765 John son of John Piper
- 766 Joseph son of Edward Dearbon
1737
- 767 John son of James Whitten
Jun^r
- 768 Abigail Dr. of Mr. William
Wallis in *private*
- 769 Catharine Dr. of Rob^t Tustin
Philbrook¹
- 770 John son of James Nud
- 771 Martha Daughter of Widow
Abbot
- 772 Mary Daughter of Widow Ab-
bot
- 773 John son of John Dockum in
private
- 774 George son of John Bracket
- 775 Tho^s son William Blazo
- 776 Sarah Daughter of Tucker Cate
- 777 George son of Docter March
- 778 James son of Jeames Wood
- 779 Jeremiah son of William Davis
- 780 Joseph son of Joseph Grant
- 781 Temperance Daughter of Icha-
bod Witten
- 782 Ruth Daug^r of Samuel Kene-
stone

¹ See p. 248-9, 1847, HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER.

- 783 Sarah Daughter of Nathanael Huggins
 784 Joseph son of Josiah foss 1738
 785 John son of Rich^d Samborn
 786 Thomas son of Sam Haines
 787 Joshua son of Ebenezer Johnson
 788 Olive Daughter of Matthias Weeks
 789 Jonathan son of Joshua Mack-res
 790 James son of Sam^l Watson
 791 Ichabod son of Ens. John Johnson
 792 Cole son of John Weeks
 793 Hanah Dr. of Jonathan Weeks
 794 Zilpah Dr. of Cuffe and Rachel
 795 Rhoda Daugh^r. of Jonathan Barker
 796 Margaret Dr. of John Johnson Jun^r.
 797 Thomas son of Sam^l Triggs
 798 Ichabod son of Walter Weeks
 799 Margaret Daughter of James Johnson
 800
 801 Ebenezer son of Enoch Clarke
 802 John Sherbon son of Matthias Haines
 803 John Person son of Richard Samborn
 804 Joshua Winget son of John Weeks Doc^r.
 805 Joseph son of Jedediah Weeks
 806 Judith Daughter of Philip Bab
 807 Mary Daughter of John Bracket
 808 Jonathan Neal son of Joseph Berry
 809 hanah Daughter of Elias Philbrook Jun^r.
 810 Thomas son of James Nud
 811 Walter son of Rob^t Tufton Philbrook
 812 Elianor Daughter of Nathan Marston
 813 Joshua son of Deacon Neale
 814 Sam^l son of Samuel Weeks
 815 Deborah Daughter of Sam Kenestone 1740
 816 Abigail Daughter of Docter March
 817 Jonathan son of Jonathan Barker
 818 Mary Daughter of Caleb Philbrook
 819 Josiah son of Josiah foss
 820 Stephen son of Henry Clarke
 821 Jonathan son of Jonathan Weeks
 822 Matthias son of Matthias Weeks
 823 William son of John Clarke
 824 Hannah Daughter of Eben^r Johnson
 825 Joseph son of James Bracket
 826 William Samborne
 827 Abiather Samborne.
 828 Elizabeth Samborne
 829 Sarah Samborne
 830 Margaret Daughter of Eliezer bickford
 831 Abigail Daughter of Edward Dearburn
 832 Abigail Daughter of Matthias Haines
 833 Mary Daughter of John Watson
 834 Thankfull Daughter of Jedediah Weeks
 835 James son of Jeames Johnson
 836 Jonathan son of Richard Sambon 1741
 837 Elizabeth Daughter of John Bracket
 838 Comfort Dr. of Doc. Weeks
 839 Comfort Dr. of Walter Weeks
 840 Abigail Dr. of Doc. March
 841 Elinor Dr. of Caleb Philbrook
 842 Molle Dr. of Joseph Berry
 843 Susannah Dr. of John Johnson
 844 lydia Dr. of Nathanael Mastin
 845 Abnah son of Nathanael Mastin
 846 Dorothy Dr. of Abiather Samborn
 847 George son of Robert Tufton Philbrook
 848 Sarah Daughter of Samuel Wallis
 849 Hannah Dr. of Enoch Clarke
 850 Rhoda Dr. of Jonathan Barker
 851 Thomas son of John lang
 852 Susannah Dr. of Daniel Allen
 853 Joseph son of Samuel Wallace
 854 Sarah Daughter of Joshua Mackris
 855 Hagar a negro owned y^e coven^t &c

- 856 Nathanael son of Josiah foss
 857 Pegg a negro of Dr. March
 858 Samuel a son of William Davis
 859 Salle Dr. of John Dam by Mr. Cotton
 860 John son of John Allen Jun^r 1742
 861 Joshua son of Henery Clark
 862 Hanah Daughter of John Watson
 863 Isaac son of Nathanael Grow
 864 Judith Bracket Daughter of James Bracket
 865 Betty Daughter of John Brazeel
 866 Sarah Daughter of Deborah Brazeel
 867 Elisha Briant owned y^e Covenant &c.
 868 Sarah Daughter of Daniel Allen
 869 Hannah longmaid owned y^e covenant &c.
 870 Mary Dr. of Nathan Mastin
 871 Walden son of Sam^l Kenestone
 872 Olive Dr. of Thomas Ayers
 873 Benjamin son of John Weeks
 874 Abigaile King owned covenant and was bap. *sick*
 875 Mary Daughter of James Jones
 876 Nathanael son of Ebenezer Johnson
 877 Sam^l King owned the covenant &c.
 878 Elinor Daughter of Matthias Weeks
 879 Olive Dau^r of Joseph Meloon : *both own'd covnt.*
 880 William son of William Wallace
 881 Jonathan son of Joseph Grant
 882 Josiah son of Matthias Haines Jun^r
 883 George son of Deliverance Kenestone
 884 Hannah Allen } Chilⁿ of John
 885 Ruben Allen } Allen
 886 Sarah Daughter of Jonathan Weeks
 887 Mehitabel Daughter of Samuel Weeks
 888 James a Servant of Mr. Jonathan Weeks
 889 Abigail Daughter of James Nud 1743
 890 Elias Philbrook son of Jonathan Barker
 891 Josiah son of Jedediah Weeks
 892 Timothy son of lewis haines
 893 John son of Enoch Clarke
 894 Anne Daughter of Dr. March
 895 Mary Daughter of James Johnson
 896 Phebe Dr. of Nathan Johnson Jun^r
 897 Anne Benson *on our account*
 898 William son of Walter Weeks
 899 Abigail Dr. of Rob^t Tuftin Philbrook
 900 William Eadmans owned cov^t &c.
 901 Nathan son of Nathanael Maston
 902 Jeremiah homes Daughter viz. Margaret
 903 Martha Dr. of Doc. John Weeks
 904 Mary Dr. of Caleb Philbrook
 905 Daniel son of John Bracket
 906 Samuel son of Joshua Macccrease
 907 Mary Briant wife of Abraham owned cov^t
 908 John son of Josiah foss
 909 Thomas son of Thomas Ayers
 910 Simon son of Eadward Dearbon
 911 Ebenezer son of James Bracket
 912 Mary Dr. of Joseph Meloon Jun^r 1744
 913 Unice Dr. of John Dam
 914 Abraham son of Samuel Wallace
 915 Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas Tufts, feb. 12
 916 Sarah Dr. of Benjamin Philbrook
 917 Esther Dr. of lewis haines
 918 Nathanael son of Henry Clarke
 919 James son of James Jones
 920 hanah Elit owned covenant &c.
 921 Will^m Jenkins & wife coven^t Steven son of W^m Jenkins bap^l
 922 Daniel son of Ebenezer Johnson
 923 Elinor Daughter of John Weeks
 924 Mary Daughter of Matthias Weeks
 925 Abigaile Dr. of Caleb Philbrook
 926 George son of James holmes
 927 Matthais son of Matthias Haines En.
 928 Jeames son of Joseph Berrey
 929 Jeremiah son of Eliezer Cate
 930 Nathanael son of Joseph Grant
 931 David son of Jonathan Weeks

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- 932 Mehitabel Dr. of Jeames Locke
 933 Daniel son of Mary Durgin
 934 Samuel son of William Haggins
 935 Bening son of Capt. John Bracket
 et Mar. 31
 936 Daniel son of Enoch Clark,
 Mar. 31
 937 Jonathan son of James Nudd,
 Apr. 7.
 938 Josiah son of Dan^l Allen, Apr. 7
 939 Hanah Dr. of Nath^l Mastin, Ap.
 7
 940 Elinor Dr. of Rob^t Tufton Phil-
 brook
 941 Bracket son of James Johnson
 942 Martha Dr. of Walter Weeks
 943 Mary Dr. of Nathanael Bracket
 944 Nathanael son of Jedediah
 Weeks, June 2
 945 Sarah one niece of Josiah Clark
 946 Jeanne a niece of Josiah Clark
 947 Elizabeth Dr. of Doc^r. March
 948 Robert son of John Brazeel
 949 Mary Daughter of Samuel
 Weeks
 950 Sarah Daughter of William
 Blazo
 951 Daughter of Benjamin
 Thompson
 [These 3 by Mr. Gookin.]
 952 Nathan son of Nathan Johnson
 953 Sarah Daughter of Wm. Jenkins
 954 Phineas son of Leonard Weeks
 955 Ann Daughter of Joseph Meloon
 956 Joseph son of Samuel Whid-
 den
 957 Jonathan son of Bracket John-
 son
 958 Sarah Daughter of Eben. John-
 son
 959 Martha Dr. of James Bracket
 1746
 960 Levy son of John Dam
 961 Mary Dr. of Benjamin Philbrook
 962 Nathanael son of Samuel Wallace
 963 Samuel son of Paul Chapman
 964 Samuel son of hen. Clark
 965 Elizabeth Dr. of James Jones
 966 George son of John lang
 967 Patie Daughter of James Homes
 968 Betty Daughter of Eliezer Cate
 969 Samuel son of Matthias Weeks

970 Mehitabel Daughter of William
Berry

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- 971 Sarah haines Dr. of Sam^l haines
 972 Mary Dr. of William Jankins
 Jun^r
 973 John son of John Whidden,
 Jan. 18
 974 John son of Leonard Weeks
 May 10
 975 Levy son of John Dam
 976 Nathan son of Jonathan Barker
 977 Elisha son of ye Widow Thomas,
 May 24
 978 Phebe Daughter of Lewis
 Haines, May 31
 979 Thomas son of Doc^r March,
 June 2
 980 Simon son of John Brazeel
 981 Nathanael son of Nathanael
 Maston
 982 Sam^l son of Abner haines, Aug.
 30
 983 William son of William huggins,
 Sep. 6
 984 Nance a negro child of Capt.
 Jo. Langdon
 985 Margaret Dr. of Mat^r haines,
 Sept. 27
 986 Martha Dr. of James Homes,
 Oct. 4
 987 Martha Dr. of James Nudd,
 Oct. 18
 988 Benjamin son of Benjⁿ Tomp-
 son, Oct. 18
 989 a Dr. of Jeames Johnson,
 Nov. 3
 990 Job son of Paul Chapman, Nov. 8
 991 Hanah Dr. of Ebenezer John-
 son, Nov. 15
 1748
 992 James son of Eleazer Cate, Jan.
 10
 993 Mary Daughter of James Brack-
 et
 994 Samuel son of Sam. Whitten,
 Jan. 31
 995 Susanah Dr. of Josiah foss Mar.
 20
 996 Eliphalet son of Benjamin Phil-
 brook, Ap. 8
 997 Ann Daughter of Sam^l haines
 Jun^r, Apr. 23

- 998 Elizabeth Dr. of Joseph Meloon April 24
- 999 Stephen son of Will^m Jenkins May 5
- 1000 Thomas son of James Jones May 15
- 1001 Abigaile Dr. of Jonathan Weeks July 3
- 1002 Lydia Dr. of Joshua Mackris Aug. 21
- 1003 Jo. hains cov^t Merce Dr. of Joseph hains, Oct. 2
- 1004 Nathanael son of Matthias hains, Oct. 2
- 1005 Mary Dr. of Jonathan Barker, Oct. 30
- 1006 Betty Dr. of Nathanael Bracket, Dec. 9
- 1007 Thankfull Dr. of Walter Weeks Nov. 27
- 1008 Richard son of Abner hanes, Nov. 27
- 1009 Joshua son of Wm. Weeks, Dec. 11
- 1749
- 1010 Sarah Dr. Docter March, Apl. 16
- 1011 John son of Benjamin homes, Ap. 16
- 1012 Mehitabel Dr. of Wm. Blazo, Ap. 30
- 1013 Molley Dr. of Benⁿ Williams, May 21
- 1014 Paul son of Paul Chapman, May 28
- 1015 Margaret Dr. o leonard Weeks, May 28
- 1016 Robert Tufton son o rob. Tufton Philbrook, July 9
- 1017 William son of John Lang, Aug. 13
- 1018 Martha Dr. of Samuel Williams, Aug. 13
- 1019 James son of Thomas Sherborn, Oct. 15
- 1020 Sam^{ll} son of Daniel Davis, Octo. 15
- 1021 Eliz. Dr. of Will^m Berrey, Nov. 12
- 1022 Elijah son of Nat. Marston, Dec. 10
- 1023 Theoder son of John Dam, Dec. 10
- 1024 Deborah Dr. of James Bracket, Dec. 17
- 1750
- 1025 Matthias son of Sam^{ll} hains, Jan. 7
- Mar. 18, Joshua son of Benjamin Tomson, Mar. 18
- 1027 John son of Sam^{ll} Whitten, Ap. 15
- 1028 Comfort Dr. of Bracket Johnson, May 19
- 1029 Josiah son of Josiah foss. June 3
- 1030 Deborah Dr. of Eliezer Cate June 17
- 1031 Jean Dr. of George Wallice, June 24
- 1032 Matthias son of Abner hains, Aug. 5
- 1033 Lydia gooe owned cov^t and baptiz. Aug. 26
- 1034 Simeon son of Joseph gooc, Aug. 26
- 1035 Mark son of John Whitten, Sep. 30
- 1036 Edward son of Edward Derbon
- 1037 Sarah Daughter of Joseph Meloon Oct. 23
- 1038 Dependence son of Tho^s Ayers Nov. 11
- 1039 Clement son of William Weeks, Dec. 30
- [1751]
- 1040 Mary Daughter of Nath^l Hug^s, Jan. 1
- 1041 Lemuel son of Nathan Johnson, Jan. 25
- 1042 Joseph son of Benjⁿ Williams, Mar. 31
- 1043 Jonathan son of Jonathan Weeks, Apr^t 7
- 1044 Will. lane owned cov^t for baptism of son whose name is Daniel, Ap. 28
- 1045 Cleam^t son of Doc^r March. June 2
- 1046 Joana^h Dr. of Matthias Weeks, July 14
- 1047 Mary Dr. of Ens. Matthias Hains, July 14
- 1048 Job Savage owned y^e covenant & child Mehit. bap. Aug. 25
- 1049 Stephen son of Thos. Ayers, Sep. 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1050 James son of James Bracket,
Nov. 3 | 1055 Josh haines & wife owned cove-
nant son James baptized, Dec.
22 |
| 1051 Lemuel son of Nathaniel Mas-
tin, Nov. 10 | 1056 Sarah Dr. of Sam ^l Whitten |
| 1052 Mary Dr. of Tufton Philbrook,
Dec. | 1057 Joshua son of Joshua |
| 1053 William Wallis owned cove-
nant & child baptized John,
Dec. 8 | 1058 Abner hains son of |
| 1054 Ruth? Dr. of John flood, Dec.
15 | 1059 Enoch son |
| | 1060 Molly Dr. |
| | 1061 Will ^m . son of |

The foregoing completes the list of Baptisms as now found in the original. A part of the roll containing names to No. 1092 is missing, worn away probably by rolling and unrolling during the 120 years since it was completed.

ROLL OF DEATHS KEPT BY THE REV. WILLIAM ALLEN.

This Roll has apparently been through the fire. About thirty years of the first part of his ministry is missing,—and what remains is blackened and much defaced, and in places hard to decipher. Every word is given so far as can be read.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| depart this life 1735 | 1737 |
| eeks | a child of Mr. Moses |
| Babb | a Daughter of Joseph |
| ow Huggins | a Daughter of Nathanael |
| Widow Huggins | Johnson |
| er of Widow Huggins | Mr. Joshua Hains |
| ild of Judith Berry | Mr. Mordogh |
| child of Nathanael Huggins | 4 a child of John Dockam |
| Sept 12 Donovan | 22 old Mr. John Philbrook |
| Sept 15 Sarah a child of Nathanael | 1738 [bon |
| Huggins | Mar. 30 a child of Mr. Richard Sam- |
| Sept 19 Sarah Donevan | Apr. 6. old Mrs. Jean Vittom |
| Sept. 21 a son of Samuel Davis | Apr. 6. at night Rachel Jarfey or |
| Sept 24 Marey Daught Sam Davis | Jarfey |
| Sept a son of Samuel Davis | Apr. 11. a child of Nathan Mastin |
| Oct 3 Michael Hicks | Apr. 11. at night Mrs. Chapman |
| Nov. 3. kings wife | 1739 |
| 17 a child of Jedediah? Weeks. | May 3 Wr. Roch |
| 1736 | 1740 |
| 19 Mrs. Eleanor Weeks | feb .3. Charls Allen |
| 3 Ichabod Weeks | Mar. a negro of Dr. March |
| her of Rebeckah Davis | Apr. 21. a child of Mr. John Blake |
| 10 Joshua Weeks— | May a child of Benjamin Kenis- |
| a child of Michael W | tone |
| Hannah Daughter of James | May 19. Elisha a son of James Cate |
| lock | June Rachel Sampson—throat dis- |
| a son of Walter Weeks | temper |
| alter of Walter Weeks | June a Ser. girl at Matthias hains, |
| John Pearson | throat dis ^r |
| a child of Nathanael Hug- | Sept. 5. Sam ^l Hains son o Matthias |
| gins | throat dis ^r |

- Sept. 29 throat &c
 Oct. 15 John Neals throat
 Oct. 25 old widow Briant
 1741
 Mar. a boy at Matthias Hains Jun^r
 throate
 Mar. 28. a child of Caleb Philbrooks
 throate
 Ap. 17. a son of Joseph Grant throat
 June 26. a daughter of Abiatha Sam-
 bon
 July 13 a son of Josiah foss
 1742
 ild of James Nudd
 feb. 13. the widow Sarah Weeks
 Apr. 21—Samuel Chapman
 May 31. Abigail King
 July 26. Love Norton drowned
 Nov. 3. Ebenezer Cate Deacon Cats
 son [temper
 Nov. 6. Simon Briant throat dis-
 a child of Benjamin Kenis-
 tone throat distemper
 6. James Cate's daughter Abi-
 gail throat distemper
 Nov. 16. John Allen's Daughter
 hanah throat distemper
 next a boy lived with Nath^l
 huggins throat
 1743
 Jan. 12. a son of Josiah foss throat
 distemper.
 Jan. 22 & 28. Two children of Josiah
 foss throat dis^r.
 Jan 22 Arnel brick
 May 31 old Mrs. Mastin
 July 4 Abigail Dr. of John Weeks
 throat dis^r
 14. Joshua son of John Weeks
 throat dis^r.
 daughter of John Weeks
 July 23. a child of Joseph Grant
 Aug. 14 Martha Dr. of James Whitten
 Oct. 5. a child of Caleb Philbrook
 throat dis^r.
 Oct or Nov. Granny Woolford
 Ditto a child of John Allen.
 Nov 2 chilⁿ. Eben^r. Johnson throat
 distem.
 1744
 Feb. 11. a child of Jonathan Weeks
 June 11. Capt Whitten's wife sud-
 denly
- 5 Old Mr. Henderson
 Nov 28 old Mr. huggins
 1745
 Mar 1 Abraham Briant's wife
 April 9. also of ye Clerk Deacon
 Hains
 July 10 Mr. Nathan Johnson de-
 ceased y's life
 Oct. 1. Blazo's Daughter
 Oct. 13 Old Mrs. Norton
 a child of Dan. Davis
 Nov. or Dec^r Old Mrs. Urin
 1746
 Jan. 3. Mr. Thomas Tufts } a child of
 Jan. 22 Daniel Allen Sen } John Dam
 Jan. 22 Jonathan Barker's Wife
 Feb. 1 Samuel King { a child of Jonathan
 Barker
 Mar. 26 Capt. Samuel Weeks about
 9 morning
 Ap^l. 9. Mrs. Clark wife of Enc^h
 Clark
 Aug. 2 at night Eadward Dear-
 bon
 Aug. 3 Ann Neale, at eleven in ye
 day
 Aug. 21 a negro child of Mrs. March
 a negro child of Mrs. Mack-
 rins?
 Tom Indian at Mr. Parker's
 1747
 Old Mr. Goss
 Sam Ken May 8
 Widow Tucker July latter end
 Mark Whiden Aug. 12
 Aug. 22—a child of Eph. Phil-
 brook
 Octo. a child of Dan. Davis
 No. 4. Joseph Berry's wife
 Nov. 5 or 6. a son of Will. Jenkins
 Nov. 23 Elias Philbrook Sudden
 Death
 Dec. 7. Mr. John Johnson Sen^r.
 1748
 Jan. 26. Elizabeth Groo
 Feb. 29 a child of Eliz. Urin sup-
 posed
 May 8 John Brazeel
 June 27 Jonathan Weeks Sen^r.
 Sep. 6 at midnight Deacon John-
 son
 Sep^r. 12 lewis hains wife at 9 or 10
 a clock
 Nov. a negro child of Mr. Clark

- Nov. 10 a child of Mr Jankins }
 Nov. 15 Benjamin Cate and Sarah Neale } Week
 Dec. 6. a child of John Allen Black-head
 1749
 Deacon Cate Jan. 4—at night.
 Apr. a child of William Jankins { a negro
 Doc^t. March
 Apr. 11. a child of Benjamin Thompson
 Apr. 24. hanah Clark Enoch's Daughter
 June 9. Old Mr. Hen. Clark
 June 18. Bracket Johnson's only child
 June 19 old Mr. Bracket
 July 30. a child of John hains
 Aug. a Son of Ebenezer Johnson
 Aug. 27 Mark Jewel's wife
 Oct. 12. a child of John Rollins
 Oct. 13. Mrs. Nudd
 Dec. 23 William huggins wife
 1750
 feb. 20. Mr. Clark's negro
 Mar. 30. a child of Leon^d. Weeks
 Mar. Stephen Rollins. Mar. 30
 Sep. 7. Mr. Sam hains
 Sep. 8. Joseph Goo's wife
 1751
 a child leonard Weeks
 Mrs. Bucknel Decem. 29
 1752
 Mrs. Jankins Jan. 19
 Mar. 28. Capt. Johnson 79
 Apr. 5 Mr. John foss aged 95
 May 8. Mrs. Goss aged 84
 May 24. Mary Weeks Dr. of leigh
 Weeks 1 yr
 Sep. 13 Widow Moody
 Octo. 1. Joshua Weeks
 Nov. 20 Hanah haines
 1753
 Jan. 19 old Mrs. huggins 85
 Mar. 11 Mr. Jonathan Dockum
 Apr. 2. Widow Susan^h. Johnson
 Apr. 24. a child of Matthias hains
 May 24 John Simpson
 June 10. Old Mr Maston
 May a child Will. hugins
 July 12 Tho^t. Bracket
 Sep. 17 a boy of Paul Chapman
 8 year
- Sep. 22 a boy of Paul Chapman
 2 yr
 Octo. 25. a Daughter of James Johnson 17 yr
 Nov. 5 a child of Jonathan Weeks
 - 2 yr.
 Nov. 4. a negro Nathan Bracket
 Nov. a child Nathanel Bracket
 8 months
 Nov. 19. a child John huggins
 Nov. 27. a child of francis Berrey
 infant
 Dec. a child of John Whitten
 1754
 Mar. Mr. John Rollins wife feb. 26
 Apr. 16. a child of James Jones age 6.
 Apr. 27 or 28 Mrs. Meloon
 May 27 Mrs. James Nudd
 July 31 a child Joseph Meloon 7 y^s.
 a child of Mrs. Meloon 12
 henery Meloon's wife
 David Simpson's child 10
 days old
 a child of John hill 3 years
 Octo. 13 Abigail Chapman
 Octo. 18 Paul Chapman
 1755
 a child of Will. foss
 eb. 23 Widow Kenneston Jun^t
 22 Mrs. Macres
 1755 Mrs. Hannah hains
 1755 Tim^y. Johnson
 old Mrs. Bryar
 a twin child of Sam hains
 Mrs. hill
 twin child of Sam hains
 Joseph Grant
 Allen's wife
 1756
 Id Cap. Weeks wife
 John Fall's wife
 s wife
 Samuel Neale
 ah hill
 athan Barker
 14
 1757
 Jankins
 old Mrs. hugins
 Tompson
 Rob^t Grant
 Johnson

Upon the back of the Roll of Deaths of persons in Greenland, kept by the Rev. William Allen, is found the following list of names, with the sums, in pounds, shillings and pence against them respectively. As the roll has been through fire and water, several names cannot be deciphered. There is no date to show precisely when these names were written down, but probably this is a list of persons who paid the sums against their names for the support of the minister between 1742 and 1745.

James Berry	0.10.0. 0.10.0. 0.10.9.0.	John Johnson	0.10.0.
Sarah Johnson	1.0.	Deakon Neale	0.10.0. 0.3.6. 0.5.10.
Widow folsham	0.5.0. 0.4.6.	James Whitten	0.10.0. 0.10.6.
Walter Weeks	0.9.6. 0.8.0. 0.2.0. 0.5.6.	— A. —	1.5.0. 0.15.0. 1.5.
Eadward Dearbon	0.5.0. 0.5.0.	Joshua Bracket	1.10.0. 0.15.0. 1.0.0.
Elinor Weeks	0.5.0.	Mary Walton	0.2.0.
John Blazo	0.5.0. 0.10.6.	Sam ^l Neale	0.3.0. 0.1.9. 0.5.0.
Jonathan Weeks	0.4.0. 0.3.0.	Sarah Kenestone	0.1.6.
Elias Philbrook	0.15.0.	Eleazer Cate	0.1.0.
Joshua Weeks	0.2.6.	Ruth Estabrook	0.2.6.
John Weeks	1.0.0. 0.10.0.	Phebe Chapman	0.3.0.
John Cate	0.15.0. 0.5.0.	Jeanne Dockum	0.1.0.
Capt Josh. Weeks	1.0.0. 0.15.0. 1.1.6.	John Estabrook	0.0.9.
	1.5.4.	Sarah Johnson	0.2.0.
James fess	0.3.6. 0.2.6.	Deliverance folsham	0.1.0.
Richard Carter	0.3.0. 0.2.0.	William Wallice	0.2.3.
Mary March	0.5.0.	Deakon Hains	0.10.0. 0.10.0.
Weeks	1.0.0. 0.18.4		
Urin	0.10.0. 0.5.6.		

ANCIENT FORMS USED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Zebulon Hill sen^r his testimonie Recorded by ye : desire of Mr. Francis Croad the 2nd day of June, 1691.

The testimonie of Zebulon Hill aged abt. 64 years. this deponent testifieth & saith that he being att y^e house of Richard Croad upon the day & tyme when Thomas Robbins signed & sealed to a deed of gift, for some estate of his w^{ch} he had given to Hafiah y^e daughter of Richard Croad, And this deponent as a witness sett his hand to y^e said deed, And Thomas Robbins did att y^e same tyme, goe forth of y^e house of Richard Croad with him the said Croad and this deponent, unto the Lot of the said Robbins, so far as to a small white oak tree, the w^{ch} by the said Robbins & Croad was there by a knife markt. And Thomas Robbins then said hitherto have I given unto Hafiah Croad, And so then deliveres according to forme of Law, as in part for the whole, the said land unto Richard Croad for the use & behoofe of his daughter Hafiah afore^d to be hers att y^e decease of the said Robbins: And also the said Robbins did saye as concerneing ye estate he had given to Hafiah Croad, this I have given her, and what I have given I have given, and accursed bee him that shall ever goe about to alter itt, the said Robbins was att y^e time well composed and not waies disguised in drink; Moreover this deponent testifieth that the above^d Robbins did att y^e afore^d tyme, in that part of his homestead w^{ch} he had given to Hafiah Croad, deliver by turf & twig in part for the whole the said land & what besides he had given her to her father Richard Croad; for y^e use & behoofe of the said Hafiah.

Sworne before mee J^{no}. HATHORN, Assist:

Salem, February 7th, 1684-5.

H. F. WATERS.

HOWARD.—(Suffolk Co. Court Files, 1691.) Mary Howard, dau. of Jeremiah Howard, dec'd, son of Robert Howard, late of Boston, N. E., Notary Public, dec'd., chooses her father-in-law, Mr. Peter Welcome, of Boston, mariner, as guardian. Mary, dau. of John Howard, dec'd, son of Robt (as above), chooses her honored grand-father, Mr. Ezekiel Cheever, school-master of Boston, as her guardian. Samuel Minott, son of Sam^l Minott, late of R. I., dec'd, & wife Hannah, one of the daughters of said Robt., makes choice of his master, Mr. Edward Creeke, of Boston, as his guardian. Samuel Smith, son of Thomas Smith, distiller, and gr-son of sd Robt. Howard, chooses his father as his guardian. The above named minors were all interested in the estates of Robert Howard and his son Jonathan, dec'd.

H. F. WATERS.

Lon., William Gorges, of Sir Thomas Gorges, b.
of Sir Alderton Northants; 1536; Kt. 1603;
m. 2 m. Cicily —; he d. Groom of Bed-
no m. 1589. They had one chamber to Queen
d, and dau. who m. Sir Elizabeth;
Leger. Thomas Hazlrigge. — Helena Shacken-

burg, a Swede
(wid. of Wm.
Parr, Marg. of
Northampton).
He d. 1610; she d.
1635, at 36. Both
buried under a
fine tomb in
Salisbury Cath.

Leobold Sir Robert Elizabeth Frances, m.
es, of Gorges, b. m. 1 Sir Hugh Sir Thomas
y Gl. 1583; m. Smyth, Kt. Tyringham,
m. 1 Mary, dau. m. 2 Sir Fer- Kt.
dau. of of William dianando
Poole; Harding. Gorges. Bridget,
Ann, He d. 1648. m. Sir
f Sir Severn's child. Robert
Gage. [See Regis- Phillips of
1607, TER. XXVI. Montacute,
g three 352.] Somerset.
ters.

Margaret, Katherine, Bridget, Helena,
m. 1 Sir m. Sir m. Rev. m. John
Thomas Robert Ezekiel
m. Fleming; Dillington. Johnson. Gibbons.
m. 2 Sir Mary,
Sir F. Prid- d. 1600.
g. geau; m. Maid of
He 3 Sir John Honor to
ed Maynard. Elizabeth,
h. She d. Queen of
1670. Bohemia.
gesh. She d. at
the Hague.

Elizabeth, Ferdinand Gorges, Henry, died 1674,
d. 1668. a Barbadoes mer- aged 17, in his
chant; m. Melira father's life-time.
Hilliard, of Eye,
Herefordsh. He d.
1701. This branch
is extinct except in
the female line.

Alexander. Elizabeth.

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PEDIGREE OF

GORGES.

SIR EDWARD GORGES, died Feb. 1566-7—Mary, dau. of Sir Anthony Poyntz.

Edmund Gorges, Esq. = 1521, Ann, dau. Sir John Walsh, Kt. of Little Sodbury, Gl. Cham-
pion to H. VIII. Tyndale the re-
former was tutor to Maurice
Walsh, his son.

Jane, Elizabeth, Mary,
m. 1 John m. John m. John
Ashe. Wake. Morgan.
m. 2 Sir Robert Stafford.

(The Wrexall Branch.)

Edward Gorges = 1559, Cicely
b. 1537; d. 1568. Lygon, of Ma-
dre-held, Wore.

Robert, John, Mary,
Francis, James, Sir
Samuel. Percival.

Alice, m. Henry
Doding-
ton.

Margaret, m. Rev. Wm.
Jones, Rector of
Wrexall.

Tristram Gorges,
Elizabeth Cole.
He d. 1607.
She d. 1608.

Robert Gorges,
= 1575, Ann Webb.
Nine children.

Sir Edward Gorges = Dorothy,
b. 1564; of Charlton
Manor, Somerset; H. Sh.
for Som. 1609; d. 1624.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges,
b. 1565; m. 1590, Ann,
dau. of Edward Bell.
She d. 1620.

1. William, b. 1584;
d. 1614 s. p.

2. Winifred,
m. J. Pridaux.

3. Douglas,
m. W. Courtney.

4. Elizabeth,
m. Edw. Courtney.

5. Ferdinando,
m. Edw. Irelawney.

6. Mary,
m. Mannington.

Henry Gorges,
b. 1581;
m. Barbara,
dau. of
Thomas
Baynard.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges,
b. 1565; m. 1590, Ann,
dau. of Edward Bell.
She d. 1620.

He m. 2 Mary Fulford
(wid. of Tho. Achim),
who d. 1623; m. 3
Elizabeth Gorges, dau.
of Tristram Gorges
(widow of Edward
Courtney, and 2 of
Blithe). She d. 1629.

He m. 4 Elizabeth
Gorges, dau. of Sir
Thomas Gorges and
wid. of Sir Hugh
Smyth. She d. 1638.
He d. 1647.

Sir Robert Gorges, m. Mary,
b. 1615; m. 1635, Mary,
dau. of Sir Cottrell,
M. Darell; wid. of
m. 2 Dorro- G. Allen.
thy Meller, He d.
C. Vaughan; 1671.
died s. p.

Samuel Gorges,
b. 1615; m. 1635, Mary,
dau. of Sir Cottrell,
M. Darell; wid. of
m. 2 Dorro- G. Allen.
thy Meller, He d.
C. Vaughan; 1671.
died s. p.

William Gorges,
b. 1615; m. 1635, Mary,
dau. of Sir Cottrell,
M. Darell; wid. of
m. 2 Dorro- G. Allen.
thy Meller, He d.
C. Vaughan; 1671.
died s. p.

Thomas Gorges,
D. D.; m. Frances
Dayrell (w. of Rt. Ho-
venden); Archd.
of Winchester,
Preb'y of West-
minster; He d.
1677, s. p.

Elizabeth, m. Francis
Trenchard.
He d. 1622.

Dorothy, m. Will.
Carey.

Frances, m. 1 John
Luttrell; m. 2 Sir
Edward Southcot.
Anna, m. Edward
Tynte; he
d. 1620,
she 1660.

John Gorges, b. 1593; m. 1
b. 1593; m. 1
1620, Lady F.
Clinton; m. 2
Mary, dau.
of Sir P.
Meade; he
d. 1636; she
d. 1637.

Robert Gorges,
Gov. of
New
Engl'd.

Ellen,
Honoria.

Edward Gorges,
b. 1631; m. 1653,
Grace, da. of Will.
Winter. He died
1708.

Samuel Gorges,
b. 1657; d. 1699; m.
Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Gorges, heiress of Wrexall;
b. 1666 = 1709, Col. John Codrington,
M. P. for Bath, 1710.

Jane Codrington, heiress: m. 1742, Sir R. Bampfild, Bart.;
ancestor of the present Lord Poltimore.

Samuel Gorges,
b. 1657; d. 1699; m.
Elizabeth.

Edward Gorges,
b. 1631; m. 1653,
Grace, da. of Will.
Winter. He died
1708.

Samuel Gorges,
b. 1657; d. 1699; m.
Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Gorges, heiress of Wrexall;
b. 1666 = 1709, Col. John Codrington,
M. P. for Bath, 1710.

Jane Codrington, heiress: m. 1742, Sir R. Bampfild, Bart.;
ancestor of the present Lord Poltimore.

Sir William Gorges, Vice-Adm. of the
Fleet, 1580; Gent. Pensioner,
1559-1579; died 1581; buried
within the Tower of London;
Winifred Budockshead, 1st cou-
sin to Sir Walter Raleigh.

Nicholas Gorges, of Lon.,
died 1594; m. 1 dau. of Sir
Giles Poole, Kt.; m. 2
Mary Southwell, who m.
2 Sir Conyers Clifford, and
3 Sir Anthony St. Leger.
s. p.

William Gorges, of
Alderton Northants;
m. Cicely —; he d.
1589. They had one
dau. who m. Sir
Thomas Hazlrigge.

Sir Thomas Gorges, b.
1530; Kt. 1603;
Groom of Bed-
chamber to Queen
Elizabeth;
Helena Shacken-
burg, a Swede
(wid. of Wm.
Parr, Marq. of
Northampton).
He d. 1610; she d.
1635, at 38. Both
buried under a
fine tomb in
Salisbury Cath.

Sir Arthur Gorges of
Chelsea, m. 1
Douglas, dau.
of Visct Bin-
don, 1590; m.
2 Lady Eliza-
beth, dau. of
Henry, Earl
Lincoln, died
1643. He d.
1625.

Sir Edward Gorges,
buried in
Westrain-
ster Abbey,
1625.

Edward Gorges,
b. 1582; Kt. 1603;
Bart. 1612; cr.
Baron of Dun-
dalk, Jy 13, 1621;
m. 1 1605, Cath.
Osborne, wid. of
Edward Hazle-
wood; m. 2 Jane
Throxtan, widow
of Sir John Liv-
ington, Bart.

Sir Theobald Gorges, of
Ashley Gl.
b. 1585; m. 1
Ann, dau. of
Sir H. Poole;
m. 2 Ann,
dau. of Sir
John Gage.
He d. 1607,
leaving three
daughters.

Sir Robert Gorges, b.
1583; m.
Mary, dau.
of William
Harding.
He d. 1648.
Several child.
[See Regis-
TER, xxvi.
352.]

Elizabeth, m. 1 Sir Hugh
Smyth, Kt.;
m. 2 Sir Fer-
dinando
Gorges.

Frances, m.
Sir Thomas
Tyringham,
Kt.
Bridget,
m. Sir
Robert
Philips of
Montacute,
Somerset.

Sir Arthur Gorges, b. 1601;
m. Elizabeth, dau.
of Sir Wm.
Chauncey, rog-
uist. He died
1661, she in 1660.

Dudley, m. Sir
Robert
Lane.
He d.
1624.
She d.
1667.

Elizabeth, m. 1 Sir
R. Stan-
ley, d.
1632; m.
2 Theophil-
lus Earl
of Lincoln.
She d.
1675.

Timoleon,
Egremont,
Carew,
Henry.

Richard,
Lord
Gorge.
b. 1619; m.
Bridget,
dau. of Sir
R. Kir-
g-smill. He
is buried
at Stet-
worth,
Cambridgesh.
1712.

Margaret, m. 1 Sir
Thomas
Fleming;
m. 2 Sir
F. Prid-
geau; m.
3 Sir John
Maynard.
She d.
1679.

Katherine, m. Sir
Robert
Dillington.

Bridget,
m. Rev.
Ezekiel
Johnson.

Helena,
m. John
Gibbons.
Mary,
d. 1660.
Maid of
Honor to
Elizabeth,
Queen of
Bohemia.
She d. at
the Hague.

Arthur Gorges,
m. Mary, dau.
of Vis't Bayning.
He d. 1668,
s. p.

Thomas Gorges
of Heavitree,
Devon; m. 1
Mary, daughter of
John Sanford;
mar. 2 Rose,
dau. of Sir
Jerome Alex-
ander, wid.
of Rawlins
Malloch.

John Gorges,
Gov. of
Londonderry.

Robert Gorges,
D. C. L.
m. Jane Loftus.
He was Sec-
retary to Henry
Cromwell. His
descendants
still live in
Ireland.

Elizabeth,
d. 1668.

Ferdinando Gorges,
a Barbadoes mer-
chant; m. Mel-
lira
Hillard, of Eye,
Herefords. He d.
1701. This branch
is extinct except in
the female line.

Henry, died 1674,
aged 17, in his
father's life-time.

Thomas Gorges.
Ferdinando.
Henry.
Susan.

Alexander.
Elizabeth.

THE GORGES FAMILY.

By the REV. FREDERICK BROWN, of Beckenham, Kent, Eng.

[THERE has long been a desire among historical students to obtain fuller, more authentic and precise details of the personal history of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the founder of the state of Maine, and his numerous and distinguished relatives, some of whom are connected with American as well as English history. We have now the pleasure of laying before the readers of the REGISTER, a communication from the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Fern Bank, Beckenham, Kent, formerly of Nailsea near Bristol, England, who, for more than twenty years, has been collecting materials relative to the Gorges family, and to whom several of our American writers have been indebted for important facts. He has already sufficient material—a great part gathered from wills, registers, and other unprinted sources—to prepare a good sized volume on the subject; and we hope he will be prevailed upon to do so. The present contribution is of course a very small part of his collections. It is a small part even of those relating to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his descendants; for he has not attempted to give all the multifarious information derived from English and American printed books.

The tabular pedigree on the preceding pages and the following illustrative notes will show us the precise relationship of some of the actors in the colonization of New-England, concerning whom there has been some obscurity.

For other pedigrees and notices of the Gorges family, see the REGISTER, xv. 17–20 (where earlier generations will be found); xviii. 287; xxvi. 331–2; xxviii. 404–9.

J. W. DEAN.]

SIR FERDINANDO¹ GORGES was the younger son of Edward Gorges, Esq., of Wraxall, Somerset, whose will, dated Aug. 10, 1568, was proved Sept. 17, 1568. The elder son was Sir Edward Gorges, kt., of Wraxall, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Speke, kt., and died at Wraxall, where he was buried Dec. 16, 1624. It is not certain that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was born at Wraxall; and the probability is that he was not, as the Wraxall Registers, which have been carefully kept, contain no record of his baptism. Moreover, his father, Edward Gorges, Esq., died at Clerkenwell, Aug. 29, 1568. His funeral certificate is in the College of Arms (i. 5, 161). The mother of Sir Ferdinando was Cicely, daughter of William Lygon, of Madresfield, Worcestershire, an ancestor of the present Earl of Beauchamp. She married, secondly, John Vivian, Esq.

Edward Gorges, in his will, bequeathed to his son Ferdinando, “a chayne of gold wayng 23 oz.,” 100£, and “his manor of Birdecombe, Wraxall, to have and to hold to him and his assigns for and during the term of xxiv years, if he so long shall live.” As the elder brother of Sir Ferdinando, Edward Gorges, was baptized at Wraxall, Sept. 5, 1564, and their father died in 1568, the date of his birth may be between 1565 and 1567. His father speaks of “my little children.”

It is generally thought that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was knighted in 1591.¹

¹ In a “Journal of the Siege of Rouen,” by Sir Thomas Coningsby, edited by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., in the Camden Miscellany, vol. i. (Camden Society’s Publications, vol. xxxix.) p. 27, under date of Oct. 8, 1591, it is recorded that “our lord generall.....made

and this date was communicated to me by Colonel Chester; but this does not agree with the fact that Sir Nicholas Gorges, his great uncle, whose will is dated Oct. 28, 1590 (proved 1594), bequeaths "to my nephew, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, my greatest guilt boll [i. e. bowl] with the cover."

There is an interesting incident connected with Sir Ferdinando Gorges mentioned in the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries (vol. 35, part i.), entitled "New Materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh by J. Payne Collier," read before the society, June 22, 1853.

I omit in my statement relative to Sir Ferdinando all the many references to him in his connection with the Earl of Essex's rebellion, his governorship of Plymouth, the civil war and the colonization of America, which are contained in the State Papers and other printed documents. See also Oldmixon's "History of the Stuarts," vol. i. p. 76; Seyer's "History of Bristol," vol. ii. pp. 399 and 404; Barrett's "History of Bristol," p. 414.

Sir Ferdinando's first wife was Ann Bell, daughter of Edward Bell, of Writtle, Essex. They were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Feb. 24, 1589-90. She was buried in St. Sepulchres, London, Aug. 6, 1620. William Gorges, of St. Budeaux, Devon, son of Tristram Gorges, Esq., in his will, June 20, 1614, bequeaths "a mourning cloke to Sir Ferdinando Gorges," and "mourning weeds to my Lady Ann Gorges."

Sir Ferdinando by Ann, his first wife, had four children, viz.:—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| i. JOHN. | } who died young. |
| ii. ROBERT. | |
| iii. ELLEN, | |
| iv. HONORIA, | |

He married, secondly, Mary Fulford, daughter of Sir Thomas Fulford, and sister of Bridget Fulford, the wife of Arthur Champernown of Dartington, Devon. Mary Fulford was the widow of Thomas Achim, of Hall, Cornwall, whose will was proved 1619. She died 1623. "Admⁿ Aug. 1, 1623, of Dame Mary Achim alias Gorges, late of Plymouth, Devon, deceased, granted to her brother Sir Francis Fulford, kt., and John Berriman of kin to the deceased, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, kt., the husband of deceased renouncing."

It was through this marriage that Francis Champernown, the son of Arthur and Bridget Champernown, is called the nephew of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Sir Ferdinando had no children by her.

He married thirdly, Elizabeth Gorges, one of the daughters of Tristram Gorges, son of Sir William Gorges, kt., of St. Budeaux, Devon, by Elizabeth daughter of Martyn Cole. He was her third husband. She married first, in 1614. Aug. 1, Edward Courtney, son of Sir Peter Courtney, of Landrake, Cornwall. (Her sister, Douglas Gorges, married, in 1615, William Courtney, brother of Edward.) They were the parents of Sir Peter Courtney,¹ of Trethurffe, kt. Elizabeth Courtney married secondly, ——— Blithe, of whom I know nothing. She died in 1629. Administration, March 19, 1628-9, of Dame Elizabeth Gorges, alias Blithe, alias Court-

24 knights." The editor (p. 71) as a note to this, prints from the Harleian MSS. 6063, art. 26, a list of "Knights made by Robert Erle of Essex before Roane, 1591," containing, however, only 22 names, of which "Sir Ferdinando Gorge" is the last. See REGISTER, xxviii. 405. J. W. D.

¹ State Papers, 1629, June 15, Sir Will. Courtney to Secretary Dorchester. "Sir Ferdinando Gorges keeps possession of his (i. e. William Courtney's) nephew, Peter Courtney's estate, in spite of his Majesty's pleasure that Sir William should have the care both of his person & estate." Sir Ferdinando was the step-father of Peter Courtney.

ney deceased, while she lived of Ladocke, Cornwall. Commission granted to her husband, Sir Ferdinando Gorges. They had no issue.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges married fourthly, Elizabeth (Gorges) Smyth, third daughter of Sir Thomas Gorges, kt., by Helena Shackenburgh, the widow of William, Marquess of Northampton. She was baptized at St. Dunstan's in the West, London, June 4, 1578. She married first, Sir Hugh Smyth, kt., of Ashton Court, Somerset, who died in 1627, and had by him: 1. *Thomas Smyth*, the Royalist; 2. *Mary Smyth*, married Sir Thomas Smith, of Cheshire; 3. *Helena Smyth*, married Sir Francis Rogers, of Cannington, Somerset.

"Sir Ferdinando Gorges, of Kintbury, Devon, kt., and Madame Elizabeth Smyth de Long Ashton, Sept. 23, 1629." (Marriages at Wraxall, Somerset.)

They lived at Lower Court, called sometimes "Ashton Phillipps," Long Ashton, probably the dower house of his wife. She died about 1658. Her will is dated Sept. 13, 1657, and proved June 13, 1659. Thomas Smyth, in his will March 27, 1638, bequeaths 40s. for a ring "to Sir Ferdinando Gorges my father-in-law," *i. e.* his step-father.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges died at Long Ashton, and was buried there, May 14, 1647. The Registers of Long Ashton of that date are not extant. His will was in the Diocesan Registry of Wells, Somerset, but cannot now be found.

JOHN⁵ GORGES, eldest son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges by Ann Bell, was born April 23, 1593.

1620, July 31. John Gorges, eldest son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, kt., and the Lady Frances Fynes, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. (Marriage Registers of St. James, Clerkenwell.) John Gorges married secondly, Mary daughter of Sir John Meade, of Wendon Loftus, Essex. She was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Sept. 15, 1657. He was buried there, April 6, 1657. His will is dated March 5, 1656, proved June 1, 1657. He speaks of his wife, Mary Gorges; his son, Ferdinando, to whom he bequeaths his Patent of the Province of Maine, in New-England, and all other Patents, maps and pictures. His children were:—

i. FERDINANDO, of Ashley, Wilts.

ii. JANE, bapt. July 24, 1632.

iii. ANN, born May 2, bapt. May 12, 1635; buried Dec. 19, 1655.

Her will, dated Dec. 8, was proved Dec. 21, 1655.

iv. CICELY, bapt. Feb. 14, 1631. She married at St. Denis Backchurch, London, May 6, 1652, Mr. Abraham [son of Sir John] Chapman, of West Hampnet, Sussex. They had a son *John Chapman*, who is mentioned as his grandson in John Gorges's will.

ROBERT⁵ GORGES, second son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Of him, little is known beyond the mention of his name in the patents of New-England. He probably died in 1624, or soon after his return to England.

FERDINANDO⁶ GORGES, son of John Gorges, was born at Wendon Loftus, Essex, August 19, 1630. He is described in the Herald's Visitation as of Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Middlesex. His name also occurs often in connection with the Province of Maine. He married at St. Bride's, London, May 22, 1660, Mary, daughter of Thomas Archdale,¹ of Loaks near

¹ John Archdale, son of Thomas Archdale, came to New-England, in 1664, as the agent of his brother-in-law, Ferdinando Gorges, and remained here about a year. Josselyn, in his "*Voyages to New-England*" (p. 272), states that he arrived with the King's Commissioners, and that he "brought to the colony in the province of Main, Mr. F. Gorges.

Chipping Wycomb, Bucks. He became possessed of the manor of Ashley, Wilts, which had formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Gorges. He was buried there in the tomb of Sir Theobald Gorges. He died Jan. 25, 1718, aged 89. "He was charitable and patient, courteous and beneficent, zealous and constant to the church, and a great admirer of learning." His children were:—

- i. FERDINANDO, born 1663. He married Catherine Foyle, of Somersford, Wilts, niece of Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants. He was buried at Ashley, Feb. 20, 1738.¹ He had two sons who died young, *Richard*¹ and *Ferdinando*.⁷
- ii. MARY, born 1661, buried August 29, 1689.
- iii. THOMAS, of whom I know nothing further. It is recorded on the tomb of his father that only two of the children survived him.
- iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. May 8, buried Sept. 22, 1669.
- v. CECILIA, bapt. June 22, 1670.
- vi. ANN, bapt. Jan. 9, 1671-2.

order from his Majesty *Charles* the Second, under his manual, and his Majesty's Letters to the *Massachusetts* concerning the same, to be restored unto the quiet possession and enjoyment of the said province in *New-England* and the Government thereof, the which during the civil Wars in *England* the *Massachusetts* colony had usurpt." But if Archdale arrived in July, 1664, in company with the King's Commissioners, he could not have brought the two documents named by Josselyn, for they are both dated June 11, 1664, whereas the commissioners sailed from England several weeks previous to that date. The royal letter to the inhabitants of Maine is printed in the Hutchinson Papers 385-8, Prince Society's edition ii. 110-12; and that to the governor and council of Massachusetts in the Records of Massachusetts, vol. iv. pt. ii. pp. 243-5. Archdale brought commissions to twelve persons as counsellors or magistrates. "On his arrival," says Williamson, "he visited every town in the Province, and granted commissions to Henry Josselyn, of Blackpoint, Robert Jordan, of Spurwick, Edward Rishworth, of Agamenticus, and Francis Neale, of Casco, who took upon themselves to rule." Josselyn, Archdale, Jordan and Rishworth, addressed a letter to the government of Massachusetts, requiring a surrender of the jurisdiction to the commissioners of Gorges; but Massachusetts refused to comply. The King's commissioners did not sustain Gorges. On the 23d of June, 1665, they issued an order instituting a new government for Maine, and forbidding the inhabitants to yield obedience either to the commissioners of Gorges or to the corporation of Massachusetts-Bay. This order is printed by Williamson (i. 416-17). Archdale probably left soon after; as he says, in a document dated Feb. 4, 1687-8, that he "was resident there for the space of a twelve month or thereabouts." (REGISTER, xiii. 304.)

He was afterward one of the proprietaries of Carolina, and was governor of the colony from 1695 to 1696. He had previously visited Carolina, for a letter written in 1683 from that colony by him to George Fox is printed in Hawks's History of North Carolina; but he was not a resident there in 1694 when he was appointed governor. After his return to England, he was elected, in 1693, a member of Parliament for Chipping Wycombe; but his conscience not allowing him to take the oath, he was not admitted to a seat. He published, in 1707, "A Description of the Province of Carolina." See REGISTER, xlii. 303-4; xviii. 287;—*Notes and Queries* (London, 1870), 5th S., vi. 382; Drake's *Dictionary of American Biography*, 32; Willis's *Portland*, 1st ed. i. 109-10; 2d ed. 157; Williamson's *Maine*, i. 403, 411, 414, 663; *Massachusetts Colony Records*, iv. pt. ii. 243-7; Josselyn's *Voyages*, 272; *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, 3d S., iii. 391; Folsom's *Saco and Biddeford*, 91.

J. W. D.

¹ Ashley, Wilts.—The last of the Gorges Family was Ferdinando Gorges, Esq., who died 1736 [sic], at the age of 76. He was succeeded by his cousin, John Beresford, Esq. Ashley was eventually sold, under the decrees of the court of chancery, to Sir Onesiphorus Paul. Mrs. Beresford died 1742.—*Beauties of Wilts, Britton*. I am not clear as to the date of the death of the last Ferdinando Gorges.

HANNAH TOWNSEND.—In 1691 Lieut. Richard Way had m. Hannah Knight, formerly Hannah Allen, executrix of Hope Allen, and her ch. Elizabeth, Deborah & Hope Allen, were interested in some real estate near land of Edward Allen & William Griggs. She was a dau. of William & Hannah (Penn) Townsend and m. 1st (Apr. 3, 1657) Thomas Hull, of Boston, who d. in 1670. Her sister, Deborah Townsend, m. Nathaniel Thayer.

H. F. WATERS.

NANTUCKET IN THE REVOLUTION.

By ALEXANDER STARBUCK, Esq., of Waltham.

(Continued from xxviii. page 442.)

IN the year 1779, a large party of refugees, with seven vessels and transports with soldiers from Newport, commanded by the renegade George Leonard, having an avowed purpose to destroy Nantucket, because they said the Islanders had performed some act of hostility toward them, landed a force of about 100 armed men on the island, and began to plunder the storehouses, taking principally from one Thomas Jenkins, formerly of Nantucket, but during the war residing in Lynn. Timothy Folger at length succeeded in passing the guard, and advised Leonard to go off, for the people would not submit to such treatment much longer. Acting on the hint, he left.¹ The people believing that Leonard had no authority for his course, assembled in town meeting on the 9th of April, appointed Stephen Paddock, Benjamin Folger, Benjamin Hussey, Nathaniel Coffin and Stephen Hussey, a "Committee to draw up a Memorial or Remonstrance in order to be prefer'd to the General Assembly of this State to see what Means may be Used to prevent Any future Depredation being made on the Inhabitants of this Town;" and Timothy Folger

¹ The evidence of John McCarter before Nath'l Freeman, Esq. (Letters, vol. 201, p. 42), was that the refugees were going to destroy Nantucket. When asked why, they replied to him,—he having said he thought the Islanders were neutrals,—they had been neutral, "but had taken one or two of their vessels lately," which was probably true. Mr. Rotch speaks of some turbulent spirits who were inclined to oppose non-resistance. Of this number was Capt. Benjamin Bunker, commonly called in Nantucket General Bunker, because of a remarkably strong personal resemblance to Gen. Washington. Capt. Bunker, quite early in the war, enlisted as an armorer in a South Carolina privateer, was captured by the British and made to realize the hospitalities of the Jersey Prison Ship. After his release he returned to Nantucket. Soon after an English privateer lay off the Bar to intercept inward and outward bound vessels. Discovering a schooner running in, she sent two boats' crews to chase her. The men on board the schooner succeeded in beaching her and cutting away her mainmast before the English boats captured her, and Capt. Bunker hastily manning two whale boats retook her, and made prisoners of the late captors. Proceeding then to the wharf, where a "pink stern" schooner was moored, they asked the Quaker owner (Nathaniel Paddock) for the keys to her, that they might take her and capture the privateer. Of course he declined, but in a very guarded "aside," told one of the men "the keys were in the mainsail," and walked up the wharf away from the scene. It did not take long to run out to the Bar. All but two men who were to navigate the vessel were stowed away below, and the helmsman bore down upon the comparatively defenceless privateer. Unheeding the call of the captain to sheer off, the schooner was put along side, the Nantucketers swarmed out of her and on board the Briton, and ere he could realize what was going on he was a prisoner. Capt. Bunker was also instrumental in capturing another English privateer, which lay up near Great Point in the "Cord of the Bay," with a prize. Running down with a vessel with a single 4 lb. gun, before the astonished Englishman could comprehend the situation the gun was fired, killing one man and smashing a boat, the privateer was grappled, boarded and taken. Capt. Bunker, in conveying his prisoners to the Continent, had proceeded as far as Narragansett Bay when the wind came around to the west, and he was obliged to go to Bedford. It was necessary to cross the river in a ferry-boat, and the English captain knowing this, had laid his plans to overpower the guard, seize the boat, and sail for New-York; but Capt. B. divining some such plan, ordered the captain to sit forward, and the mate to sit aft, and with their firearms ready for instant use, the guard kept the prisoners in order. The Englishman afterward told Capt. B. of their plans. This information was communicated to the writer by a son of Capt. Bunker, now living at Nantucket, nearly 90 years of age, but with a memory as fresh and keen as though but 45.

and Stephen Hussey, Esqrs., were appointed to carry and present it to the general court. The following is a copy of the memorial.¹

"To the Legislative Authority of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

"The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Nantucket Sheweth:

"WHEREAS the peculiar Situation of this Island Rendering the Inhabitants thereof Continually Exposed to Invasions, Ravages, and Depredations of Armed Men, and haveing no power of our Own to make the least resistance for our Defence, being principled against all Violent measures, and being left without the hope of Succour, or Relief from the Continent were we dispos'd for Defence: Therefore in this our distress'd Situation we would call on the Legislative Body of this State for Council & Advice, and beg Leave to lay before you our Sufferings in a late Excursion, made here by a sett of Armed Men from Newport, culling themselves Loyal Refugees, who say they were Commissioned, and Authorized by the Commander in Chief of King George's forces, to make Reprisals against the Inhabitants of the Several provinces in America. These associated Refugees being Formidably Armed with weapons of War, did on the 5th Instant Land on this Island, and Immediately proceed to plunder Several Stores and Vessells laying at the Wharves of Every Valuable Comodity, the particulars of which will be handed you by the Committee by which you will see our Loss is Great, and falls Heavy on the poor peaceable Inhabitants, And as the Sufferers stand in need of Redress & Compensation, and haveing some hope of it by Applying to the British Commanders at New York, or Elsewhere, We beg your Countenance and Authority to Impower Timothy Folger, and Benjamin Hussey to Repair to New York, & Rhode Island, to solicit for the payment of the Goods taken from the peaceable Inhabitants of this Town and endeavour to put a stop to future depredations of this kind from the Ships and Men under their Authority. We need not Remind you of the Poverty and Calamity of this Town, Even before this Invasion, but now it must be Considered as being but one Step from total Desolation.

NATHANIEL COFFIN, BENJAMIN FOLGER,
STEPHEN PADDOCK, BENJAMIN HUSSEY."²
STEPHEN HUSSEY,

The court granted the desired permission, but the danger of invasion was not averted, for there soon came tidings that Leonard was

¹ Petitions, vol. 185, p. 109.

² The following is a message from Jos. Powell, Pres. of the Council, to the House of Representatives (Rev. Misc., vol. 158, p. 139).

"State of Massachusetts Bay,
Council Chamber, April 23d, 1779.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
"It is with grief & concern we hear of the Devastation making at Nantucket by a Number of disaffected Persons, under the Sanction of the British Commanders in America. We are therefore Constrained to recommend to your Serious Consideration the Expediency of taking some immediate & effectual measures for the Capturing of the small piratical Vessels, that are spreading Desolation there; and are determined to do the like in other parts of this State.—We shall readily Concur with you in any effectual measures you shall think proper to adopt for that Salutary purpose—

In the Name & behalf of the Council
JO^S POWELL, Presdt."

In one of these forays tradition says: the refugees came across Joseph Starbuck, then a mere boy of 9 years of age. The first intimation he had of their approach was a shot which barely missed its aim. He fled in terror, pursued by the ruffians, even into the arms of a protecting friend, the refugees clamoring for the blood of the *man* they had chased, and insisting that he was not the one. This incident shows sufficiently the animus of these desperadoes, and the danger in which the islanders were placed.

planning another similar expedition, and the town was convened to see what should be done. It was necessary to act promptly, and the result was that Dr. Benjamin Tupper, Samuel Starbuck and William Rotch were sent to Newport with instructions to proceed to New-York if necessary, to prevent the consummation of Leonard's design, and in the effort they were partially successful. The sloop *Speedwell*, in which they took passage, was, however, intercepted by a spy-boat in the service of Gen. Gates, and her purpose ascertained, and a copy of the commission taken and forwarded to him. He immediately despatched the copy, with some severe strictures, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell of the Council of Massachusetts. The subject was of course brought up, and a requisition served on the selectmen of Nantucket to appear, and defend themselves from the charge of corresponding with the enemy. In accordance with this requisition, Frederick Folger, Josiah Barker, Micajah Coffin, Benjamin Hussey and Christopher Starbuck were appointed to draw up a reply, and Stephen Hussey, Esq., to present it to the general court. The reply set forth the peculiar circumstances under which the commission was issued,¹ the necessity for immediate action, and the fact that nothing more was sought but immunity from further depredations. On these grounds the court in a carefully guarded resolve warningly excused the action. It must be remembered in this connection that communication with Boston in peaceful times in these days was not a question of hours but days; and when we consider that some time after the commencement of Leonard's preparations must have elapsed before news of it reached the island, that many days of valuable time must be lost in communicating with the general court and receiving a reply, and that in the meantime the object of the expedition may have been accomplished, it would certainly be unreasonable to blame the islanders for acting as they did.

In the meantime the Jenkins whose property was stolen, impeached five of the prominent inhabitants of the island (Dr. Benjamin Tupper, Timothy Folger, Esq., William Rotch, Samuel Starbuck and Kezia Coffin) of high treason, for aiding and abetting the enemy, and they

¹ The following is a copy of the said commission (Letters, vol. 200, p. 402).

"Benja Tupper Esqr Samuel Starbuck & Wm Roach you being appointed a Committee by the Inhabitants of the Town of Sherbourn in a Town meeting, legally assembled the 12th Day of the fourth Month 1779 to repair to New York or Newport to prefer a Memorial from this Town to the Comander in Chief of the British Navy and Army—you are therefore directed to take the Sloop *Speedwell* with Francis Chace, Robert Gardner & Jno Cartwright to navigate said Vessel and make all possible Dispatch on the Business of your Mission, and all Persons concerned are directed to forward and assist said Committee when in their Power by Order of sd Town

[Signed]

SILV^r STARBUCK,
WM STARBUCK,
PETER FOLGER,
BENJ^r HUSSEY,

BENJ JENKINS,
ABNER GARDNER,
JNO GARDNER.

Order by the Selectmen of sd Town at Nantucket April 12—1779."

Dr. Tupper prior to the Revolution was High-Sheriff. Samuel Starbuck was some years after United States Consul in New South Wales. Mr. Rotch was a commercial man to the end of his life, of sound judgment and strict integrity, adhering to the principles of his faith alike through storm and sunshine, disaster and success.

were brought before the court to answer to the charge. It appeared in evidence that they had not only endeavored to save Jenkins's property among the rest, but Mr. Rotch had volunteered to pay his proportion to reimburse Jenkins for his loss, and actually did pay more than double his proportion. The committee and Jenkins himself were convinced that the charges were unfounded, and the committee reported that he have leave to withdraw his complaint. This report the Council rejected, and the House unanimously accepted, and thus the matter stood at the close of the war.

Later in 1779 information was received that a fleet was preparing to leave New-York for the purpose of sacking the town, and even of burning it should they be resisted. The fleet soon arrived at the Vineyard, and waited but for a favorable wind to sail down and attack the town. The portable property was rapidly carried out of town by its owners, pending the arrival of the British, and placed in scattering houses or buried to save it from destruction should the place be fired. From an order from Leonard it appeared that the islanders were accused of active hostility to the English. A reply was drawn up denying in general and specifically the charges brought against them, and replying in a spicily refreshing manner to the bragging manifesto of Winslow and Leonard. The easterly winds continued, however, and in the meantime orders arrived from New York to abandon the attempt.

The winter of 1779 was now approaching. A few whalers had been licensed by both parties to pursue their calling, but when a cruiser of either side found the permit of the other on board, the vessel was remorselessly taken as a prize, and between the two fires, between the upper and nether millstones of war, the prospect was gloomy enough. Accordingly the inhabitants in October addressed to the court the following petition for relief:¹

‘ To the Gen^l Court at Boston.

“ The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Town of Sherburne on the Island of Nantucket in Town Meeting assembled, sheweth

“ That the Inhabitants of Nantucket have had almost an uninterrupted series of difficulties to encounter, since the commencement of the present War, and have shared undeserved severities in the unhappy Contest, and this we apprehend has been for want of due attention and candid consideration of the peculiar situation in which this Island is plac'd, but from a desire to live in peace with all men, we have avoided making complaints untill our oppressions are become greater than we can bear. This unhappy period has now arrived at the threshold, and unless some interposition in our favor, must make that awfull Havock, which perhaps no part of America have yet experienced & we apprehend it is in the power of the General Court to avert it, and that without the expense of Blood & Treasure, neither of which we desire. We therefore crave to lay before you our present alarming circumstances: the Inhabitants of this Island are computed at near

¹ Revolution Miscellaneous, vol. 137, p. 272.

Five Thousand Persons, in about Seven Hundred Families, at least one half this number if not Two thirds are totally destitute of Firewood, of which doubtless you are acquainted, this Island produceth very little: we consequently are dependant on the Continent for this article, which has for a long time been brought to us very sparingly from the risqué occasioned by the frequent passing of British Cruisers, but a total stop for some time hath taken place, a still greater number that now surrounds us, many other necessities of Life we are in great want of, particularly Meal which added to that of Firewood, with the consideration of the nigh approach of Winter, and the uncertainty of the way being opened, for providing these articles, exhibits a very gloomy prospect. This Island hath been of great advantage to the Government to which it hath been annexed, and may still in a future day be very useful, unless the Inhabitants are obliged to abandon it through necessity, which will not only be distressing to them, but an injury to you. We therefore earnestly *desire* you would take our distressed situation into consideration, and give us such advice or point out such measures as your Wisdom and Humanity may dictate (consistent with that peaceable disposition which we wish to maintain with all men) to alleviate us from the calamities that loudly threaten us. For further particulars we beg leave to refer you to the bearer Timothy Folger, Esq. who is appointed by the Town to wait on you for this purpose.

Signed in behalf of the Town,

FRED^k FOLGER, Town Clerk."

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table until the following (spring) session, and by that time how was it with the Islanders? Macy says: ¹ "Greater suffering was experienced by the inhabitants of Nantucket, in the year 1780, than at any other period during the war." Cold weather coming on earlier than usual, the supply of wood and provisions, scarce enough at the best, from the continent, was wholly cut off, and the autumn being uncommonly wet but little peat was secured. About the twentieth of December, 1779, the harbor became closed with ice, and the cold was so extreme that for several weeks clear water was invisible from any part of the island. The ice in the harbor became strong enough to bear loaded carts, and by this means the laboring poor were enabled to draw a scanty supply of wood from Coskata, a distance of nine or ten miles over the ice, and more than double that by the circuitous and bad land route. In many places the strong current left thin spots in the ice, and several times these toilers of the sea broke through, but fortunately no lives were lost. The wood, which had been reserved by the proprietors of the land as a shelter for their sheep and horses in the winter, was principally oak and juniper and was small and crooked, but the alternative was the chance of perishing of cold. More distress was felt from lack of provisions, particularly among the poorer classes. Those whom the war had made widows and orphans experienced on this account the greatest sufferings, and "although none are known to have frozen or starved, without doubt some were hurried to their

graves through want of the necessities and comforts of life." To the utmost of their power those having food relieved the wants of the destitute. Distress and famine being sure if inaction was continued in, and it being pretty well assured that some of the leading men of the nation looked with an eye of pity upon the sad effects of the war upon Nantucket, it was determined to send Timothy Folger, Esq., to New-York to try to obtain from the British commanders immunity from capture of a few vessels while pursuing the whale fishery, and safety for their property on the land.¹ Their petition, although not wholly successful, proved advantageous to the people.

One would suppose that by this time the town had given evidence enough, through its magistrates and committees and the trials of its citizens, that the conduct of the inhabitants could not be rightfully complained of, while their aggravations and sufferings were great; but they were again compelled in November, 1780, to forward to the court, by Timothy Folger, Esq., another petition² setting forth the misfortunes which had befallen the island in the loss of its whaling fleet, and the desolation created by the tories; repelling with its merited indignation the imputation of clandestine trade with the enemy; declaring upon his honor that all stories to that effect were maliciously false; claiming the right of self-protection as inherent; assuring the court of the desire of the people ever to obey its laws;³ and praying that the particular laws governing Nantucket might be framed with regard to the exigencies of the case. I cannot find that any action was taken on this petition, but this same year the court voted it inexpedient to have a senator from Nantucket and Dukes counties. And in 1781, in response to a protest from Nantucket, the treasurer of the state was ordered to suspend executions against the deficient constables and collectors of taxes until further orders.⁴

[To be continued.]

¹ This action was done by consent of the Legislature, the town and Mr. Folger in person warmly urging the necessity of such consent. The amount of damage done at this time by the refugees was estimated at nearly £4,000 sterling.

² Petitions, vol. 186, p. 370.

³ In Dec., 1778, Mr. Folger wrote to a member of the council informing him of the wreck of the flag-of-truce *Hammond*, returning from Portsmouth, N. H., to New-York, on the shoals near the island, and the landing of the passengers and crew on Nantucket. While they were there three prizes were piloted to Boston, and there were arrivals from and departures for the West Indies. Not deeming it advisable for the English to be spectators, he supplied them with a vessel and sent them to New York, taking care that she carried nothing objectionable, nor more provisions than were necessary for the voyage. Still later, in 1782, there is on record a similar instance which shows the desire of the islanders to perform faithfully their duties to the state. The English flag of truce, schooner *Peggy*, put into Nantucket in distress, and applied for permission to make necessary repairs. The selectmen thereupon appointed a committee of ship carpenters to inspect the vessel, and see what was needed. Those repairs which were actually required as reported were allowed to be made, and provisions and water sufficient only to last them to their destination put on board.

⁴ The town in an earnest remonstrance strongly urged the calamitous effect of the war upon the islanders, reducing them to such an extent that they were utterly unable to properly support their own indigent poor.

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, 1774-96.

Contributed by LYMAN H. BAGG.

FOR the first twenty-two years after the incorporation of the town, or until April, 1796, the record of births, marriages and deaths was kept in a small quarto volume wherein were also entered lists of men drawn as jurors, reports of surveyors and appraisers, descriptions of the distinctive "marks" of the sheep of different owners, and other miscellaneous matter.

About the year 1798, a large leather book was procured, into which was copied from the old book the list of births and deaths; and the record of the same down to the year 1824 was continued therein, so that the complete list for forty-nine years occupied 157 pages altogether. The remaining 225 pages were given to the record of marriages and marriage intentions from April, 1796, to December, 1835, while the marriages of the twenty-two earlier years (with the exception of the first fifteen entries) were never copied from the original volume.

Since the passage of the Act of March 16, 1844, the births, marriages and deaths have been recorded, in accordance with the system then established, in books especially arranged for that purpose. The births and deaths for the twenty years ending with April, 1844, occupy 40 pages in a volume which also contains four pages of marriages, contracted previous to 1800, reported by the clerks of other towns, in obedience to the Act of 1837. The intentions of marriage are still entered in a book that has been in use for that purpose since 1836.

As the original record book of 1774 became thoroughly mildewed by exposure in a damp safe, about a dozen years ago, and the loose leaves which composed it are now no longer in a condition to be referred to and are fast crumbling to decay, I have taken the pains to make a literal transcript of the 100 folios that contain the early marriages and send the same for preservation in the pages of the REGISTER.

L. H. B.

West Springfield, Mass., Sept. 2, 1874.

The Intention of Marriage between Thomas James Douglas and Temperance Palmer both of West Springfield was entered April 23^d, 1774. Publication posted up the 18th of said June.

The Intention of Marriage between Isaac Cooly and Huldah Worthington both of West Springfield was entered June 28th and Publication thereof made the 1st of July 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between David Fowler & Thankfull Leonard both of West Springfield was entered June 31st (sic!) and published July 1st 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Austin Leonard and Nancy Upham both of West Springfield was entered July 9th and published the 10th 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Obadiah Miller of West Springfield & Deborah Luse of Somers was entered June 2d and published the 4th 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Leonard Upham of West Springfield & Elizabeth Cooly of Suffield was entered June 4th and published the same Day.

The Intention of Marriage between Jabez Snow of West Springfield and Bethiah Chapin of Springfield was entered June 16th and published the 18th 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Dan Taylor and Sybil Ely both of West Springfield was entered July 13th and published the 16th 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between David Miller 2^d and Margaret Mighels both of West Springfield, was entered August 19th and published the 20th 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Giles Day and Sarah Day both of West Springfield was entered September the 3^d and publicatⁿ thereof made that Same Day 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Justin Morgan & Martha Day both of West Springfield was entered and published October the 29th 1774.

The Intention of Marriage between Thomas Ellsworth of West Springfield and Lydia Marshal of Westfield was entered November the 18th and published the 19th 1774.

Noah Lankton and Mehitabel Sheperd both of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered and published Nov^r 19th 1774.

Zarrager Bartlet of Marlborough in New-York and Sarah Taylor of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered and published December the 10th 1774.

Ozias Flowers & Abigail Millar 3rd of Wt Springfield their Intention of Marriage were entered March 14th 1775. Publication made 18th of s^d Month.

Joseph White & Sarah Leonard of West Springfield their Intentions of Marriage were enter^d March 14th 1775. Publication made 18th of s^d Month.

Mr. Eliphalet Leonard of West Springfield & Miss Mary Pierpont of Brooklyne their Intentions of Marriage entered May 6th publication made 7 of s^d Month.

The Intentions of Marriage between Elias Leonard & Susanna Selden both of Wt Springfield were entered July 15, 1775. Publishment posted up the 16. of s^d Month.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Chapin & Margaret Ely both of Wt Springfield were entered Aug^t 5, 1775. Publishment posted up the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Thomas Shattuck & Asenath Winchell both of Wt Springfield were entered Aug^t 12, 1775. Publishment made 13th Instant.

The Intentions of Marriage between Aaron Bagg & Sarah Millar both of Wt Springfield were entered Sept. 8. Publishment the 9th 1775.

The Intentions of Marriage between Isaac Stiles of Wt Springfield and Mrs. Dinah Kent of Simsbury were entered September 16, 1775. Publishment posted up the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Ebenezer Day & Mrs. Martha Day of Wt Springfield were entered Sept. 23, 1775. Publishment the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Chauncy Taylor & Mary Felt both of Wt Springfield were entered Nov. 15. Cry'd off on the following publick Days.

William Weber of Brimfield & Catharine Mighell of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Jan. 25, 1775.

Jonathan Cooley & Martha Ashley of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Jan. 26th 1775.

The Intentions of Marriage between Israel Bagg and Sarah Green both of Wt Springfield were entered Nov. 30. Publishment posted Decemb^r 2, 1775.

Ozias Flowers & Abigail Miller both of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage March 6, 1775.

Aaron Bagg & Sarah Miller both of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Sept. 27, 1775.

Chauncy Taylor and Mary Felt both of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 23, 1775.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Killum & Hannah Loomiss both of Wt Springfield were entered January 17th 1776. Publishment posted up the 18th.

The Intentions of Marriage between Euos Morgan & Mrs. Lois Stockwell both of Wt Springfield were entered April 25, 1776. Publish^d the 26th.

The Intentions of Marriage between Joseph Phreesell Young & Eleanor Dumbolton, both of Wt Springfield were entered the 16 day of April A Dom 1776. Published the 26.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jon^a Hale Jun^r of Enfield and Mary Kent of Wt Springfield were entered May 25, 1776. Published June 1st.

The Intentions of Marriage between Eben^r Hale of Enfield and —eodah Kent of Wt Springfield were entered May 25, 1776. Publish^d June 1.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Roswell Day & Miss Lucy Atchinson both of Wt Springfield were entered June 1st, 1776, published the same day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Daniel Nunger of South Brimfield & Elizabeth ——— of West Springfield were entered with me on the 24 Day of June 1776. Publication thereof made ———.

The Intentions of Marriage between Ira Fletcher and Elizabeth Barber both of Wt Springfield were entered with me on Saturday the 29th of June 1776 and published the same Day. [Married Sept. 5.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Aaron Ely & W^d Eleanor Williston both of Wt Springfield were entered with me on Friday the 9th of Aug. 1776, & published the 10th of ———.

The Intentions of Marriage between Charles Purchase of Wt Springfield and Martha Ferry of Ludlow were enter^d Saturday Aug. 17, 1776. Published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Caleb Bliss & Miss Hannah Vanhorn both of Wt Springfield were entered Saturday Sept 7th, 1776—publication made the same Day. [Married Oct. 31.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Manasseh Fren—— of Enfield & Hannah Morley of Wt Springfield were entered with me the 4 Day of October 1776, & published the next Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Luke Day of Wt Springfield & W^d Mercy Dewey of Westfield were entered with me on the 15 Day of Nov^r. 1776. Publication posted the same Day. [M. Dec. 5.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Ichabod Comstock of Westfield & Katherine Smith of Wt Springfield were entered with me on Saturday, Decemb^r 14th 1776. Publication made the same Day. [M. Jan. 9, 1777.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Tilley Mirrick of Wt Springfield & Miss Louisa Colton of Springfield were entered January 4th 1777. Publication made the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between William Marchant & Naomi Parsons of Wt Springfield were entered Jan^y 8, 1777. Publication made the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Taylor of Wt Springfield & Hannah Farnam of Northampton were entered Jan^y 8th. 1777. Publication made y^e Same Day. [M. March 13.]

Israel Bagg & Sarah Green of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage 11 Day Jan^y 1776.

Enos Morgan & Lois Stockwell of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage 23 Day May 1776.

Roswell Day & Lucy Atchinson of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage 2 Day July 1776.

Ira Fletcher & Elizabeth Barlow of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage 5 Day Sept. 1776.

Caleb Bliss & Hannah Vanhorne of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage 31 Day Oct^r 1776.

Luke Day of Wt Springfield & Mercy Drury of Westfield were joined together in Marriage 5 Day Decemb^r 1776.

Ichabod Comstock of Westfield & Catherine Smith of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage 9 Day Jan^y, 1777.

Daniel Mirrick & Experience Leonard their Intentions of Marriage were entered with me March 29, 1777. Published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Asaph Leonard & wid^e Hannah Lamb both of Wt Springfield were entered with me April 5, 1777. published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Hendrick of Springfield & Mary Parker of West Springfield were entered with me May 3^d 1777 & published the same Day. [M. May 13.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Asael Chapin of Wt Springfield & Sarah Frink of Springfield were entered with me May 3, 1777 & published.

The Intentions of Marriage between Lewis Ely & Anna Granger both of Wt Springfield were entered August 30th, published the 31st, 1777. [M. Oct. 23.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Asael Stebbins of Munson & Berthia Terry of Wt Springfield were entered with me Nov^r 1st 1777 : published y^e same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Seth Pomeroy of Suffield & Anna Saunderson of Wt Springfield were entered Nov^r 3^d & published the 8th Instant, 1777.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jacob Miller and Lucretia Ely were entered the 8th of —, 1777, & published the same Day. [M. Dec. 18.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Moses Adams Jun^r of Suffield & Roxavana Kent of Wt Springfield were entered Nov. 13th : published the 15th : 1777.

The Intentions of Marriage between Thomas Bagg & Joanna Cooley both of Wt Springfield were entered Nov. 15: 1777. Published the 15th. [M. Dec. 18.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Noah Leonard of Wt Springfield & Lydia Taylor of Murrayfield were entered Nov^r 27th 1777 published the 29th.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Barber & Margaret Stephenson both of Wt Springfield were entered with me Dec^r 12th & published the next Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Timothy Day Jun^r of Wt Springfield & Eunice Hale of Springfield were entered Jan^r 9th 1778. Published the next Daye.

The Intentions of Marriage between Gideon Adams of Suffield & Theoda Kent of Wt Springfield were entered & published Jan^r 24th 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Bushman Fuller of Wt Springfield & Flora Parry of East Windsor were entered Feb^r 7th, 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jacob Day & Abigail Leonard both of Wt Springfield were entered Feb^r 21. Published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jephtha Green & Margaret Bagg were entered Feb^r 27th 1778. Published next Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between ——— Barker & Sarah Jones both of Wt Springfield were entered with me April 24th 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Phineas No— of Williamstown & Tamar Millar of Wt Springfield were entered May 2nd 1778. Published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Zaavan ——— of Westfield & Miriam Brooks of Wt Springfield were entered & published May 30th 1778.

Asael Stebbens of Munson & Bethia Terry of Wt. Springfield were joined together in Marriage March 24, 1778.

Jephtha Green & Margaret Bagg were joined together in Marriage March 26, 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Sam^l Leonard Jun^r of Wt Springfield & Miss Jemima Robinson of Granville were entered & publish^d July 25th 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Billap [Billy?] Munger & Margaret Remington both of Wt Springfield were entered Aug^t 22, 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Hezekiah [Smith?] Jun^r of Granby & Ruth Granger of Wt Springfield were entered Sep^t 1 & published 5th 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Solomon ——— & Lucy Stephenson of Wt Springfield were entered September 8 & published 12th.

The Intentions of Marriage between Lewis Day and Sebreh Ward both of Wt Springfield were entered Oct^r 3rd 1778, & published the same Day. [M. Nov. 26.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Seth Remington and Mary Roberts both of Wt Springfield were entered Oct^r 16th published the next Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Lt. Asa Millar and Eunice Shevoy were entered Oct^r 17th & publish^d eodem.

The Intentions of Marriage between Noadiah Loomiss and Thankful Bagg were entered Oct^r 17th & publish^d eodem. [M. Nov. 26.]

The Intentions of Marriage between John Frederick Stickman & Rebecca Bond both of Wt Springfield were entered Oct^r 24th 1778, & published the same Day. [M. Nov. 19.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Stephen Leonard & Editha

Leonard both of Wt Springfield were entered Oct^r 30th & published the next Day A Dom. 1778.

Lt. Asa Millar & Miss Eunice Shevoy were joined together in Wedlock Nov^r 12th 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Reuben Farnum of Wt Springfield & Keziah Wait of Southampton were entered & published Nov^r 28, 1778.

John Taylor 2nd of Wt Springfield & Hannah Farnum of Northampton were joined together in Marriage March 13, 1777.

John Hendrick & Mary Barker of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage May 13, 1777.

Lewis Ely & Anne Grainger of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Oct^r 23, 1777.

Thomas Bagg & Joanna Cooley of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Dec^r 18th 1777.

Jacob Millar & Lucretia Ely of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Dec^r 18, 1777.

John Frederic Stickman & Rebekah Bond of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 19th 1778.

Noadiah Loomis & Thankful Bagg of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 26th 1778.

Lewis Day & Sabrea Ward of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 26th, 1778.

The Intentions of Marriage between Samuel Adams of Suffield & Elizabeth Purchase of Wt Springfield were entered January 1st 1779 & published the third Instant.

The Intentions of Marriage between Isaac Newton of Greenfield & Esther Hopkins of West Springfield were entered Jan^y 6th 1779, & published y^e same Day. [M. March 2.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Moses Adams & Zilpah Elmer both of Wt Springfield were entered Jan^y 23, 1779, and published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Brackett & Eunice Woolcott both of Wt Springfield were entered & published Feb. 13th 1779.

The Intentions of Marriage between David Hastings of Suffield & Sebrah Morley of Wt Springfield were entered March 12th 1779 & published the next Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jared Fairman of Norwich & Chloe Hanchet of Wt Springfield were entered April 3^d 1779, & published the same Daye.

The Intentions of Marriage between Aaron Vanhorn Jun^r of Wt Springfield & Mary Hubbard of Lowden were entered April 5th & published 10th.

The Intentions of Marriage between Walter Bagg & Nancy Granger both of West Springfield were entered April 17, & published the same Daye.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mathew Copley & Caroline Kent both of West Springfield were entered May 5th 1779 & published.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Ebenezer Morgan and Lucy Morgan both of Wt Springfield were entered May 8th 1779 and published the Same Daye. And joined together in Marriage Thursday May 27th Instant.

The Intentions of Marriage between Lt. John Millar and Mrs. Lucretia Day both of West Springfield were entered — 3^d 1779 & published the 5th Instant.

John Brackett & Eunice Woolcott both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage June 7th 1779.

LETTER OF RICHARD PRICE TO PRESIDENT STILES.

Com. by CHARLES H. MORSE, Esq., Washington, D. C.

NEWINGTON GREEN, January 1, 1783.

DEAR SIR:

I writ to you by Dr Beardsley, and I have since sent you an account of the new planet by Mr. Fitch. With this letter I send you two copies of plans for observing meteors, drawn up by Mr. Markelyne our Astronomer Royal; and also a letter which I received from him a few days ago, from which you will learn that he wishes to have these plans circulated in America, in order to collect all the observations on meteors which can be procured. He is to send me a large parcel for this purpose, and, therefore, you will probably receive thereafter more of these plans. You will farther learn from Dr. Markelyne's letter that he agrees with President Clap in his ideas of the nature and causes of meteors, and that he is greatly pleased with President Clap's pamphlet on the subject, which you have been so good as to send me to be presented to the Royal Society. I have likewise sent you a set of Advertisements which have been printed here on purpose to be distributed in America. You will know how much the cause of civil and religious liberty has been indebted to Bishop Hoadley. Dr. Hoadley, his son and the publisher of this edition of his works, is dead. One of my friends interests himself for the widow; and she would be benefited could she dispose of the remainder of the copies. One set I shall send to you by some future opportunity in hopes that the college over which you preside will accept it as a token of my gratitude and good wishes.

Deliver my kind respects to Dr. Beardsley and Mr. Fitch when you see them. I hope they are arrived safe at their respective homes. Mr. Fitch has informed me that you wish some print or bust of me. You do me great honor by this; but no such thing has ever existed, nor have I ever, tho' frequently solicited, been able to persuade myself to sit to any painter.

We are here in great confusion, one change succeeding another in the ministry continually, taxes high, the revenue deficient, and our funds and finances in the most deplorable state. America, I hope, will prosper. This may be of more consequence to mankind than the prosperity of Britain.

With great respect I am, Sir, Your obliged and very
obedient and humble servant.

To Dr. Stiles,

Yale College

Connecticut.

RICH^d. PRICE.

[Endorsed by Dr. Stiles]

"Re'd Apr. 28, 1784."

BERRY. (Suffolk Co. Deeds. xxxiii.-6). Lazarus Oxman and wife Garthred, Thos. Waters, mariner, and wife Huldah, Abigail Cooper, wife and atty. to Edward Cooper, Mary Smith, widow, for herself and as atty. to her bro. John Berry, of Salem, convey to Alex^r Miller land and dw-h: formerly belonging to their deceased father, Oliver Berry, 2d January, 1717-18.

H. F. WATERS.

JUDGES OF PROBATE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, MASS.

By the Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, LL.D., Washington, D.C.

THE following is an extract from Judge Richardson's letter accompanying this valuable paper: "The following account of the first nine judges of probate for the county of Middlesex was mostly prepared by me more than three years ago, when it was my intention to extend still further my researches concerning the lives and families of these public officers. But the pressure of other engagements and absence from the commonwealth most of the time since have prevented me from gathering any further information. The account is correct, I think, as far as it goes." A list of these judges was published in the *HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER*, xlv. page 123.—[EDITOR.]

JAMES RUSSELL,

FIRST judge of probate for Middlesex; born in Charlestown, Mass., October 4, A.D. 1640; appointed June 18, 1692; judge of the court of common pleas for the same county from December 7, 1692, to 1707; one of the deputies from Charlestown to the general court; and one of the assistants and the treasurer of the colony from 1680 to 1685, when, on being again elected treasurer, he declined,¹ but remained an assistant another year. He was one of the council of safety at the deposition of Governor Andros, and was named one of the council under the new charter. From 1692 to 1708, both inclusive, he was one of the governor's council.

A slab in the burying-ground in Charlestown still standing has upon it the following inscription to his memory, in ancient orthography:

"Here lies interred the body of James Russell, Esqr., son of Richard Russell and Maud his wife, who was born in this town October 4, 1640, and was elected Counsellor for the Colony in the year 1680. He was annually chosen, saving in those few years of the reign of King James when the people were deprived of that privilege. He also served God and his Country in many other eminent stations as a Treasurer, a Judge and in other places of the greatest trust, all which he discharged as becomes a faithful steward. He exchanged Earth for Heaven on Thursday April 28, 1709."

¹ Mr. Russell was re-chosen treasurer of the Massachusetts colony May 27, 1685, and is recorded as having taken his oath; but in the records under Aug. 12, we find this entry: "James Russell, Esq., formerly Treasurer, having refused to accept of that service for this present year, notwithstanding the Court orders & desires that he looke after the countryes dues for the present, & that he issue out warrants for this yeares assessments, according to law, and they will take care for a new Treasurer in their sessions in October next. It is ordered that the secretary issue out his warrants to the respective townes that the freeman make choise of a meete person to be present at October Court to serve instead of the present Treasurer. Warrants issued out accordingly."

It seems that Capt. John Phillips was chosen by the freemen, as at the October session, it is recorded that he had on the 21st of that month "given in his fynall answer, & refused to accept the country's choise for being Treasurer." The same day, Samuel Nowell, Esq., was appointed treasurer by the Court. See Massachusetts Colony Records, v. 475, 499, 505.

J. W. D.

JOHN LEVERETT,

Second judge of probate, appointed October 23, 1702, and continued in office till 1708. A grandson of Governor Leverett, he was born in Boston Aug. 25, 1662; graduated at Harvard College in 1680; studied divinity, and received from the college the degree of bachelor of theology in 1692, at the same time with William Brattle; and they were the only persons upon whom that degree was ever conferred by the college until the year 1870. After preaching for a time, he studied law; was a fellow of the Royal Society of London; a member of the corporation of the college and tutor; judge of the superior court of the province, then the highest court, from 1702 to 1708, when, on being elected president of the college, he resigned his two judgeships and his office as councillor. He resided in Cambridge, from which place he was representative to the general court, and was speaker of the house of representatives. Subsequently he was a member of the governor's council, and member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He died very suddenly, May 3, 1724, at the age of 62, while still president.

In an address to the grand jury, soon after Judge Leverett's death, Chief-Justice Sewall says of him, "he was one who had been an ornament to the bench of justices and court of probate, full of sweetness and candor, displayed in the government of the college, tempered by convenient severity."¹

FRANCIS FOXCROFT,

Third judge of probate, appointed, July 8, 1708, "in the room of Mr. Leverett, lately installed president of the college;" continued in office, with all other civil officers of the government, by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor Nov. 9, 1715,² on the accession of Governor Burges, and reappointed Dec. 9, 1715. He remained in office till Sept. 30, 1725, when he asked "to be dismissed on account of his advanced age and great infirmities of body." He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas for Middlesex from 1709 to 1719. He was one of the wardens of King's Chapel in Boston in the year 1689, and again in 1694.

Mr. Washburn, in his *Judicial History of Massachusetts*, p. 339, says of him:

"Few memorials are left of him, but among them is the very creditable fact that he was decidedly opposed to the witchcraft mania that prevailed in 1692, and disapproved of the proceedings against its unfortunate victims. He was in commission as a magistrate under Andros, and rendered his name somewhat famous for having issued a warrant to arrest and imprison

¹ For his ancestry and children, see REGISTER, iv. 134.—J. W. D.

² The proclamation of William Tailer, lieutenant governor of the province, Nov. 9, 1715, is printed in the *Boston News-Letter*, Nov. 14, 1715. Col. Elizeus Burges, the governor, did not come to Massachusetts, though his commission was published in Boston. Gov. Hutchinson in his *History of Massachusetts Bay*, ii. 212, says: "I know of no other instance of the publication of a governors' commission in the Massachusetts before his arrival in person."—J. W. D.

a Mr. Winslow, who brought from Virginia a copy of the Prince of Orange's declarations on his landing in England."

He was of Cambridge during the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life, and died there Dec. 31, 1727.¹ The name of Judge Francis Foxcroft is often confounded with that of his son Francis, who graduated at Harvard in 1712, and who was register of probate in 1729 [of whom a biographical sketch will be found in the REGISTER, viii. 171].

JONATHAN REMINGTON,

Fourth judge of probate; appointed Sept. 30, 1725; died in office Sept. 20, 1745; born in Cambridge July 27, 1677; graduated at Harvard College in 1696; tutor and member of the corporation from 1707 to 1711; one of the governor's council from 1730 to 1740; judge of the court of common pleas for Middlesex from 1715 to 1733, and of the superior court from 1733 to 1745, when he died. He resided in Cambridge. Judge Washburn, in his *Judicial History*, p. 288, justly says of him :

"He was somewhat connected with political life and sat for some years at the council board. But less is known of him either as a judge or civilian than his merits in these relations seem to deserve, or than there would have been had he mingled in the strife of party instead of faithfully pursuing the unpretending path of his official duties."

SAMUEL DANFORTH,

Fifth judge of probate; born in Dorchester, Mass., November, 1696; graduated at Harvard University bachelor of arts 1715, and master of arts 1718; appointed judge of probate December 20, 1745; one of the governor's council from 1739 to 1774; judge of the court of common pleas for the county from 1741 till the revolution, thus holding the three offices of judge of probate, judge of the court of common pleas and councillor for more than thirty years. At the breaking out of the revolution he was inclined to be a loyalist, but his advanced age and timid disposition caused him to yield to the overwhelming public sentiment of the day and to give in his adhesion to the cause of the patriots.

Having been appointed and sworn a mandamus councillor in 1774,² a great concourse of people, many thousands, assembled about the court-house, then in Old Cambridge, and from the steps he declared to them that "having arrived at a very advanced age and spent the greater part in the service of the public, it was a great mortification to him to find a step lately taken by him so disagreeable to his country, in which he conscientiously had meant to serve them; but finding their general sense against his holding a seat at the council board on the new establishment, he assured them that he had resigned the said

¹ The Rev. John A. Vinton gives the date of his birth, Nov. 13, 1657. See *Vinton Memorial*, p. 121.—J. W. D.

² For a list and account of the Mandamus Councillors, see REGISTER, xxviii. 61.—J. W. D.

office and would never henceforth accept or act in any office inconsistent with the charter-rights of his country;" and at the same time he signed and delivered the following:

"Although I have this day made an open declaration to a great concourse of people, who assembled at Cambridge, that I had resigned my seat at the council board, yet for the further satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my hand, that such resignation has actually been made and that it is my full purpose not to be in any way concerned as a member of the Council at any time hereafter.

S. DANFORTH."

"September 2, 1777.

He resided in Cambridge, and died there Oct. 27, 1777.¹

JOHN WINTHROP,

Sixth judge of probate; appointed September 6, 1775; died in office May 3, 1779; graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and received the degree of doctor of laws at Edinburgh in 1771, and at Harvard in 1773; professor of mathematics from 1738, and a member of the corporation from 1765 to time of his death. In 1768 and again in 1774 he was offered the presidency of the college, but each time declined the appointment. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and a valuable contributor to its transactions, for which he received the thanks of the society. In 1773 he was chosen one of the council of the province, but was rejected by royal decree. In 1774 he was a delegate to the provincial congress, and in 1775 was again elected to the council. It will be seen that, unlike his immediate predecessor, Winthrop was an active supporter of the patriotic cause. He was born in Boston, December 19, 1714, and was of the fourth generation from John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts.

President Quincy, in his *History of Harvard University*, ii. 223, 217, says of him:

"The attainments of Prof. Winthrop were not limited to mathematical and philosophical pursuits. His active, vigorous and comprehensive mind embraced within its sphere various and extensive knowledge; and he is, perhaps, better entitled to the character of a universal scholar than any individual of his time in this country.

"The literary and scientific attainments of John Winthrop acquired celebrity in his own country, and in Europe, and entitle him to be regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of Harvard College."

OLIVER PRESCOTT,

Seventh judge of probate; born in Groton, Mass., April 27, 1731; graduated at Harvard College 1750; doctor of medicine, and one of the original members of the Massachusetts Medical Society; major and lieutenant-colonel of militia under the king; in 1776, appointed by the executive council of Massachusetts Bay brigadier-general of militia of Middlesex, and chosen a member of the board

¹ For his ancestry and descendants, see REGISTER, vii. 319, 321.

of war; in 1777, elected a member of the supreme executive council; in 1778, appointed third major-general of the militia of the state, and in 1781 second major-general, which office he soon resigned; town-clerk of Groton from 1765 to 1777. In 1781 he was one of a committee "to cause to be arrested and committed to jail any person whom he should deem the safety of the Commonwealth required to be restrained of his personal liberty or whose enlargement within the Commonwealth is dangerous thereto." He was one of the original fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and one of the trustees and first president of Groton (now Lawrence) Academy. He was appointed judge of probate between June 10, 1779 (when Edmund Trowbridge was chosen by the council, but never acted and probably did not accept), and September 1, 1779, when it appears by the probate records that Prescott held his first court. I have not been able to find any record of his first election or appointment, because the books at the State House seem to be imperfect as to appointments for a short period about that time. After the adoption of the constitution of the commonwealth, it was thought necessary to appoint anew all civil officers, and among a large number appointed, March 27, 1781, was Oliver Prescott, of Groton, as judge of probate for Middlesex. He died November 17, 1804, in Groton.

JAMES PRESCOTT,

Eighth judge of probate; born in Groton, Mass., April 19, 1766; graduated at Harvard University bachelor of arts 1788, and master of arts 1791; a lawyer by profession, and practised ten years in Westford and subsequently in Groton. He was appointed judge of probate February 1, 1805, and was impeached by the house of representatives before the senate for malpractices in office, and after a long trial before that court of impeachment, in which he was defended by Daniel Webster, he was found guilty and deposed from office, April, 1821.

From a careful examination of the report of the trial, and from conversations with men prominent in that day, who knew well the accusers and the accused, and had been familiar with the public, political and private opinions prevailing in the county at that time, many of whom were still living in 1846, when I was admitted to the bar, and were yet in active life, I am satisfied that Judge Prescott was deposed, not for really corrupt practices, nor for intentional and wilful malfeasance in office, but for personal and political considerations not apparent upon the record. He had become obnoxious to leading men on account of his politics, and unpopular with the public by reason of his irritable temper and other causes. The system then existing, of paying the judges by fees (the worst system ever devised for paying any public officers and especially judicial officers), and the abuses which naturally and everywhere grew out of it, together with some customs of doing business in the probate courts which were

practised probably in all the counties, really for the convenience of the people, but which had not the warrant of express provisions of statute, gave the enemies of Judge Prescott opportunities of finding *technical* cases of violation of law on his part, which in the opinion of a majority of the senate were legally sufficient to justify his removal. Almost immediately after this trial the fee system was abandoned in Massachusetts, and judges have ever since been paid by fixed salaries.

He died in Groton, October 14, 1829.

SAMUEL P. P. FAY,

Ninth judge of probate; born in Concord, Mass., January 10, 1778; graduated at Harvard University bachelor of arts 1798, and master of arts 1801; one of the overseers of the college from 1824 to 1852. On leaving college he studied law, but receiving a captain's commission in the American army, raised on account of the French hostilities, he joined General Hamilton's forces at Oxford in 1799. The hostilities having shortly afterward ended, he returned to his studies, and, upon being admitted to the bar, settled in the practice of his profession, in Cambridge. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives from 1808 to 1813, and from 1815 to 1819, when he was also chosen a member of the governor's council. He was again a member of the council the next year, 1819-20, and of the house of representatives 1820-21, where he was one of the managers of the impeachment of Judge Prescott.

Upon the organization of the city government of Cambridge in 1846, he was chosen one of the members of the board of aldermen for that year.

He was appointed judge of probate May 9, 1821; resigned April, 1, 1856; and died in Cambridge May 18, of the same year.

THE REV. WILLIAM WALTON, OF MARBLEHEAD.

THE following list of the births of the children of this clergyman is copied from the Essex court files at Salem, Mass.:

1627	2 ^m	6 ^d	John Walton	sonne of W ^m Walton & Elizabeth.
1629	8 ^m	27 ^d	Elizabeth Walton	borne at Seaton in Devon.
1632	2 ^m	26 ^d	Martha	" " " " " "
1636	1 ^m	3 ^d	Nathaniel	" " " Hingham in New En.
1639	4 ^m	5 ^d	Samuel	" " " Marble Head.
1641	10 ^m	20 ^d	Josiah	" " " "
1644	3 ^m	14 ^d	Marie	" " " "

It will be found in vol. i. p. 69.

H. E. WAITE.

West Newton, Mass.

(Continued from xxviii. page 450.)

		16 98	Baptized	— Page 273 —	
M	D				
9.	13	Sarah. D: of Nath: & Thankfull	— —	Wilfon	
		Eliza: }			
	20	Jofiah } Twins of Joshua & Mehitabel	— —	Blancha	
10	11	Nath: son of Nath ^l & Hanna	— —	Frothingha	
		Eliza: D: of Elias & Abigail	— —	Stone —	
Jan	1	Sarah wife of Nathaniel	— —	Cloyce	
		Catharine D: of Theophilus & Catharine	— —	Jvory	
	15	Ruth D: of Robert & Ruth	— —	Wier	
		Samuel }			
	29	Mary } Twins of James & Hannah	— —	Turner	
Feb	5	William S: of W ^m (jun ^r) & Mary	— —	Story	
	12	Abigail D: of W ^m & Mary	— —	Brown	
		Eliz: D: of Eleazer & Mary	— —	Dow	
		Joseph }			
		Benj } sons of Edward & Eliz:	— —	Walker	
	19	Anne D: of Caleb & Anne	— —	Call	
	26	Rebekah wife of W ^m	— —	Fofset	
		Thomas S: of Robert & Margaret	— —	Ward	

|98 Baptized — Page 276 —

[Pages 274 and 275 are omitted in numbering; 276 and the Record follows on the reverse of page 273. The Record is unbroken, but one leaf seems to have been torn out between page 272 and 273.]

	D				
	26	Ruth D: of John & Ruth	— — —	Wait	
		Judith D: of Joseph & Judith	— — —	Townzen.	
		Mary D: of Richard & Mary	— — —	Boylstone	
	5.	W ^m S: of W ^m &	— — —	Rand—	
		Anthony S: of Richard & Margaret	— — —	Bently	
	19	William S. of W ^m & Hannah	— — —	Auftin	
	26	Mary Webber	— — —	Webber	
		Sufanna Cloyce	— — —	Cloyce.	
		Hannah Beresford	— — —	Beresford	
		Mercy Cloyce	— — —	Cloyce	
		Johanna D of Edward & Mary	— — —	Larkin	
6 99					
p ⁱ	2	Sufanna D of George & Rebekah	— — —	Townsend	
	23	Patience (wife of James)	— — —	Webber.	
		Elizabeth (wife of Edward)	— — —	Beal	
		Samuel S: of m ^r Jonath & m ^{rs} Eliz	— — —	Dows.	
		Elizabeth D. of Jacob & Eliz:	— — —	Hurd	
May	8	Jsaac son of Jsaac & Mary	— — —	Mirick	
		Mary d: of Jsaac & Mary	— — —	Mirick	
	15	Jonathan S: of Thomas & Sarah	— — —	Marable	
	21	Elizabeth Crowch (an adult p ^r son)	— — —	Crowch.	

16 99 Baptized — Page 277 —

M	D				
May	28	James son of James	— — —	Turne	
		John S. of s ^r James	— — —	Turner	
		Samuel S of Robert	— — —	Scot—	
		Jonathan son of John & Sarah	— — —	Whitamo	
		Arphillis D: of William & Hanna	— — —	Hurry	
June	11 th	Huldah D. of Joseph &	— — —	Whitamo	
	25	Jiaac son of Jiaac & Anna	— — —	Knap	

— Page 277 (Concluded). —

July	16	Mary D: of Samuel & Sarah	—	—	Huchinfon
Aug ^t	6	James S. of James & Patience	—	—	Webber
		Joseph s of James & Patience	—	—	Webber
		Jfiae s of Jfiae (jun ^r) & Rebekah	—	—	Fowl
	13	Eliz: D: of m ^r Jn ^s , & m ^{rs} Abigail	—	—	Rainer
		Mary D. of William & Mary	—	—	Lane
	20 th	Thomas Son of m ^r Joseph & m ^{rs} Elizabeth	—	—	Newel
		Elizabeth D: of m ^r Samuel & m ^{rs} Elizabeth	—	—	Hill
	27	Manwaring } S:	—	—	Beal
		Mercy } D of Edward & Elizabeth	—	—	Beal
		Elizabeth D. of Nath: & Eliz:	—	—	Webber
Sep'	3	Jonathan S. of Jonathan & Sufannah	—	—	Griften
Octo'	8	Elizabeth (wife of Thomas)	—	—	Brazier
		Eliz: (D of Nath ⁱ , & Elizabeth)	—	—	Howard

1699 Baptized — Page 278 —

	D	Thomas	} of Thomas (& Eliz:)	—	Brazie'
	15	Edward Sons			
		Benjamin			
		Elizabeth Dgh ^r			
		Samuel S }	} of Samuel (& Hannah)	—	Counts
		Sarah. D }			
		Joseph s. of m ^r Jacob (& m ^{rs} Mary)	—	—	Green
		Katharine D. of m ^r Joseph (& m ^{rs} Kath:	—	—	Everton
		William S of Elifha (& Mary)	—	—	Doubleday
Nov	5	Abigail D. of m ^r Sam ^l (& m ^{rs} Kath:)	—	—	Phipps
		Mary D. of Thomas & Eliz:)	—	—	Brazier
	12	Anne D of m ^r Richard (& m ^{rs} Parnel)	—	—	Foster
	Ad ^a	Elizabeth March	—	—	March
		Elizabeth Avis	—	—	Avis
	26	Michael (S of m ^r Michael & Relief)	—	—	Gill
Dec'	11 th	Mary (D of Joseph & Naomi)	—	—	Harris
	24 th	Anna (D of Stephen & Mary)	—	—	Kidder
		Mary (D of George & Mary)	—	—	Norton
	31	Samuel S of m ^r John ju ^r & Mary	—	—	Phillips

1699 Baptized — Page 279 —

M	D				
Jan	7	Edward S of John & Haña	—	—	Newel
		Sufanna D of Samuel & Sufan:	—	—	Fowl
	14	Anne D. of John & Dorothy	—	—	Moufel
		Sarah D: of John & Sarah	—	—	Edmunds
Feb	4	Rebekah D of Nath ⁱ & Thankfull	—	—	Wilfon
	18	Joseph S. of Andrew &	—	—	Stimpfon
		Benjamin S. of James & Patience	—	—	Webber
		Rebekah D. of Eben ^r , & Rebeh:	—	—	Auftin
		Rebekah D of W ^m & Hefther	—	—	Frothingham
	26.	Edward S: of Tho: & Elizabeth	—	—	Bennet.
		Hannah D of Daniel & Hannah	—	—	Lawrence
	17 th	Anne D of Caleb & Anne	—	—	Call
March	10	Mary wife of Thomas	—	—	Fofdick
		Thomas S. of Tho: & Mary	—	—	Fofdick
		Mary D of Tho: & Mary	—	—	Fofdick
		Anna D: of Oliver & Anna	—	—	Atwood
	17	Benjamin S. of John & Mehitabel	—	—	Rand.
		Joseph S. of Joseph & Mary	—	—	Wood
	31	Sarah D of m ^r Nicholas & m ^{rs} Dorothy	—	—	Lynde.
April	7 th	Solomon S of Joseph & Mary	—	—	Phipps
	14	Sarah D of Sam ^l & Priscilla	—	—	Griften

The names of such as were baptized
in the Church of Christ in Charlestown (214)
since the death of Mr. Green our Elder
that his book came into my hand to be kept
by me till: Symmes
In the year 1698

1698. 4. [Thomas] the son of Thomas & Anna Shepard was baptized.
1698. 5. Hannah Foster The Daughter of William and Anne Foster was baptized.
1698. 12. Hannah the Daughter of James and Sarah Brown was baptized.

Day.	The names of such as have been baptized since Mr. Thomas Shepard, in & about at Charlestown?		
6. 21.	[Rebe] the daughter of our sister ^{Abigail} Woodward.	— —	Woodward.
8. 2.	[Deborah] the daughter of Michael Long.	— — —	Long.
8. 9.	[Jonathan] the son of ^{Thomas} bro. Welsh.	— —	Welsh.
8. 16.	[Martha] the daughter of ^{James} & sister Cloiso.	— —	Cloiso.
9. 27.	[Mark] the son of ^{King} & sister King.	} — —	King.
4.	[Mary] & daughter of our sister King.		
2. 5.	[William] the son of ^{Mary} & sister Oxton.	— —	Oxton.
4.	[Rebekah] the daughter of ^{Thomas} & sister Smith.	— —	Smith.
2. 19.	[John] the son of bro. ^{Thomas} Osburn.	— — —	Osburn.

(24)
 The names of such as were Baptized in the Church of
 Christ at Charlestown, Since the Ordination of
 our Charles Marton, it was November 5th 1686.

686.				
9	7	John] Son of William &	_____	Jamison
	21	John] Son of John & Mary	_____	Eades
		Daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth	_____	Cole
		Daughter of Thomas & Hannah (admitted)	_____	Welch
10	5	Adam] Son of Thomas	(she married a full com.)	Wadsworth
		Abigail] Daughter of Isaac & Mary Johnson	(she married a full com.)	Johnson
		Joseph] Son of Stephen &	(she admitted)	Cowan
11	22	Timothy] S. Synchase	_____	_____
		Elizabeth] S. of Joseph & Hannah	_____	_____
9		Mary] Widow (aged 20)	_____	Davis
		Abigail] the wife of John & aged	_____	Sely
		Elizabeth] S. of Tho: (aged)	_____	Bennet
16		John - S. of Andrew	_____	Johnson

The names of such as were baptized at Charles
 town, Since the Ordination of Mr. Simon Griffin
 which was Octo: 26. 1698

698				
2	D:			
30		Thomas Son of In ^o & Hannah	_____	Newel
		Michael S. of Michael & Johannah	_____	Brigden
		Mary S. of Tho: & Mabel	_____	Sheppy
		Femima S. of Saml & Lydia	_____	Storen
		Abigail S. of Benj: & Anna	_____	Lawrence
6		John S. of Ho: will & Sarah	_____	Davis
		Ritche S. of John & Mchitabel	_____	Rand.

700		Baptized		— Page 280 —	
M	D				
April	21	Robert S of m ^r Robert & Katharine	— —	Knowles	
May	12	Mary D of Seth & Sarah	— —	Switzer	
		John S of Isaac & Mary	— —	Mirick	
	19	Sufanna D of m ^r John & Sufanna	— —	Chickering	
June	16	Charles S of Charles & Elizabeth	— —	Hunnewel:	
	23	Daniel S of Edward & Elizabeth	— —	Walker	
ult		William S. of John & Ruth	— —	Wait	
July	7 th	Edward S. of Benjamin & Elizabeth	— —	Mirick	
	14	William			
		& } Twins of Benjamin & Anna	—	Lawrence.	
		Elizabeth }			
	21	Samuel S of m ^r Jonathan & m ^r Elizabeth	— —	Dows	
		Esther D of Thomas & Esther	— —	Frathinghā	
		Sarah D. of Abraham & Sarah	— —	Miller	
	23	John S of Stephen & Margaret	— —	Foddick	
August	11 th	Jonathan S of Thomas & Elizabeth	— —	Call	
		John S of John & Anna	— —	Frothingham	
		Sarah D of David	— —	Rae	
	18	Abigail D of Jn ^r & Sarah	— —	Whittamore	
	25	John S of John & Anne	[* Baber?]	* Baker	
Sept.	1 st	Joseph S of Ralph & Anna	— —	Moufell	
		Mary D of James & Katharine	— —	Adams	
	29	Joseph S of John & Mary	— —	Wadkins	
		Rebeka D of W ^m & Hannah	— —	Auftin	
1700		— Page 281 —			
M	D				
Octo ^r	27 th	David S of Samuel & Lydia	—	Storer	
Nov	3	William S. of Thomas & Hephzibah	—	Harris	
	24 th	George S of John &	—	Pierce	
Deer:	15	Joanna D of m ^r Samuel (& Joanna)	—	Everton	
		Sarah D of Michael (& Joanna)	—	Brigden	
		Annah D of William (& Annah)	—	Stevens	
	22.	Nathaniel S. of Robert & Ruth	—	Wier	
		Sarah D. of Elias & Abigail	—	Stone	
17 00		Annah D of Jacob & Elizabeth	—	Hurd	
Jan	5	Annah D of Nathaniel & Annah	—	Adam ^r	
	12	Anne D of Richard & Mary Boylstone	—	Boylston	
	19	Margaret D of Richard & Margaret	—	Bentley	
		Mary D of Nath ^l & Anna	—	Frothingham	
Mar ^{ch}	2	John S of W ^m & Perfis Rand	—	Rand	
	9	Henry S of m ^r Thomas (& Prudence)	—	Swan	
		Elizabeth D of m ^r Nathaniel (& Dorothy)	—	Dows.	
		Abigail D of John (& Mary)	—	Rufsel	
		Rachel D of Andrew & Abigail	—	Mitchel	
	23	Philip S of Andrew & Abigail	—	Mitchel	
17 1					
Ap ^l	6	Francis S of M ^r Francis & Prudence Dole	—	Dole	
	13	Anna D of Samuel & Sarah Auftin	—	Austin	
	20	Abigail D of W ^m & Abigail Smith	—	Smith	

Note.—The margins of pages 273 to 282 in the Record-Book are cut, so that a little of the MS. is lost, and are mended with strips of thin paper pasted upon them.

Note.—The *RECORD*, published January, 1872, contained a photolithographic fac-simile of Elder Green's writing (1632-58), showing one of the oldest pages of Ecclesiastical Record in this country, and also of the Rev. Thomas Shepard's form of entry, beginning Jan. 1663.

This Number of the *RECORD* contains similar representations of the Rev. Zechariah Symmes's writing (pastor 1634-71), who made records from the death of Elder Green in 1658 until the book came into the hands of Mr. Shepard, Sen.; also, more of the latter's writing; and the Rev. Charles Morton's (pastor 1686-98), who kept the book from the time of Mr. Shepard, Jr., until that of the Rev. Simon Bradstreet, a copy of whose first entry follows. These fac-similes show the styles of writing that appear in the Record during the first century it was kept.

M	D			
	1701		— Page 282 —	
May	11	Eleazar S. of Eleazar & Mary Dows	— —	Dows
		Rebekah D of Nathaniel & Thankfull Wilfon.	— —	Wilfon
		Samuel S of Thomas & Mary Fofddick	— —	Fofddick
		Margarit D of Tho: & Mabel Sheppy	— —	Sheppy
		John } S of John & Grace Eads	— —	Eads
		Edward }		
	25	Anna D of Nathaniel & Anna Lord	— —	Lord
June	1	William Ruey. (adult)	— —	Ruey.
		Theophilus S of Theoph: & Catharine Jvory	— —	Jvory.
	15	Nathan ^l . S of Nath ^l & Anna Lord	— —	Lord
July	20	John S of Michael & Relief Gill	— —	Gill
	27	Annah D of John & Sarah Whitamore	— —	Whitamore
		Annah D of Stephen & Mary Kidder	— —	Kidder
Aug.	10	Abiel D. of Joseph &	— —	Whitamore
	31	Mary D of W ^m Story (jun ^r) & Mary	— —	Story
Sept:	14	Joseph S of Joseph & Katharine Everton	— —	Everton.
Octo	5	Hannah D of W ^m & Hannah Hurry	— —	Hurry
	19	Elizabeth D of John & Grace Eades	— —	Eades.
	26	Samuel S of Edward & Mary Larkin	— —	Larkin
		Richard S of Jn ^r & Annah	— —	Frothinghā
Nov	9	Anne D of Jonathan & Sarah fofddick	— —	Fofddick
	16	John S of Nathaniel & Elizabeth Webber	— —	Webber
		Efther D of Thomas & Efther frothingham	— —	Frothingh.
		Sarah D of m ^r Richard & Parnel ffoster	— —	Foster.

MARRIAGES.

— Page 283 —

[NOTE.—All Records of Marriages made in this Book are on pages 283-287, both inclusive, and are written by the Rev. Charles Morton. The Record of Baptisms, ceasing Nov. 16, 1701, at the foot of page 282, is resumed at the top of page 291, Nov. 30, 1701.]

Names of psons Married by me Ch: Morton
at Charles Town.

1687	M	D	gave an Exhortacōn at y ^r marriage of Dan: smiths	
			Negro Mingo & m ^r Soley Negro M ^r Graves	
			Married them. y ^r Like Exhort: given at m ^r	
			Ruffels who married a Couple. M ^r Walters &	
			widdow of Boston married by me Testi-	Walters
			mony of publication by Rob ^t . Williams.	
10	15		Samson Moore & Elizabeth Matson of Boston,	Moore
			their publicacōn Testified by Rob ^t . Williams	
	21		John Hall of Medford & Jemimah Gill of Cam-	Hall
			bridgt publ: testified by John Green & John	
			Bradshaw.	
11	31		Charles Chambers & Rebecca patefield of Charles	Chambers
			Town. Their publicacōn testified by Andrew	
			Belcher & John patefield	
1688				
2	12		Cap ^t . Ephraim Savage of Boston & Elizabeth	
			Simms Widdow of Charles Town, Their pub-	
			lication Testified by Robert Williams	Savage
	12		Samuel Mattock of Boston, & Ann March Daugh-	
			ter to y ^r Widdow Dadey of Charles Town,	
			Their publicacōn Testified by Robert Wil-	Mattock
			liams.	

— Page 283 (Concluded). —

	16	Robert price & Hannah Chanler both of Boston, Their publication Testified by Robert Williams.	price
3	9	John Tenney & Sarah Atkins both of Boston their publication Testified by Robert Williams	Tenney

1688

Married. — Page 284 —

month	Day		
4	14	David Jennour & Mabel Ruffell both of Charles Town; publication Testified by James Ruffell Esq.	Jennour
	26	Robert wier & Elizabeth D. of John fowle both of Charles Town; publication Testified by John fowle	Wier
5	6	william frost of Newton Bufhel in Devon Jn England & Esther [?] Loe [?] of Charles town published at Charles Town	frost
7	11	John Georg & Mary y ^e Daughter of John Lowden Deceased, published at Charlestown	George
	13	John Kettle Jun: & Abigail Daughter of Richard Austin both of Charles Town & published there	Kettle.
8 [?]	10	Benjamin pierce & Mary Read both of Woburn & published there were this Day married by me at Charles Town	pierce.
	31	Joseph Maylem of Boston & Hannah D. of widow King of Charles Town	Maylem
	1	Edward Larkin & Mary Walker both of Charles Town	Larkin
10	13	Nathaniell <i>Brigden</i> & Eliz: Wauf both of Charles Town	Brigden
	14	Joshua Let & Mary Engs both of Boston	Let.
12	27	Georg Townsend & Rebecca Coudrey of C T	Townsend.
16	89		
8	4	Edward Thomas & Elizabeth Winslow both of Boston Nathaniel Bachelor of Hamton & Elizabeth Bathelour Knill vid of Carles Town	Thomas

month Day. Married — Page 285 —

9	29	Richard Martyn & Edmonds Vid both of C T. published at Charles Town	Martyn.
10	3	Barnabas Cooke & Goodwin both of Cambridge published at Cambridge, Testified by Christopher Goodwin	Cooke
1692.	9	10 Joseph Austin & Elizabeth pits both of Charlestown (being y ^e next day after y ^e publication of an Act to Impower ministers to marry)	Austin
	22	John Crawford of Liverpool in Lancashier in England be longing to y ^e London mercht of w ^{ch} James Thomas is master — & Mary Alford widdow of Charles Town — publication Testified by Mary moid & Jame Miller.	Crawford

— Page 285 (Concluded). —

10	2	John Evelith Schoolmaster Chebacea (alias Jps- wich farms) & Mary Bowman of Cambridg farms—publicacōn Testified by Divers p'sent	Evelith
	22	Robert Ward of Yohall in Ireland beLorng to y ^e Nonesuch frigate: And Margaret peachie of Charles Town, publication Testified by Elias Stone & others p'sent—6	Ward
	27	Thomas Swan of Rocksbury & prudence Wade of Medford Testified by many p'sent at Mist- tick 5	Swan
11	12	Thomas Barber & y ^e widdow Hanna Stedman both of Charles Town Testified by Jonathan Cary & Jacob Hurd 9	Barber
1693			
1	15	William Brush & Elizabeth Gold widdow, both of Wooburn, published according to Law as Testified by Ephraim Buck Constable 3	Brush
2	5	Jonathan Dunster & Debora Wade both of published according to Law, as Testified by divers p'sent at M ^r Wades of Medford 3	Dunster
	7	Georg Newby & Elizabeth fox, both of Boston published accord: to Law—Testified by Rob: Williams. 6	Newby.
3	15	Benjamin Geary & Abigail Goold both of Charles Town publication Testi- { Samuel & mary Lemen fyed by { Daniel & Sarah Lawrence	G[stain]

1693.

— Page 286 —

July 3. Carried in to M^r Samuel phips y^e 10 weddings precedent
to have them Registered—& pd—2^s. 6^d.

Sept	21	Eleazer Dows & Mary Edmonds both of Charles- town publ: according to Law, Tes ^t . Cap ^t . Sprague &s	Dows
Oct:	24	Joseph Son of Joseph Richeson—& Mary D. of Samuel Blockhead—Both of Woborn.—Their Legall publicacōn Testified by Josiah parker & John Cogan	Richeson
Nov:	1	John Edmonds & Sarah D. of John Blaney both of Charles Town—Testified by Divers p'sent	Edmonds
9 ^d Jan	2	Archibald Macquerrey of Lafine in Scotland & Sarah D. of Richard Lowden of Charles Town —Legall publication Testified by Richard. y ^e s ^d Sarahs father (91	Macquerrey
1694			
Apr	12	Nathanael frothingham & Hannah Rand both of Charles Town—publication Testified by pa- rents present	frothingh ^a
May	3	Samuel Kerle & Mary frothingham widdow both of Charles Town—publicacōn testified by many p'sent	Ketile.
	11	Carried in to M ^r Samuel phips for Registra the six weddings above mentioned, pd 1 ^s 6 ^d	

May | 24 | William Welsted & Katharine Long both of }
Charles Town. Testified by Divers present 9 } Welsted

[To be continued.]

THE OLD ENGLISH CHURCH IN CANTON, MASS.

By D. T. V. HUNTOON.

THE house which was consumed by fire in Canton on Sunday morning, September 13, 1874, possessed a history totally different in its aspect and bearings from any other building in the town. Its history was almost complete a hundred years ago; its work was nearly accomplished before the breaking out of the revolutionary war; and when that great political storm arose, the first mutterings of which were heard within the walls of "Doty's Tavern," growing in strength as it proceeded, it swept across the country like a tornado and overthrew in its irresistible progress very many of the early episcopal churches then existing in the country. The Canton (then Stoughton) church was among the first to fall. The reasons for its dismemberment were twofold: first, its own inherent weakness; secondly, the unwillingness of most of its members to approve the popular measures taken by the mass of the inhabitants to procure a separation from the mother country. In other words, they were tories. Of course this assertion does not apply to all. There were individual members of the episcopal church in New-England who were bold and outspoken in the cause of independence; but the communicants, as a body, deemed their allegiance to Great Britain as paramount to any other political considerations. In this they were a peculiar people. No other sect gave the patriots of the revolution so much trouble, as "the church" people, and in no denomination were there so many tories.

Nevertheless, old things have passed away; old prejudices have worn off; and it is pleasant to recall some facts connected with the past, long after the heat of the controversy, and the battle, is over. The animosities of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers are buried with the dust that covers them. Our ancestors were the victors, we can afford to be generous. The dutiful servants of the king were in many cases driven from their homes and firesides, and sought in some more congenial clime, a refuge, where their opinions would be respected, and their past sufferings looked upon with tenderness and sympathy. The relics they have left behind them in the county of Norfolk are few. Sometimes we see an old house, whose former owner was reputed a tory. Marvellous stories are told of the number of guns he had, and the desperate resistance he made when he was arrested and conveyed to prison. But the old church is the central point of interest.

The Taunton old road passes Doty's Tavern, where the first Suffolk county congress was held a century ago, crosses Doty's Plain, and ascends Cherry Hill, on the top of which, within the memory of

many of us, stood Cherry Tavern. A few rods further on it crosses at right angles the northerly line of the reservation of six thousand acres procured by the Rev. John Eliot from the town of Dorchester for the Ponkipog Indians. The road soon after enters the village of Ponkipog, which remains to-day almost as it did at the time of which we are writing: one or two houses have been built, and one or two have tumbled or been pulled down; but the number of buildings and the population remain substantially the same.

The Redman Farm, upon which the first white child in Stoughton was born, has changed more than any other spot. The present proprietor, the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, has beautified and adorned the old "Ponkipog Hotel," cultivated and enriched the adjacent fields, and now it is one of the most charming retreats in all the county. Here we take the right hand road, and in a short time we see on a side-hill a deserted burying ground. It is very small; not more than fifty or sixty feet on the road, and it runs back to the brow of the hill. You open the iron gate, enter, and stand within the enclosure known as the English churchyard. The path, if path there ever was, has long since been choked with weeds, and the rank grass grows in profusion over the graves. The stones are half covered with ivy and creeping vines, and you discern through moss-covered letters the well-known names of those who were once connected with the busy life of our old town.

One portion of this lot has been in use, or, as the old record has it, "improved for a burying ground," much longer than the rest. For nearly fifty years before the part nearest the public way was deeded as a site for the church, the back part, or the portion nearest the brow of the hill, had been owned by certain proprietors, having no connection with the Church of England. Persons were interred here as early as 1710, and we have every reason to believe that it is the oldest place of burial in Canton. When the Church people came into possession of the adjoining lot, the two grave yards were merged, and hence here sleep side by side patriots and Tories; there is no division now. The staunch patriot Captain William Bent, long proprietor of the "Eagle Inn," who much to the wonder of his astonished family, would finish his dinner before girding on his sword, reposes in the same yard with Edward Taylor, the notorious and loud-mouthed Tory of Ponkipog. The good old deacon of Dunbar's church lies near the warden of the English church. Here is an old stone which has fallen to pieces, and some kindly hand has set it up against the wall. It bears the old familiar name of Puffer. Here in the northeast corner is a rough stone with no inscription, and not far away is a monument of modern manufacture with this inscription:

"Near this spot lie the remains of Samuel Spare and wife who came from Devonshire, England, in 1735, and was the first settler of this name known in New-England. He was active in the church formerly near this lot. He died July 5, 1768, aged 85 years."

At the back part of the enclosure, near the crest of the hill, there is a slight depression, where apparently no graves have been made, and tradition points to this as the exact spot where stood "y^e Englishe Church."

The first attempt to gather an Episcopal Church in Canton was undertaken by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The work was of a missionary nature. The Reverend Timothy Cutler, the first rector of Christ Church, Boston, was an authorized missionary of this society above mentioned, and he was indefatigable in his exertions to build up churches throughout Massachusetts. Among others, the sister church, St. Paul's, then known as Christ church, Dedham, was founded by him in 1758. Mr. Cutler preached in Canton; and the tradition, erroneous though it be, that the fee-simple of the land on which the church stood was formerly in possession of Christ church, Boston, would go far to establish the fact of Mr. Cutler's early connection with the enterprise.

On April 22, 1754, a good pious soul, Jonathan Kenny by name, of Stoughton, "In consideration of promoting the honor of Almighty God, and in the interest of the Church of England as by law established, and for the better accommodation of the professors of that holy religion," deeded to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts incorporated by a royal charter and to their successors for ever," the plat of ground upon which the church formerly stood, to be used "for a situation for a church for the worship of God according to the laws and usages of the Church of England by law established," and "for a cemetery, or burying-place for the dead." This deed was signed and sealed in the presence of Ebenezer Miller, *inter alios*, which leads us to believe that, whatever advice or encouragement Dr. Cutler might have given, far greater credit belongs to the Rev. Ebenezer Miller, D.D., of Braintree, who, if not the framer and designer of the work, supplemented and encouraged it; and during his life was its warm and zealous friend, aiding it by his wise counsels, and defending it with his vigorous and powerful logic from the assaults of its enemies and the machinations of its foes.

The building of the church was begun soon after the passing of the deed of the land, and was probably completed about 1755. Previous to its erection, the Church people who desired to worship God in their own way, were obliged to go over rough roads either to Boston or Quincy; thereby making themselves liable to arrest by the tithingman, for going to a meeting "not allowed by law."

Dr. Ebenezer Miller was the second son of Samuel Miller, of Milton. He was born on Milton Hill in 1703, was fitted for college by the Rev. Peter Thatcher, the good old parson of his native town, and graduated at Harvard College in the year 1722. He commenced the study of divinity immediately after leaving college, and was anxious to become a minister of the Church of Eng-

land. The vicinity of Braintree (now Quincy) to his home, gave him the advantages of an acquaintance with the churchmen of that place; and when he saw that here, in the very spot where the first missionary labor in Massachusetts Bay had been commenced by the Venerable Society, nearly a quarter of a century before, the work was failing, he was easily induced by his brethren to proceed to England and to procure ordination, there being at that time no bishop in America. He accordingly went to England, and in due time was ordained as deacon, and priest, by Edmund, Lord Bishop of London. The same year, 1727, he received the degree of master of arts, and in 1747 that of doctor in theology, from the Oxford University. While in London he was chaplain to the Duke of Bolton. Several members of the church in Braintree wrote to Gen. Nicholson, during the latter part of the year 1726, and represented that they had met with many hardships from their independent neighbors and from the government. They desire that the Rev. Mr. Miller may be sent over as soon as possible, and, until he comes, they see no prospect of relief from their sufferings. They say "He is well beloved in these parts, and they believe that if he will come back to them, they shall have a numerous congregation." Mr. Miller accordingly went to Braintree and settled there, and continued preaching to the people until his death, which occurred in February, 1763. He was well educated, and well versed in the history and doctrines of his Church; and not afraid to meet, in public polemic discussion, Parson Dunbar of the First Church, who accused him of having been sent by his superiors to "foment disturbances" and "cause divisions" among the churches of New-England, and, "by promoting Episcopacy, to increase the political influence of the crown." We have every reason to believe that Mr. Miller was well qualified to build up a poor and tottering church in the wilds of America. His death was a great loss to the little congregation at Canton. Being geographically nearer them than any other ordained clergyman, he divided his parochial labors between them and the worshippers at Dedham, and when he died, St. Paul's also suffered. "He feared God and honored the King."

After the death of the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Rev. Henry Caner, D.D., rector of King's Chapel, Boston, became interested in the Canton church. At this time the church was very small, consisting of only eighteen families; but Mr. Caner was so pleased with the appearance of the congregation, and their worth and honesty, that he did all in his power to assist them, and highly recommended them to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, as deserving of its aid and compassion.

In 1765, the number of the families in Canton in the church "profession," amounted to about twenty, the communicants eighteen. In Dedham and its neighborhood, there were not more than ten families that belonged to the church, and only eleven communicants. Statis-

tically, then, it would appear that the Canton mission was in advance of that in Dedham.

The Rev. Edward Winslow succeeded the Rev. Mr. Miller in Braintree, and the mantle of the latter fell gracefully upon him. He was dissatisfied at the small congregations which greeted him at Dedham and Canton on Sundays, and devised a plan by which he could secure a good audience. He preached alternately at both places. The distance was not great, and the attendance, especially in Dedham, was mortifyingly small. He therefore advised the members of the two churches to unite and attend together as one congregation. This proposition was readily consented to, and immediately put in practice, and by this device a good congregation was obtained in both churches. Services were held in each place once a month, as long as good weather permitted; but during the winter months the travelling was so bad that service was entirely discontinued. The salary the worthy man received was barely enough to pay his expenses; but he had every reason to believe that the numbers of the congregation would increase, and hoped that their abilities and dispositions to continue a regular service would enlarge correspondingly.

In 1767, through the influence of Mr. Winslow, a lay-reader was procured for the two towns. This was the Rev. William Clark. He was born in Danvers, August 2, 1740, O. S., and received his degree at Harvard in 1759. His father, the Rev. Peter Clark, was a Congregationalist clergyman, and young Clark studied for the ministry in the same denomination. On July 19, 1767, having conformed to the Church of England, and become a candidate for holy orders, he performed divine service in Canton for the first time, but his residence was still in Dedham. Mr. Winslow occasionally preached. Mr. Clark officiated alternately in Dedham and Canton until October 23, 1768, when he sailed for England. In London, December seventeenth, he subscribed to the articles; the following day was ordained to the office of deacon by the bishop of London, and on the twenty-first of the same month he was ordained priest. He was appointed by the Venerable Society to go to Dedham: from there he came to Canton to reside, November 29, 1770. This young gentleman entered upon his labors under great difficulties. In the first place, he was only twenty-seven years of age; he had recently offered himself as a candidate for holy orders; and here his first labor in the episcopal church was to begin. To this youth and want of experience was added a physical infirmity. He was very deaf; so deaf that it was believed to be impossible to cure him.

He came up to this work manfully. "He bore," says one who knew him, "an amiable character, both in respect to his piety and abilities;" and he had need of both; for his predecessor had left him as a legacy an old quarrel with Parson Dunbar, who had exhibited an unfriendly temper towards the English church, for which Mr.

Winslow says he had long been remarkable. Mr. Dunbar had taken exceptions to the number Mr. Winslow had reported as belonging to his church, and the latter was obliged to make out a certificate, and with his wardens attest the exact number of those professing his faith. We may believe Mr. Winslow when he says that "it had been his endeavor to lead his members to cultivate a friendly, as well as cautious temper toward their dissenting neighbors, but he had not succeeded;" and the burden descended on Mr. Clark. His people were obliged to pay rates to support preaching at the congregational church, in the same proportion as if they attended that worship. From one reason and another, his congregation began to drop away. On June 24, 1771, he moved his household goods back to the parsonage in Dedham, but continued to preach here until the thirteenth of December, 1772. On that day he preached what he supposed at the time to be his farewell sermon, but the Venerable Society in London disapproved of his suspending his usual attendance upon the church in Canton, and he continued to preach here one Sunday in a month, and, as late as 1775, administered the sacrament after three years intermission. In 1773, the Canton church was disconnected from the church in Dedham, and three years after, on the eleventh of June, 1776, it being the festival of St. Barnabas, the members of the Stoughton church met for the last time, and having been reminded of their duties by their pastor, elected Mr. John Spare and Mr. Henry Crane to serve them as wardens until the following Easter.

The following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Clark in April, 1774, to the society in London, will throw additional light upon the closing years of his work in Canton.

"And now I am able to acquaint the society, that I have used my utmost endeavor to bring the Stoughton people to their usual attendance on my ministry in the church there, according to command laid on me to attend my duty there. I have visited several, and wrote to them all in the most condescending and constraining terms, offering my services there as usual, if they would but attend their duty and drop all matters of contention, though I have not received a farthing of their ministerial taxes for more than two years past. I think I might in justice have insisted on their making payment, but as I have never made any difference about that in all my converse with that people, I have not thought it proper to begin now.

"My offers above mentioned have been treated with neglect and contempt. Those few whom I have represented as better disposed to peace and good order, yet refuse to attend in that church, as they say it gives greater occasion of *obloquy* to those without, because the schismatical and refractory behaviour of their brethren in withdrawing becomes more open and notorious. But they promise they will attend on my ministry at Dedham, as often as they possibly can: nor, upon the whole, is it practicable in the present situation of things, for me to resume my duty at Stoughton, as the church doors are shut against me, and the keys in the hands of the disaffected members? who meet together at a private house, and have set

up a Reader of their own, being equally disaffected to the Rev. Mr. Winslow (whose church is next nearest) as to mine.

"In a few words then, this difference began in a dispute between two of my Parishioners, there being the misapplication of a trifling sum of money, committed from one to the other for a public use. As I certainly knew which was in the wrong, I spoke of it with the most honest and upright design, in hopes my word would have put an end to the dispute (as it certainly ought to have done), instead of that I undesignedly and quite unexpectedly offended the person against whom my evidence went, who from that time forward, has treated me with great abuse and malignity, and the first time I had opportunity to discourse with him I endeavoured with meekness to convince him that he had been mistaken (as he is generally known to be a very forgetful man), but he flatly gave me the Lie, and treated me with reviling language, which I pass over.

"This man soon got a number to join him, and the enemies of our church around us, who are very numerous, were busy to foment the difference, and so the contest began, and proceeded from one thing to another which would be very mortifying to mention.

"I wish never to have any thing more to say upon so disagreeable a subject.

"In the year 1767, I was called to officiate among them as a Reader and a candidate for Holy orders, where I continued till the middle of October, 1768, when I sailed for England, in which time I saw the great need they had of a resident minister,—their unanimous importunity prevailed with me to pass by better offers. I collected money for my expenses to England, from my own little patrimonial estate, with which I paid the whole expense of my voyage and residence in London without a farthing's assistance except the Royal Bounty and one *moidure* from a person unknown. In London, being the winter season, I was obliged so stay just five months, when, soon after my ordination, I was seized with the small-pox and brought to death's door (which was very distressing as well as very expensive to me). I recovered and returned home in June, 1769. The whole expense of my voyage being about £80 of my own personal property, and though my people received me kindly, I soon found I had all the malevolence of fanatical bigotry to encounter (and indeed a young man must have much courage who enters on a new mission in this country), but I carefully avoided the shafts of mine enemies. But they soon found means to warp the affections of some of my people, and laid the foundation of some private grievances, in which few know how great and unjust a sufferer I have been. In short, I met with some striking instances of ingratitude and unkindness from those whom I had most obliged. I have continued here now almost five years. My income is small—scarcely able to procure for me the necessaries of life."

From this it appears that the closing years of Mr. Clark's ministry were fraught with anxiety and trouble. He endeavored conscientiously to discharge his duty through many hardships and trials. Twice he came over from Dedham and found no one to join with him in the service. Many a bitter cold morning he waited for over an hour alone in the church, before any one came who would unite with him in the exercises; sometimes he read the service with one, sometimes two, three, or four persons, seldom more than five or six;

and yet he lived further from the church than any of his parishioners. Still he worked on, and endeavored by frequent visits, meetings, conferences, and discourses, to heal the difficulties that had arisen, but in vain. Added to the troubles within his own parish, came the political agitation; and many, though thoroughly respecting Mr. Clark personally, were displeased with the toryism of the Church of England of which he was the very embodiment and representative. He was at heart a staunch royalist. He prayed "That God may open the eyes of an infatuated and deluded people before it be too late, that they may see how nearly their happiness is connected with a subjection to the King and Parliament of Great Britain."

In 1777, while Mr. Clark was residing in Dedham, his affairs seemed to have reached a crisis. His church had been used as a storehouse, and his little flock scattered far and wide. His name appeared on the town records as one unfriendly to the common cause. Two loyalist refugees about this time came to him in sore distress, and begged that he would inform them where they could find a safe retreat. In reply to their importunities, he gave them a letter of recommendation, addressed to certain parties out of the country. For this he was carried by force to Boston, and arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal then sitting there. He was denied the right of counsel. The tribunal was about to acquit him, but, before doing so, desired him to acknowledge the independence of America, which he absolutely refused to do; for he says it is "contrary to my King, my Country, and my God." For this he was condemned and sentenced to be confined on board the guardship. His health was very much impaired by this imprisonment. His voice was so affected that he could hardly be understood. His hearing had never improved from his youth forward, and this speechless and deaf old man, released and banished, sought in Ireland and England a refuge and a home, a pitiable object of charity to all refugees whom he met. He returned to Nova Scotia in 1786, and in March, 1795, to his native state. He died in Quincy in 1815, and is buried in the churchyard there, where a monument with a Latin inscription marks his final resting place.

Mr. Clark was the last clergyman that ever officiated at the English church in the town of Canton. For some years after his expatriation the parish organization connected with the church may have smouldered. Mr. Joseph Aspinwall, one of the founders and steadfast friends of the church, was present at a convention of episcopalians held in Boston in September, 1785, and the record shows that he was "deputy from Stoughton." Whether he represented a constituency or went of his own will, is a matter which probably will always remain in doubt. There are none among us in Canton to-day, descended from the original church people, who hold the faith of their ancestors.

After the close of the revolution the church building remained

unused for many years. It was fast going to decay; the simple style of its architecture rendered it easily convertible into a house, and the frame and timbers being sound, it was purchased by Mr. Adam Blackman in 1786, carried across the road into the valley, and set down by "Aunt Katy's Brook," where it remained until it was consumed by fire. Verily, as the Welsh say, "It is easier to burn a house than to build one."

And so the curtain drops: the old régime has passed away, the end of the colonial period is reached. The names of Aspinwall, Kingsbury, Taylor, Kenney, Spare, Curtis, Liscome, Shail and Crehore, are unknown among us to-day, save on the tablets of mouldering gravestones. More than a century has passed. The picturesque cocked hat has been superseded by the stove-pipe monstrosity; the graceful knee breeches have given place to pantaloons. Silver shoe-buckles are now only found in the collection of the antiquary. The coins they dropped into the contribution box, stamped with the fat face of the Brunswicker, serve only to complete the collection of the numismatist. The red cross of St. George has given place to the stars and stripes; and, finally, in our own day, the English Church, changed and transformed, has gone with the rest. We see the child at the font, the bride at the altar; we see the little band of worshippers, and strive to recall their faded images. From the mist of the past their responses sound thin and distant, as they reach us through the intervening years; and the prayer for his "Gracious Majesty George III." comes down to us in such faint whispers that we almost doubt whether it was ever a reality.

TRANSFER OF ERIN.

By THOMAS C. AMORY.

(Continued from vol. xxviii. page 436.)

HENRY VIII. closed his feverish life and reign January 28, 1548, two days more than a century before his gr. gr. nephew, the unfortunate Charles, expiated his arbitrary rule on the scaffold. This husband of six wives, two of whom he murdered, left three children, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth, who each in turn succeeded and died childless. During their reigns, what remained of Irish independence virtually ended. The reformation confiscated the property set apart for religious uses, banished, tortured and hung the priests. Substitution of English titles for ancient chieftainries, surrender of land and rule and grants back on English tenure cut off collateral heirs, fomented jealousies and endless war. Capable but unscrupulous governors, St. Leger, Bellingham, Sussex, Sydney, FitzWilliams,

Grey, Perrot, Russell, Borough, Essex, Mountjoy, held successive sway as lords lieutenant, deputies or justices. Perrot, Felton, Malby, Drury, Norris, Bingham, Clifford, Carew, were presidents of Munster, or Connaught. Bellingham, Norris, Bagnal, commanded the forces, and other personages more or less famous, Morrison, Raleigh, Harvey, Norris, Randolph, Zouch and Essex took part in military movements. It was a stirring and interesting period. Poor Ireland was in its last throes, and it is sad to see how often she might have escaped her fate had her children been as united as they were courageous.

Allen, ever an intriguer, to supplant or displace St. Leger, alleged that under his rule the pale had been neither extended nor strengthened nor the royal writ caused to be respected beyond its limits; that the chiefs under professions of obedience had but grown more formidable. Leinster was not reformed. Ulster chiefs allowed to carry on hostilities unmolested were gradually reducing to their obedience the smaller septs in their neighborhood. Compacts were not enforced,—no roads constructed as stipulated,—their old laws and customs were retained. To which the deputy in his defence responded that the horsemen of the Cavanaghs and O'Connors were reduced to a fourth of what they were before he came, and that all the country of the O'Moores could not muster as many as rode in daily attendance on their late chief; that the O'Tooles were utterly broken, and where, when he took charge of the government, no man could travel from Cashel to Limerick without a pass, or payment of a crown for every pack, now nothing was paid, and sheriffs duly chosen executed process. An O'Toole was sheriff of Dublin, the O'Byrnes had one of their own. That it had been proposed to dispossess these septs, and likewise the Cavanaghs, but it was considered more prudent to conciliate them than raise a general ferment by their expulsion. Allen further insisted the Irish were faithless to their promises, to which St. Leger replied that the Englishmen did not keep theirs.

When St. Leger resumed his office, two nephews of the late earl of Kildare harried the pale burning Rathnagan, but with fourteen other leaders they were captured and executed. Kelleys and Maddens were at feud, and O'Connors and O'Moores plundered Kildare. Edward Bellingham sent over with a thousand men as marshal, twice invaded Offaly and Leix, drove the inhabitants into Connaught, declaring their territory forfeited, and had the credit of being the first since Henry III. to extend the pale. The chiefs held out for a year, but at last surrendering were carried over by St. Leger, now recalled, to England. They were taken into favor and allowed each a yearly pension of one hundred pounds. O'Moore, however, died in London before his stipend could avail him, and Bellingham soon after appointed lord justice took possession of Leix and Offaly.

Dismayed at this show of power several of the chiefs laid aside the

brehon laws, and Maguire of Fermanagh, when O'Neil claimed him as his vassal, appealed to the deputy who absolved him from his dependence. The O'Neils, O'Donnells and O'Dohertys provoked at this interference with their ancient rights, and reasonably anticipating further encroachments, placed themselves under protection of Henry II. of France. Fourquevaux and Montluc were sent over to receive their pledges at Donegal, O'Moores, O'Byrnes and O'Carrolls and other dispossessed Leinster chiefs at the same time entering into similar obligations.

The deputy was prudent and active. He tore from his fireside at Kilmallock the fourteenth Desmond who would not come when summoned, and carried him to Dublin. The earl was compelled to conform his manners, apparel and behavior to his estate and degree, and down to his death in 1558 giving no further trouble, daily prayed for the good Bellingham. This governor was recalled in 1549, and Sir Francis Bryan who had extensive grants in Leix and Offaly, and whose wife widow of the ninth Ormond was daughter of the eleventh Desmond, and subsequently wife of the fifteenth, was appointed in his stead; but dying in February, 1550, Sir William Brabazon succeeded, upon whose death four months later St. Leger was restored.

Con Baccagh, first earl of Tyrone, was now growing old, for in 1498 he had reached sufficient maturity to avenge his father's death. He was son of Con by the sister of the eighth Kildare, whose daughter Alice he had married. By her he had three sons: Shane, whom Froude, with strange inaccuracy, calls illegitimate; Phelim and Turlough and a daughter Mary, wife of Sorley Roy, father of the first earl of Antrim. The son of Alison, wife of a blacksmith at Dundalk, Matthew or Ferdoragh, whom he supposed his own, from paternal partiality, he had had included in the patent as baron Dungannon. Con, when displeased with English rule, had pronounced a curse on all of his posterity who should conform to English manners or associate with the Saxon race. When disposed to correct his mistake in the preference of Ferdoragh, the deputy, it is intimated at the instigation of the latter, contrived to gain possession of Con and the countess and to imprison them in Dublin, where he died in 1559. Shane, indignant at this treatment of his father, assisted by his brother-in-law McDonnell, defeated Crofts, who in 1551 had replaced St. Leger, wasting Tyrone and Dungannon over an area of sixty miles by forty.

English tenures had weakened Irish resistance more than English swords. Brothers and kinsmen were set at strife, old feuds rekindled from their smouldering ashes, and many of the Leinster septs if not engaged in internecine warfare, were in arms against each other, or their common foe. Taking advantage of some contention between Melaghlin and Mac Coghlan, the English seized upon Delvin. O'Carrolls whose chief was imprisoned at Dublin were rest-

less. He promised to be quiet and was released; but incensed at fresh injustice, allied himself with Kelleys, some of the Melaghlins, Mac Coghlan and O'Connors, and Morrough, chief of the Kavanaghs. War raged from Dublin to the Shannon. Athdone garrisoned by the English protected their movements, and the clans were finally wearied out. The O'Carroll made their peace at Limerick, being himself created baron of Ely. Instead of making common cause other septs were torn by internal dissensions for the chieftainship. Among them O'Ferralls, McSweenys, O'Rourkes, O'Reilleys, O'Sullivan Beare and O'Briens. Morough, first Earl of Thomond, died in 1551. Donogh, his nephew and successor, was beset in Clonroad by his brothers and shortly died. His son Conor, for the next twenty-eight years, held the earldom; but his uncle Sir Donald, brother of the second earl and son-in-law of the first, whom when chosen by the sept his brother had been forced to accept as tanist under the brehon law, became chief of the Dalgais.

On the succession of Mary, July, 1553, St. Leger was for the fifth time commissioned as deputy. Gerald who had been educated carefully in Rome, and with the knights of Malta acquired experience of war on the African coast, was restored to honor and estate as tenth earl of Kildare. He came over to Ireland with Thomas Duff the tenth earl of Ormond, who but fourteen years of age when his father was poisoned in 1546 was still quite young, and the son of Fitzpatrick, lord of Upper Ossory, in company with the deputy. Art McMorrough had been taken into favor, created lord of Balkam in Carlow, and recognized as head of his sept. Ormond upon his return was employed against the chief of Thomond, Kildare against the O'Neils, Shane being engaged in war with the branch of his name at Clannaboy, and Sir Donald O'Brien with his neighbors, the Burkes of Clanrickard.

The ancient Manus O'Donnel had long retained the chieftainship of the north-west corner of the island. When his death is noticed by the Four Masters under date of 1563, he is described as lord of Tyrconnel, Inishowen, Kinnel-Moen, Fermanagh and lower Connaught; as a man who never suffered the chiefs in his neighborhood to encroach upon his superabundant possessions, fierce, obdurate, wrathful and combative toward his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; as mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful and hospitable toward the learned, the destitute, poets, ollavs and the church; as learned, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect and knowledge of every science. This was written in Denegal, but he seems to have been an estimable character, though grown testy and disqualified by age and infirmity for ruling over his turbulent subjects. Being deposed by the clan, he was succeeded by Calvagh his son, duly chosen in his place. This was not without opposition, and Calvagh, to reduce the refractory to obedience, brought over a force from Scotland, his wife being one of the Mac Donnells.

After the royal marriage of Mary to Philip of Spain, sterner measures were resorted to in England to restore the old religion; and Thomas Radcliffe, viscount Fitzwalter, soon after by the death of his father earl of Sussex, appointed in place of St. Leger in 1556 as lord lieutenant, held a parliament at Dublin, which revived the acts against heresy. It granted a subsidy to be employed in driving out the Scots, made it high treason to invite them into Ireland, and intermarriage with them felony. The Poynings act was amended, and the governor and council authorized, after the objects previously specified were acted on, to certify other measures they might deem expedient. With Radcliffe came over as treasurer his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Sydney, father of Philip and gr. grandfather of Algeron, and for the next twenty years with brief intervals he took a leading part in affairs.

Shane O'Neil, ambitious of subjecting all Ulster to his sway, marched into Tyrconnell; but Calvagh, its chief, taking counsel of his father Manus, with inferior numbers, attacked him at night at Carrickheath. His forces utterly routed, he with difficulty effected his escape, but soon retrieving this disaster asserted his right to sovereignty throughout Tyrone, a claim in which his brother Ferdoragh was not disposed to acquiesce. Sussex and Sydney in 1556 at Carrickfergus overcame the Scots, who marching to join the Burkes of Mayo were annihilated at Moy by the earl of Clanrickard. Sussex marched to Clare to sustain Conor, earl of Thomond, against the sons of Morrogh the first earl and Sir Donald the tanist, who had married their sister, banishing Sir Donald much to the displeasure of his sept, who were devotedly attached to him. The fifteenth Desmond, the great exemplar of rebellion, came to their aid, defeating Conor and his cousin Clanrickard. Sir Donald remained in exile for five years, when the family feud was appeased by the earl granting him Corcumree, a part of Clare along the sea, which had previously belonged to the O'Connors of the Clan Rory branch of the name. Conor had recently married Eveline, a "charitable, humane, friendly and pious countess," daughter of McCarthy Mor and widow of Desmond's father, and on her death in 1560, he espoused Ellen daughter of eighth Ormond by Margaret daughter of eighth Kildare.

When Elizabeth succeeded in 1558 all Ireland was Catholic. Leix and Offaly had been added to the pale. The rest was occupied by the septs, or by English earls who held but limited allegiance. The earl of Tyrone was a prisoner in Dublin, Conor of Thomond was loyal, and likewise all the McCarthies. Had toleration and respect for right evinced at this period the most distant idea of religious obligation, or what christian faith and precept demanded, Ireland might have been spared her miseries, England her shame. But Sussex on his return under orders of the queen called a packed parliament, which disingenuously meeting on St. Bridget's day, when the catholic lords greatly in the ascendancy were not notified, and did not sus-

pect the design, reëstablished Protestantism, imposing heavy penalties for disobedience on a whole people of the opposite faith.

Calvagh, chief of Tyrconnel, "of noble presence, sagacious and brave, stern to foe and kind to friend, so much esteemed that no good act of his created surprise," was captured at a monastery on Lough Swilly in the north of Donegal by Shane, who in some interval of amity had married Mary his daughter. Calvagh had recently taken to wife another Scotch maiden, who either now or on previous occasions, growing out of the intimacy of family relations, had formed an attachment for Shane, whose prepossessing qualities and more active spirit gave him an advantage in her eyes over her staid husband. Shane's wife died broken hearted a few months after this outrage on her father and her own conjugal rights. Sussex marched to Armagh to rescue Calvagh, but a portion of his army laden with spoil was defeated by O'Neil, who in turn harried Meath to the gates of Dublin. Calvagh was released on ransom, filled with resentment at his wrongs, and in 1561 induced Sussex with the five earls, Kildare, Ormond, Desmond, Thomond and Clanrickard to invade Tyrone. The deputy hired an assassin with the queen's knowledge to slay Shane, but the attempt failed, and hopeless of conquering him by force, through Kildare, his cousin, peace was made on condition that he should be respected as chief till created earl of Tyrone. With his body-guard he then visited the queen in London, who received him with honor, and while there Dungannon being slain in a skirmish with Turlogh Lynough O'Neil, afterward tanist, she acknowledged his claims as successor to his father Con Baccagh, and loaned him three hundred pounds.

Shane on his return, finding Turlogh recognized as tanist by Sussex, Maguire and Magennis allies of Calvagh hostile, invaded Fermanagh, offering amends for all damage inflicted, if Maguire acknowledged fealty. Maguire refusing, and betaking himself to his islands for security, his houses and crops were destroyed. Shane maintained his right to Ulster as its sovereign, setting at defiance Sussex and Kildare. Manus O'Donnell died in 1563: his son Calvagh was infirm, and on Conn, son of the latter, "wise, valiant and civil, the likeliest plant," according to Sussex, "that ever sprang in Ulster, whereon to graft a good subject," devolved the chieftainship of Tyrconnel; but he soon fell into the hands of Shane, who insisted on the surrender of the strong castle of Lifford, the chief abode of the O'Donnells, as his ransom. Shane's power and influence gained ground much to the alarm of Sussex, but the queen wrote him not to feel uneasy, "for if O'Neil rises there will be estates for them that want." Cusack, the chancellor, persuaded him to moderate his tone, the garrison at Armagh was withdrawn, and when he entered Clannaboy, captured Sorleboy, and slew seven hundred Scots, their chief James MacDonnell dying of his wounds, it was hailed in England as a victory also for the queen, who still with the usual crookedness that marked her policy took him to task.

Campion, who wrote in 1570, tells us that Shane ordered the north so properly that if any subject could prove loss of money or goods within his precinct he would force the robber to restitution, or at his own cost redeem the harm to the loser's content. Sitting at meat, before he put one morsel into his own mouth he used to slice a portion and send it to some beggar at his gate, saying it was fit to serve Christ first. A work by Matthew O'Connor says of him : that by the natural vigor of his mind he raised armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation of the world in riches, in arts and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. His letters, many of which remain, to English nobles whose acquaintance he had made on his visit to the queen, exhibit much culture and appreciation of what was of good report and meritorious in English institutions. His many defects of character and errors in conduct were exaggerated by English writers. It should be borne in mind that his ulterior motive throughout appears to have been the independence of Ulster, possibly of Ireland, and that his eagerness to reduce to his sway the neighboring septs was mainly to further this end.

In 1566 he gained possession of nearly all Ulster, Maguire and Calvagh O'Donnell taking refuge in Dublin. He invaded Connaught, wasting and destroying and carried four thousand head of cattle back to Tyrone. Randolph well supplied with artillery, in which arm O'Neil was deficient, gave Shane a check, but fell himself in the combat near Derry, which place, soon after demolished by an accidental explosion of its magazines, was abandoned, and its garrison in their march to the pale much harassed. Shane again invaded Tyrconnel, Connaught, Fermanagh and the lands of Bagenal in Newry and Brefney. Sydney, deputy since the recall of Sussex in 1564, marched against him, but discouraged by the seven thousand men, fifteen hundred of them Scots, whom Shane had under his command, or as also said his supplies exhausted, withdrew ; but early in the spring before he could well be expected, passed round Tyrone into Connaught, restoring Tyrconnel to Calvagh, Fermanagh to Maguire, Brefney to Brian O'Rourke, in place of the chief friendly to O'Neil. Calvagh fell dead from his horse in the midst of his cavalry, and his son Hugh celebrated his succession by invading Tyrone. In the spring Shane gathering his forces, encountered Hugh at Lough Swilley, who with the MacSweeneys defeated him May 8, 1567, and the tide rising over the beach crossed in the advance and by which lay their retreat, Shane lost thirteen hundred men. Thus were avenged the wrongs of Calvagh and Mary O'Donnel. The chief broken-hearted escaped along the Swilley alone, regaining his own domain to find Sydney approaching in force against him. Bewildered and losing his wonted prudence, he repaired to MacDonnel at Antrim, who received him with feigned kindness only to seek occasion by

provoking a quarrel to avenge Angus and James and Aspuch or Campbell, their sister's husband, whose son slew Shane at the banquet.

Sydney without defeating O'Neil had contrived to weaken his power by management and disaffecting his neighbors, and certainly proved a most efficient ruler. He was very popular among his own nationality in Ireland, and by the strict military discipline he maintained, administration of the finances and politic courses, paved the way to subjugation. He recognized Turlogh, grandson of Con Baccagh and Alice Fitzgerald, as tanist. The war had cost the queen nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds and thirty-five hundred men. Parliament two years after abolished the title of O'Neil and vested Tyrone in the crown, except certain portions assigned to Turlogh, or reserved as the special domain of the young Dungannon. This youth, brought up in England and early of exemplary loyalty, will be found later emulating the example of his uncle in his efforts to withdraw his country from what was then a foreign yoke. Both Shane and Hugh possessed many sterling qualities. The former was opprobriously charged with excess in wine, of which his cellars at Dundrum held two hundred tuns, but this and his cooling off its effects in an earth bath were probably inventions of Stanihurst.

Desmond is described as equally overbearing with the O'Neil. He was catholic; Ormond, his antagonist, protestant; and in 1562 they were both summoned to the royal presence. Desmond promising to abolish bonaght, risings out and the brehon law, and to discourage rhymers who stirred up strife, was permitted to return. The feud between these powerful neighbors broke out anew, in 1565, Ormond surprising Gerald at Affane in Wexford. When the latter, wounded and a prisoner, was borne from the field on a litter by his foes, and asked in derision, where is now the great earl of Desmond,—he made his often quoted response, "Where he ought to be on the necks of the Butlers."

In his progress to Munster after Shane's death, Sydney found the Butler domain in Kilkenny in excellent condition, describes that of the Fitzpatricks in indifferent good order, Ely well ruled by the O'Carrolls, Ikerrin of the O'Meaghers wasted, Tipperary disturbed by contention, Clonmel, Cashel and Fethard depopulated, all trade at an end, Waterford worried by the Powers, and Youghal in evil case. From Youghal to Kinsale, Cork to Limerick, Sydney says he never was in a more pleasant country or one more utterly waste. Galway and Athenry were forlorn, and the country round about torn by the dissensions of the Burkes and Flahertys. The deputy proceeding to England in 1567 to report, took with him Desmond and Sir John who were detained prisoners there or in Dublin eight years, upon no charge and for no ostensible cause but either that they were too powerful, or to gratify the resentment of Ormond, cousin of the queen.

Sydney's parliament convened January, 1569, was a sham. The Irish were not represented, nor do we find any mention of it in their annals. Where there was any show of election, government by intrigue and corruption secured the return of its creatures. Mayors returned themselves; nominees of no character, education or estate, sate for places they had never seen. Stanhurst presided, and Hooker, who continued Hollinshed and had represented Exeter in the English commons, having come over with Carew was member for Athenry. From his account the parliament was neither legally called nor decently conducted. It was simply a bear garden, noisy and disorderly. He framed rules for its proceedings, and after opposition of no avail against the majority, Shane O'Neil was attainted, the queen claiming an older title to Ireland than Heremon or Heber. Half Ulster, Tyrone, Clannaboy and the Fews, Coleraine of the Canes, Rounta of the McQuillans, Glins of the McDonnells, Iveach of the Maguinnis, Orier of the Hanlons, Farney, Uriel, Lochta and Dartry of the four branches of the McMahons, Turrough of the McKennys, Clanbressail of the McCanns were declared forfeited. Portions were subsequently restored, but the whole proceeding was a mockery on legislation. Captainries were abolished unless granted by patent, imposts laid upon wines, free schools established, the deputy empowered to fill vacancies in the church in Connaught and Munster; fosterage with Irish, and keeping idle retainers were prohibited.

Donough McCarthy, 1518-1596, created in 1556 earl of Clancarre and baron of Valentia, though not of much force of character, was wise enough to perceive that to wrest away the territory of his race and trample out its faith was the policy of the queen and her ministers. By uniting all the catholic elements of resistance, these designs might be frustrated. Supported by O'Sullivan Mor and other chiefs of the Eoghanacht he renounced his English title and resumed that of McCarthy Mor, at the same time asserting his claim to be king of Munster as his ancestors had been for many generations. Desmond and himself were brothers-in-law, and both staunch catholics. But Desmond was a prisoner, his possessions might pass to strangers, and unless the opportunity offered were improved, no other equally propitious might recur. Desmond had appointed his kinsman, James Fitzmaurice, in his absence to take charge of his territory. But though able and brave, James was at that time unpopular. Feuds and jealousies estranged other of the leaders. Thus dissensions, ever Ireland's weakness, palsied all attempt at combination, and they found themselves borne along to destruction by events beyond their control.

Leinster was only comparatively quiet. The dispossessed chieftains from their mountain retreats watched for opportunity to wreak their resentment on the usurpers of their ancestral abodes, hovering about their settlements and inflicting what injury they could. For

eighteen years Rory O'Moore, allowed even by his foes many estimable qualities, kept his clan organized in out of the way places, the dread and scourge of the colonists, losing no occasion of molesting them and baffling every attempt at pursuit. O'Connors and O'Carrolls continued their marauds, O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, and Sir Edmund Butler, representative of Ormond then absent in England, and the Graces warred with Oliver Fitzgerald. Another grievance complicated the turmoil; Sir Peter Carew set up a stale claim to half Cork, to Idrone in Carlow belonging to the Cavanaghs, and also to Macleitham in Meath, held by Chevers. His pretension was as heir general to Fitzstephen, who left no lawful issue as proved in 1333 when the same claim was advanced and disallowed, on a grant made nearly four centuries before, of the larger portion of which there had not been even constructive possession. This claim English tribunals now adjudged to be valid. The Cavanaghs naturally rose to defend the remnant of their once extensive possessions. Too near Dublin for effectual resistance, Carew dispossessed them with relentless cruelty, slaughtering hundreds unarmed, besides women and children. Possibly as some security against similar pretensions, Mac I'Brian Ara, Ferralls of Longford, some of the Cavanaghs, Gilpatrick's, McFallons, McShanes and many other chieftains surrendered their estates to the crown, taking back regrants on English tenure. In Connaught Burkes of Clanrickard and Mayo were at feud, in Ulster O'Donnells and O'Neils. The decision in favor of Carew enraged wherever it menaced, and Clancarthy, Butler and Fitzmaurice were quickly in arms. Unable to reduce Kilkenny where Carew commanded in force, they harried above and below from Dublin to Waterford, and stripped, with the inhumanity usual on both sides, the fair of Enniscorthy of its horses and herds. Sydney joined by Ormond, sent over to detach his three brothers from the league, marched into Munster; but opposition not strong enough to contend melting away, and the chiefs generally professing loyalty, he placed a garrison under Humphrey Gilbert at Kilmallock, and himself repaired to Athlone. After establishing Fitton as president of Connaught, he thence proceeded toward Ulster, as Turlough O'Neil about to join the movement at the south was accidentally wounded. During the winter Fitzmaurice with McSweeneys and Sheehys took and burnt Kilmallock, removing its treasures which belonged to the earl of Desmond.

Fitton proved a tyrant, and his arbitrary proceedings and overbearing insolence disaffected even the loyalty of Conor O'Brien who captured his uncle Sir Donal on his way from Corcumroe to the presidential court at Ennis. Ormond called in to appease the exasperated governor persuaded the earl to surrender as amends Clonroad, Clare and Bunratty; but indignant at thus being dispossessed of his castles and his power, Conor gathered his friends and adherents at his remaining fortress at Moy in Ibrackan. They were

not many to come, for by accepting the earldom, he had forfeited their support and brought these misfortunes on himself and the Dalgais. Discouraged, and sensible he had nothing to expect from English clemency, he escaped into France. Fitton with Clanrickard attacked Flahertys and Burkes of Mayo at Shrule, a battle hotly contested, both sides claiming the victory. For several years the strife continued. In 1572 Clanrickard and his sons attending another court at Galway, the latter suspecting some evil design, took to flight, upon which Fitton arrested their father and carried him to Dublin. Raising the country the young Burkes burnt Athleague, Mullingar, Athlone, and demolished Athenry. The father when released joined his sons, and no peace came to Connaught until Fitton was recalled.

In February, 1571, Sir John Perrot natural son of Henry VIII., a man of great physical power and strength of purpose, was created president of Munster, and set himself to work to hunt Fitzmaurice out of his hole. It was not an easy task for he was frequently cajoled and discomfited, and his account of his adventures reads very much like the dance Puck led the lovers in the play. Two years later, to secure the release of Desmond and Sir John, Fitzmaurice made his submission at Kilmallock, the phrases recorded if used being put into his mouth by Perrot, and probably if understood by either considered matter of form. The object was only partially accomplished. The prisoners were brought to Dublin, where on one pretext or another the earl was detained three years longer when he effected his escape. Sydney in 1575 replacing Fitzwilliams as deputy, found Ireland one wave of war and commotion, which even his pacific policy proved powerless at all times to still. He visited in turn its several provinces, reporting to the queen their condition, and his court at Cork was attended by the earls of Desmond, Thomond and Clancarthy, bishops of Cashel, Cork and Ross, lords Barry, Roche, Kinsale, Lixnaw, Dunboyne, Barry Oge and Louth by McCarthy Reagh of Carberry, and Teigue of Muskerry, the latter "for obedience to her majesty and law and disposition to civility described by the deputy as the rarest man that ever was born in the Irishry." O'Sullivan, Carrolls, Donoghues, Callaghans, Mahons and Driscolls, McTyernans and McAuleys, and three brothers of Desmond were there, and Ormond and Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory came to him at Limerick. His court was held with much magnificence, and the families of the chiefs being in attendance, the occasion led to the adoption of many improvements in elegance and refinement. In Clare resorted to him Macnamaras, McMahons and all the O'Briens, from among whom he selected Sir Donal as sheriff of Thomond, Burkes, Flahertys, Kellys, Maddens and Naghtens, and also Grace O'Malley of Carrygahooly, famous by sea and land for her exploits, and who afterwards on a visit to the queen declined to be made a countess. Connaught was divided into counties,—Mayo, Sligo, Galway and

Roscommon, sheriffs being appointed, and Annaly became the shire of Longford. On his way to Dublin Sidney passed through Cavan where he found the O'Reilly, advanced in years, and disturbed by pretenders to the succession.

Little time was left him for repose. O'Rourke's irritated at liberties taken with their property were up in Annaly, Burkes and O'Briens farther west. Sydney had started to go into Munster to establish Sir William Drury as its president, but hastening back, contrived to quell the rising, taking Clanrickard prisoner and leaving Malby as colonel of Connaught. Soon after the pale was agitated by a cess laid by the council as composition for an ancient charge of purveyance. This created alarm as a precedent, and three delegates were sent to the Queen to remonstrate. Elizabeth listened to their complaint, expressed her fears that she had committed her flocks not to shepherds but wolves, and at the same time, with her usual inconsistency, threw the envoys into prison for their audacity. After the usual humiliation they were set free and composition was made for seven years purveyance.

Parliament had confiscated Ulster. Taking possession was another matter. To Sir Thomas Smith had been granted Ards in Down, and his son to civilize the natives led there a colony, but O'Neil of Clannaboy slew him, leaving him little time to carry out his benevolent purposes. Essex with the queen planned to send out two thousand settlers, and the earl raising ten thousand pounds on his English estates, proceeded to possess himself of Glyns, Routa, and Clannaboy, partly occupied by the Scots. From Con O'Donnell son of Calvagh who came to greet him, he wrested Lifford, his principal castle, and whilst receiving the hospitalities of Brian O'Neil of Clannaboy, eldest branch of the Hy Nials he seized him, his brother and wife, and hung and quartered them at Dublin. His settlement did not prosper, and in a few months he was poisoned Sept. 22, 1576, at Dublin, by Leicester who married his widow. Smith wasted some thought and money on Ards, but to little use, for King James taking it away from his heirs gave it to one of his Scotch favorites. Some remains of that of Essex in Cavan are still held by his descendants of another name.

One of the last acts of Sydney before he quitted Ireland forever, casts a cloud on a character generally estimable. With his knowledge and assent the chiefs of Leix, O'Moores, Kelleys, Lalors, Davoys, Macavoys, Dorans and Dowlings, three or four hundred in number, were invited to a conference at Mullamast on the public faith and under protection of the government, and there slaughtered in cold blood; one of the Lalors who had the wit to discover what was intending, shunning the snare by timely flight and warning others on their way. Well might the retiring deputy bemoan his twenty years service which had made him twenty thousand pounds poorer, and left him five thousand in debt. It was to his credit that

he did not enrich his family with Irish lands, and that Sir Philip his son had no part or work in Irish conquests. He gave up the sword of state to Sir William Drury as lord chief justice, May 26, 1575. A month later Rory O'Moore, long the terror of the pale from his exploits, after burning Naas, Leighton and other places fell in a skirmish with Brian Oge Gilpatric. Sydney had not actually taken his departure. On his way with an army to Offaly and Leix to repress disturbances, he heard of Rory's death, and proceeding to Kilkenny, made examples of all who had befriended him. Thither came Drury to complain of Desmond. He sent for the earl and reconciled them. After the death of Drury in September, 1579, Sir William Pelham was chosen in his stead.

All Ireland was Catholic, but in no condition single handed to cause her religious rights to be respected. Indeed when her own faith had been paramount, bad examples weakened claim to toleration. James Fitzmaurice solicited pope and king, till Philip of Spain retaliating for the help Elizabeth had given his protestant subjects furnished some troops and supplies. Stukely an addled adventurer was entrusted with the command which he spent with his own life in battle with the Moors. Fitzmaurice gathering the few survivors landed at Smerwick, July, 1579. Desmond invited Clancarthy to arm, but pursued himself a vacillating cause. His friend Davels sent to dissuade him from committing himself was murdered in bed by his brother. Fitzmaurice was slain soon after on a pilgrimage to Holy-Cross by Burke of Castle Connel. Drury gathered what force he could against Sir John, now in command of the Catholics. For many weeks the strife continued, till at Monastenagh the English under Malby gained a victory. Papers in possession of Allen a Jesuit, slain in the battle, compromised Desmond who concluded it best to declare himself. Efforts were made to change his purpose, at an interview Oct. 30, between Ormond and himself, but to obtain better terms by prolonging the strife he resumed hostilities, and swept bare the country to the Suir, wasting Barry, Fermoy, and Imokilly, and with the aid of Dermot O'Sullivan reducing Youghal, what was of value being removed to his other castles, Strabally and Lefmonen. His success did not long continue. The English forces increased in strength as his dwindled. Their artillery to the astonishment of the Irish battered down castles deemed impregnable. Pelham spared neither sex nor age, infirm or idiotic. Sir James Fitzgerald was taken prisoner by McCarthy Reagh, and executed by Raleigh, and the earl and his countess, his brother, and Saunders his religious and military adviser with a small following were fugitives.

In August, 1580, Lord Grey de Wilton, later one of the commissioners who condemned Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay, and who justified her execution, landed as lord deputy, and proceeded at once into Wicklow to attack the O'Byrnes, who with Cavanaghs, O'Tools, one of the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Eustace, lord of Baltinglas, were in arms. The van of his army fell into

ambuscade in the pass of Glenmalure, few escaping. Among those who fell were Sir Peter Carew, one of the sons of the claimant of Idrone, his brother George, afterwards president of Munster, being held back from entering the pass by his uncle. Against the Spaniards who had landed at Smerwick, Grey led a large force, gathering in numbers as he advanced, into Kerry and invested the fort del Oro they had constructed. The Spaniards not adequately supported by the Irish Catholics, finally surrendered as their annalist says under promise of protection, but they were all cut to pieces, and Grey admits it was by his direction.

The whole country except Ulster which enjoyed a brief respite of quiet was in arms. John, son of Clanrickard, proffered implicit obedience to his elder brother Ulick if he would help to expel the English from the family domains. All the O'Briens but Donough who succeeded in 1580 his father Conor as fourth earl, and Torlogh the sheriff of Clare, marshalled their men. They devastated Clanrickard, demolishing numerous castles, not sparing their own lest they should harbor the foe. Sir John Fitzgerald, worthy successor of James Fitzmaurice as general of the Geraldines, brave and enterprising, defeated in succession whatever troops were sent to oppose him by Ormond, now sweeping havoc through Tipperary and Kilkenny, now at Tralee, then from Glenmalure marching too late to the relief of the Spanish garrison at Smerwick. Ormond influenced Clancarthy, who had been discouraged by the wavering course of his brother-in-law Desmond at the outset, O'Sullivan of Dunkerron and Beare, O'Donoghue Mor, Mahony, McDonogh, O'Keeffe and Macauley to be at least neutral, and to join him in June 24 on his route to Cork. O'Donoghue of Glenflesk was with the Geraldines, and when the men of Carberry invaded Bantry, Donal O'Sullivan Beare with a third their number drove them out. Sir Cormac of Muskerry was steadfast to the queen. The Irish lords of Munster had no cause to love the Geraldines, and were not inclined to uphold a power to them always arbitrary and oppressive.

John of Desmond gathering to his standard his dispossessed kinsmen the O'Carrolls, Moores and Connors in Leix and Offaly, harried Ossory, plundering seven towns in a day. Grey returned to Dublin to find the leaders of the pale, disgusted at his overbearing course, in league against the government. Kildare and Delvin were arrested but released. Lord Nugent and forty-five more were executed.

Desmond now lurking in glen and forest, now at the head of considerable armaments, wasting and destroying, ranging through Cork and Kerry, one day at Cork and then knocking at the gates of the capital, baffled pursuit. In June, 1581, whilst encamped at Glen Aghadoe near Killarney with three thousand men, he allowed himself to be surprised by Zouch and badly cut up, but two months later he pillaged Cashel and overcame an army collected from the neighboring garrisons, slaying four hundred. At Christmas he destroyed Killeacle in Tipperary. Unfortunately for the cause his

brother John, sent to adjust a quarrel between Barry and the Seneschal of Imokilly, betrayed by a spy to Zouch and Dowdal, was waylaid by them and slain. The sons of Kerry imprisoned at Limerick effected their escape and attacked Ardfert, killing its commander and provoking reprisals. Their father when he found his territory subjected to spoliation joined Desmond, but repenting of his rashness made peace. Grey went home in August, and Ormond now president of Munster gave the finishing blow to a war already exhausted. Desmond continued for a year longer to evade all attempt at capture, but in November, 1583, near Tralee, without food, he sent his gallow glasses in search of it, who drove off the kine of a widow of one of the Moriarties. Her brother-in-law followed their trail to Glenakilty, and breaking into a hut where the earl was sleeping wounded him in the arm. Hoping to stay their violence, he declared who he was, but they carried him captive down the glen, when fearing a rescue Daniel O'Kelley cut off his head, which sent by Ormond to the queen for a time decorated London bridge.

With Gerald ended the rule of the Geraldines in Munster. The growth of four centuries of wrong and robbery as many years had sufficed to overthrow. From Youghal to Dingle extended the vast possessions of his house, and a large part of Munster when its power was in the ascendant yielded to its exactions. Too proud to be pliant and conform as Butlers and O'Briens to royal caprice and course of events, he stood fast by the faith of his fathers, and his long imprisonment and the partiality shown Ormond in their quarrels rankled in his breast. It was not however before his brother had been slain, and his remains treated with indignity that he committed himself to hostilities, but when once compromised he persevered with vigor, and without further vacillation. For a moment at the instance of his amiable and devoted wife, he thought of submission, but remembering how short a shrift Tudors gave their victims, and that he had nothing to hope from queen or Ormond, he accepted his fate. He may not have been very politic, but his character, composed of many elements of strength both of temper and principle, is interesting as an historical study. His widow survived him seventy-three years, dying in 1656. James his son the sixteenth earl died in 1601, and his kinsman James the seventeenth or Sungan earl in 1608, both in the tower of London. The last descendant of Thomas, beheaded at Drogheda in 1467, of the male line of Desmond, died in 1787. Gerald's daughters married O'Connor of Connaught, Dermot O'Sullivan Beare, Sir Donal O'Brien, brother of the fourth Thomond and ancestor of the viscounts Clare, the fifth of whom commanded the Irish brigade at Fontenoy, Lord Dunboyne and Sir Valentine Browne, ancestor of the earls of Kenmare.

Peace was proclaimed, but Ulster had not submitted. O'Donnel burnt Strabane where dwelt the English O'Neil. O'Connors contested at Dublin a wager of battle, over which presided Archbishop Loftus, one cutting off the head of the other. Perrot, now deputy,

executed an O'Brien at Quin by pounding him to death, and Bingham seventy persons at Galway, worrying both bloods into resistance. Connaught was divided into six counties, Ulster into seven. In May, 1585, the parliament presented an unwonted sight; chiefs in native costume flocked to the capital, and after long debate and much hesitation the Desmond estates were confiscated, a trust conveyance thirteen years before being set aside by an *ex post facto* statute. Of 574,628 acres forfeited by the earl and one hundred and forty of his kinsmen, large portions were restored to Condons, Fitzgibbon and other Geraldines. Less than half were granted in thirty-three seignories to undertakers in parcels generally of twelve thousand acres, each grant conditioned on the settlement of eighty-six families. It was estimated that thus twenty thousand English would avail themselves of the very reasonable terms offered to come over. Some that came took under several landlords. The old race soon repossessed themselves as tenants at low rents of much of the land; several of the grantees sold out to speculators; the powerful at court were permitted to retain without complying with the conditions.

Raleigh for a brief period took up his abode at Youghal, of which place he served as mayor. His house at Myrtle Grove, where he dwelt, and where he planted the potato brought from America, remains much as when he left it. The widow of the twelfth Desmond, 1464-1604, already aged, resided on his grant in the castle of Inchiquin. His restless spirit led to expense and his forty thousand acres were sold to Richard Boyle first earl of Cork, who coming into Ireland with less than thirty pounds, had a rental when he died of forty thousand. Askeaton and Lismore, homes of the Desmonds, were his, and passed with much else of his vast accumulations through Cliffords to the dukes of Devonshire.

Not the least distinguished among the undertakers was Edmund Spenser, who at the age of twenty-seven in 1580 as private secretary attended lord Grey at the Smerwick slaughter. Six years later lord of Kilcolman Castle, and three thousand acres on the Mulla near Fermoy in the county Cork part of the spoils, he there composed his *Fairy Queen* and entertained Raleigh, whom he accompanied to London to publish it in 1591. There again afterwards, while clerk of the Munster council, he wrote his view of Ireland, an able work, and took to wife an Irish maiden, one of his children perishing in the conflagration of his castle in the Tyrone war of 1598, which year he died poor in London, as Ben Jonson writes Drummond of Hawthornden. His poem derived incident and illustration from his experience and observation in a land where knights errant, forlorn damsels and perilous adventure abounded, where spectres and seemingly supernatural occurrences haunted the popular imagination, and characters of noblest heroism or basest brutality, combined with desperate conflicts, cruel martyrdoms and shattered thrones, amidst natural scenery of great variety and beauty to afford material wrought into imperishable verse by his poetic genius.

THE TOWNSHEND FAMILY.

By CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSEND, Esq., of New-Haven, Ct.



THE Townsend or Townshend families of England and America are of mixed Saxon and Norman origin and of great antiquity in the county Norfolk, England.

Walter Atte Townshende, son of Sir Lodovic de Townshende, a Norman nobleman whom Collins in his *Peerage of England* puts at the head of this family, flourished soon after the Conquest. This Lodovic it seems married Elizabeth de Hauteville, sole heir of Raynham daughter of Sir Thomas de Hauteville, of the famous family of de Hauteville or Haville, which

family at this time appear to have been a most important one. They were of Norman extraction, and settling in the county of Norfolk became possessed of a considerable property said to have been granted them by William the Conqueror, which by marriage came to the Townsend family.

We find the name in ancient deeds written thus: Ad-Finem-Ville. Ad-Exitum-Ville. William Ad-Exitum-Ville, that is Townsend or Tunneshende, held considerable lands of the prior of Norwich's lordship in Taverham, Norfolk, in the reign of King John, A.D. 1200. In the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1217-72, lived Thomas Atte Tunneshende of West Herling; and in 1290 lived William Atte Tunesende. In 1304 John, son of Thomas Atte Tunnese, died, leaving Alice his widow, and William his son who was married in 1306. This family were possessed of valuable estates, and their seal was a cheveron between three escollop shells, the arms of the family to this day.

There were several of the name living in Norfolk about the beginning of the 14th century, and from them no doubt the various families of the name sprang. Anno Domini 1319, Richard Atte-Townshende, of Fincham, conveyed lands, &c., with the services of divers men, to Adam de Fincham, and in the church of St. Martyn's, Fincham, on the pavement near the lowest south window, lies a gravestone, to which was once fixed a brass plate with a long Latin inscription memorative to Thomas Townsend, a probable descendant of this family, and which is now preserved in the church chest, but much broken.

In 1371, Peter Atte Townsэнд was presented with the living of Great Winchingham by the king and nominated by the bishop. There was a William Atte Townsend whose son Thomas settled his estates in Thorp-land and Barsham in Norfolk on his son John, by deed dated July 11, 1377. This John was living at Snoring Magna, A.D. 1396, and afterward settled at Raynham.

Roger de Townshende, who by wife Catherine, daughter of John Ather-ton, of the co. Sussex, was father of Sir Thomas de Townshend, whose wife was Agnes, daughter of William Payne, gentleman. This Sir Thomas was buried in the choir of White Friars' Church in Fleet Street, London,

April 1, 1421, and his son and heir Roger was wedded to Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Giggs, of Rollesby, in co. Norfolk, and had issue John Townsend, son and heir, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Lunsford, of Rumford in co. Essex; his will is dated Feb. 16, 1465, and proved Jan. 4, 1466. He orders his body to be buried in the middle of the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, before the image of the crucifix of our Lord, and appoints one secular priest to celebrate, for his soul and that of his wife, for the space of 20 years. By this match the Townsend family have right to bear the arms of Lunsford, Barrington, Belhouse, Marcy Manderville, Earl of Essex, &c. By the said Joan Lunsford this John Townsend had one son Roger and four daughters.

Roger Townsend, Esq., son and heir, was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and elected a governor and lent reader in 1461. In 1468 was trustee in purchasing the Lordship at Winchingham, St. Mary's. In 1472 was member of parliament for Calme, in Wiltshire; and in 1476 he purchased the remainder of the Lordship of Havile, Raynham, so that the whole estate was then in this family. In 1477 he was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law; in 1480, summoned to be an assistant to the house of lords in parliament; and in 1485 was made king's sergeant-at-law, and the year following was appointed a justice of the common pleas. King Henry VII. renewed his patent, and knighted him in his chamber at Worcester, on Whitsunday before the coronation. Sir Roger dates his will Aug. 14, 1492, and orders his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Katherine's, in the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, if he fortunes to deccase there; but if in London, in the church of White Friars in Fleet Street, before the crucifix. He leaves legacies to his daughters, and mentions son Thomas; makes Eleanor, his wife, sole executrix and guardian to his eldest son Roger, on whom he entails his property. His will was proved 1493, and his wife Eleanor survived him, and in her will dated Nov. 9, 1499, she orders her body to be buried by the high altar in the chancel of the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, and a new tomb to be made for her husband, and her bones, upon which tomb to be graven a sepulchre for Easter-day, if a chapel be not made at her deccase, and if a chapel be made then she would be buried with her husband there. She appoints Sir Robert Clere, knt., her executor, and her will was proved Oct. 8, 1500.

Roger Townshend, eldest son of the Judge, was bred to the law, and among other gentlemen of worth and dignity of the co. Norfolk was appointed a commissioner by act of parliament for raising the sum of £163,000 by a poll-tax in 1513 for defraying the expense of taking Teroven and Tournay. In 1518 he covenanted to serve the king with ten men-at-arms; was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1511, 1518, 1525, and one of the masters of the courts of request in 1529, serving also the same year as one of the King's Council with the Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 1, 1539, he attended the Duke of Norfolk at the marriage reception of King Henry VIII., and was knighted 1545, on the return of the king from Boulogne, and on the death of that monarch was commissioned to take care of the peace of the co. Norfolk. He was a gentleman of great honor and worth, both at home and at court, and was one of the king's privy council. His wife was Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Brewse, who was from a very ancient family which held by descent a great estate, and brought high honors into the family, she being connected by birth with many of the ancient nobility. In his will, which bears date July 31, 1551, he calls himself son and heir of Sir Roger Townshend, deceased, and orders his body to be buried in the

church of East Raynham by Amy, his wife, if he fortune to depart within the shire of Norfolk; leaves bequests to his sons and daughters, and makes his great grand-son Roger (then a minor), son of Richard, lately deceased, son of his son John, also deceased, his heir apparent when he attains the age of 27 years. Appoints his sons George and Thomas his executors, and his will was proved May 10, 1552, and he was buried in the church of St. Mary's, Raynham. As both these Sir Roger Townshends left wills, in which all their children are mentioned, it is evident that Collins and Blomefield have made an error in calling them the same person.

Sir Roger Tounsens, heir to his great-grandfather Sir Roger aforesaid, and ancestor to the present Marquis Townshend. Earl Sydney, Viscount Raynham and Lord Bayning, was afterward a celebrated commander, and brought his own ships into the service of his country during the time of the Spanish armada in 1588, and showing such undaunted spirit and bravery, was knighted at sea the 26th of July of the same year by the Lord High Admiral Charles Howard, with the Lords Howard, Lord Sheffield. John Hawkins and Martyn Frobisher; and as his name is mentioned before the two last, his command was no doubt a most important one. On the tapestry hanging on the walls of the house of lords was embroidered Lord Howard and his captains, one of which was this Sir Roger. He died at Newington, co. Middlesex. June 30, 1599, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripple-gate, London.

As the history of the chief branch of this family has been written several times within the past century, we will not continue it further, but will here notice the different modes of spelling the name. The first part *Atte* seems to have been dropped during the 14th century, and from this time down to the dawn of puritanism, as many as twelve different ways of spelling the name have been found. Thus: Townsend, Tounnyeshende, Towneshende, &c. About 1500 we learn it became fashionable to cut down still more; so Towneshende was abridged by dropping the *e* in the first and the *h* and *e* in the last syllables, which abridged form seems at this time to have been generally adopted by the different branches of the family; but soon after the year 1589, the chief family at Raynham finding that this mode gave a wrong signification to their name, as they were the land-holders, stadt or town-holders of that section of the county, they again used the *h* in the last syllable, considering it more correct.

Burke says, in his "*Laaded Gentry*," that previous to the ennobling "of the English family, we find the name as frequently spelt without the *h* as with, and according to Blomefield the orthography of the old Townsend Monuments at Raynham is similar. Spelling, however, in those days was not considered a matter of much importance, and it seems not improbable that Townshend is the most correct, *hend* being derived from *hand* (Saxon *henden*), or the Latin root *hendere*, only used in composition, *to take, to hold*."

Having enlarged on the orthography of this ancient family name, we turn our attention to the line of Robert Townshend, second son of Sir Roger, by wife Anne de Brewse, who married Alice, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Poppy, Esq., of co. Norfolk. This Robert in his father's will is called Sir Robert Townshend, *knt.*, and he bequeaths him his "*Cheyne of Gold*." Sir Robert was of the Society of Lincoln's Inn in the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII., becoming as eminent as his ancestor in the study of law, and with his father attended the Duke of Norfolk at the reception of Lady Anne, daughter of John, Duke of Cleves, who married King

Henry VIII., Jan. 1, 1539. He was afterward made king's sergeant-at-law in 1541, and knighted by Henry VIII. at Hampton Court, on Trinity Sunday, 1545, and the same year made lord chief justice of Chester, in which post he was continued by both King Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He deceased on Feb. 8, 1555-6, possessed of the manor and rectory of Gayst, an advowson of the vicarage of the church, the manor of Swanton, Foxley, and Southwell in Norfolk, and the priory and house of St. Augustine in Ludlow, Salop. Sir Robert was buried in the high chancel of Ludlow church in an altar tomb, which is a remarkable example of an early and very rich classic monument of the times. On the top of it, cut in marble, are the full length recumbent figures of himself dressed in full armor, and his lady in the costume of her day, while figures of his children surround the base of the tomb. Over the monument, built in the solid masonry of the chancel, is a beautiful gothic arch, and the family crest, a buck trippant, crowns the whole fabric, which is decorated with escollop shells and other insignias of the family; above the monument on the walls are the Townsend arms, quartered with the de Hauteville, de Brewse, Gifford, Lunsford, Schardlow, Carbonnel, Curson, Poppy and others; and beneath the beautiful gothic window, of stained glass, is this inscription: "Memento Mori Respice Finam," Anno Domini 1581, and around the coping of the top of the tomb: "Here lyeth the body of Sir Robert Townshende, Knight, Chief Justice of the Councill in the Marches of Wales & Chester, and Dame Alice, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Poppy, Esquire, who had between them 12 children, 6 sons & 6 daughters lawfully begotten." On the panneling of the monument are the names of his children, but time has obliterated most of them. The names, however, of Thomas, Robert, Isaac and Henry are still visible. This Sir Robert Townshend died at Salop, Feb. 8, 1556, and from an inquisition taken at Norwich, April 26, 1556, and at Salop 11th of Aug. following, Thomas Townsend of Bracon Ash, Norfolk, was found to be his heir, who was at that time 22 years of age, and was seized of the manor of Sutton, Swanton and Folsham, in Folsham, with Foxley manor in Twyford, which came to him by Alice his mother, daughter and heir of Robert Poppy, Esq.

Thomas Townsend, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert, in 1558 presented the advowson of the church of Twyford, and in 1568 he passed this manor to Rowland Hayward. He was married June 27, 1558, to his first wife the Lady Elizabeth Style, daughter of George Periente, gentleman, of Digswell, co. Hertford, and widow of Sir Humphry Styles, of Laugly, sheriff of Kent, 1543, and one of the esquires of King Henry VIII. He was afterwards lord of the manors of Hethill, Pennes, Stanfield Hall, Carlton Curson, Carlton Peveral, and held interest in other manors and the advowson of the church of Bracon-Ash. He acknowledged the receipt of the Herring Pyes of the sheriff of Norwich, Sept. 4, 1576, and the year following Het-hill-Green was divided between him and that city. On Aug. 16, 1578, he entertained Queen Elizabeth at Bracon-Ash Hall, where she dined while on her progress through Norfolk to Norwich, and the Lady Elizabeth Style his wife was afterwards the recipient of a beautiful gilt bowl from her majesty on account of the great hospitality shown her while at Bracon-Ash. By this lady he had several children, but all died young except Henry, who was baptized "ye last of May 1568." The lady Elizabeth Style was buried June 30, 1580.

Thomas Townsend married for 2d wife, 1581-2, Anne daughter of Henry D'Oyly, Esq., of Pond-Hall, Hadleigh, co. Suffolk, and of Shottisham, Nor-

wich, co. Norfolk. By this lady, who was many years his junior, he had several children, and all died young except Alice; baptized May 12, 1583, and Mary, baptized Nov. 7, 1588. living unmarried 1624. In 1585 his father-in-law Henry D'Oyly levied a fine of Pond-Hall, Suffolk. and Shottisham, Norfolk, and all other of his estate to him in trust for the benefit of his D'Oyly children. He is often spoken of in connection with his own and the D'Oyly estates, and seems to have been quite a man of business, leading the life of a country esquire.

His daughter Alice married Ambrose Clyve, Esq., of Styche in Shropshire, and by him was progenitrix of the Lord Clive and Earl Powis. He died at Bracon-Ash, and was buried June 12, 1591, and a special livery dated Westminster, Nov. 25, of the same year, Henry Townsend, Esq., at that time 23 years of age, was proved his son and heir. After the decease of Thomas Townsend, his wife Anne D'Oyly married a Mr. Wilmott, of Staffordshire. She survived him also, and wedded thirdly, in or before 1597, Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, co. Salop, knt., who in 1625 was created viscount Kilmorey in the kingdom of Ireland.

Henry Townsend, Esq., son of the aforesaid Thomas by first wife Elizabeth Periente (Lady Style), who was the only sister of Mary Periente, second wife of William Clopton (son of John Clopton, and grandson of Sir William Clopton of Kentwell and Long Melford, co. Suffolk, by his first wife Joan, daughter of William Marrow, of London), who had sons George Clopton, Thomas Clopton, and *Townsend Clopton*. Thomas Clopton, son and heir of the aforesaid William Clopton, by wife Mary Waldergrave, had Sir William Clopton, who by wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, was father of Anne Clopton, sole heir to the knightly family of Clopton of Kentwell Hall, co. Suffolk, and wife of Sir Symond D'Ewes, Bart.

The aforesaid Sir William Clopton by second wife Thomasine, eldest daughter of Thomas Knevelts, was father of Richard Clopton of Groton, co. Suffolk, whose son William Clopton, by wife Margery daughter of Edmund Waldegrave, was father of William Clopton, who married Alice daughter of Edmund D'Oyly, brother of Anne D'Oyly, second wife of Thomas Townsend, Esq., father of the said Henry Townsend, who by first wife Margaret Forthe, daughter of Robert Forthe, was cousin of Mary Forthe first wife of John Winthrop, Esq., governor of New-England, who married for his second wife Thomasine Clopton, sister of the aforesaid William Clopton of Groton.

Henry Townsend and Margaret Forthe were married 1589-90, and the said Margaret was buried at Bracon-Ash, June 23, 1596. They had:—

- i. ROBERT, bapt. June 8, 1591.
- ii. ARTHUR, " Nov. 16, 1593, who died young.
- iii. THOMAS, " Jan. 8, 1594-5.
- iv. ELIZABETH.

By his second wife Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of Berthram Calthorpe, counsellor of the Middle Temple, London, and of Antringham and Ormsby, co. Norfolk, he had it is supposed no issue, as his will which is quite lengthy speaks of none by her, and it gives an outline history of the past 25 years of his life, a portion of which he appears to have spent at Gedding near Edwardston and Groton, co. Suffolk. Family tradition informs us, and we have sufficient evidence from this will and otherwise to prove that the estates of Henry Townsend were encumbered before the death of his father, and he sold Bracon-Ash to Sir Edmund Riche

in 1599. In this will, dated Sept. 10, 1624, and proved Aug. 29, 1625, he appoints his well beloved William Payne, of Nowton, co. Suffolk, gentleman, his executor, and leaves his now wife Anne an annual annuity of £40 lawful money, towards her maintenance during her life.

To son Robert £400, to be paid him by sums of £100 a year. To his *other* son Thomas £300, to be paid him in sums of £50 a year; and to his *daughter* Elizabeth £300, to be paid her in sums of £50 a year. He leaves numerous bequests to others, and the residue of all his goods, chattels, ready money and debts of whatever kind and nature they be, he wholly and freely gives to his executor towards his charges, and for bringing his body decently to the earth. This Henry Townsend or Townshend, for we find his name spelt in both ways, was buried at Gedding, co. Suffolk, Aug. 22, 1625, and the original copy of his will was delivered to his executor, Aug. 5, 1626.

His third son Thomas was born at Bracon-Ash, and after the sale of the Norfolk estates he resided at Gedding, co. Suffolk, until his majority, when he moved to the neighborhood of London, where his uncle Thomas Forthe resided, who was son and heir of Robert Forthe, D.C.L. and LL.D., deceased, whose funeral was solemnized at St. Gregory's Church, near St. Paul's, with heraldic ceremonies, Oct. 13, 1595; he having died the 3d of the same, seized of the manor of Levehurst in Lambert, and of Palmer alias Tylehurst in Croyden, both near Southwark, co. Surry. Tradition and family records inform us that Thomas Townsend came from London, and settled at Lynn, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, about 1633, and as John Winthrop, his cousin, was governor of this colony, it is probable that his puritanical inclination caused him to select a home in New-England where many of his kinsmen and neighbors had emigrated a few years before.¹ His wife was Mary, probably a sister of John Newgate or Newdigate, a merchant of Boston, who was born in Southwark, near London bridge, in 1590, and who in his will dated May 8, 1665, calls him brother-in-law, and leaves him a legacy of £10, to be paid him within one year after his decease.

1. THOMAS TOWNSEND was granted 60 acres of land with Lord Brook and others by the town of Lynn, in 1638, and he owned other lands near the iron works and at Rumney Marsh, Chelsea. His town-house and lot of 7 acres was on the south side the mill street near the common, and next the Mansfield property, and it was sold by his grandson Thomas, son of Andrew, to Daniel Mansfield, of Lynn, July 25, 1702.

He was made a freeman March 14, 1639, calls himself husbandman in his well-drawn deeds of gift to his children, and from his serving the public on more than one occasion, seems to have been an important citizen, and from papers bearing his name, and his beautiful autograph, now to be seen in the secretary of state's office in Boston, we have sufficient evidence of his ability. He died in Lynn, Dec. 22, 1677, aged 83, and his wife Mary died of camp-fever, probably at the house of her son Andrew, Feb. 28, 1692. They had:—

2. i. THOMAS, born about 1637.
3. ii. SAMUEL, b. in Lynn about 1638.
4. iii. JOHN, b. in Lynn about 1640.
5. iv. ANDREW, b. in Lynn about 1642.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. in Lynn about 1644; m. Samuel Mansfield, of Lynn, Dec. 22, 1669.

¹ A mass of circumstantial evidence to be embodied in a memorial volume when published has satisfied several expert genealogists and myself that Thomas Townsend son of Henry and Margaret was identical with the settler at Lynn.

2. THOMAS² (*Thomas*¹), born, supposed in Lynn, where he lived and died. He married probably Mary, daughter of Samuel Davis, was member of second church, Boston, Oct. 30, 1681, and freeman 1683. He is left a legacy by his father, in deed of gift to his brother Andrew, March 24, 1694-5, and his will was proved July 1, 1700: leaves wife his property, but if she marries again it goes to his children. Appoints his wife executrix. They had:—

- i. JOSEPH, born 23 10th mo. 1665.
- ii. THOMAS, " Dec. 10, 1667.
- iii. SUSANNAH, b. Nov. 5, 1772.
- iv. JOSHUA, } twins, b. Nov. 21, 1674.
- v. CALEB, }
- vi. NATHAN, b. July 5, 1677.
- vii. PRISCILLA, b. Sept. 20, 1679.
- viii. ELISHA, b. Sept. 9, 1680; d. Oct. 1, 1693.
- ix. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 10, 1682.
- x. HEZEKIAH, b. April 12, 1685.
- xi. TIMOTHY, b. April 25, 1688.
- xii. JOSIAH, b. May 8, 1690; d. Sept. 28, 1695.
- xiii. THOMAS, b. Oct. 1692.

3. SAMUEL² (*Thomas*¹), born in Lynn, and settled at Rumney Marsh, or Chelsea, Mass., where he held several important offices. Married Abigail daughter of Samuel Davis, who leaves her a legacy. He was executor for his son Jeremiah's estate, which was proved Nov. 19, 1690. He was also executor for his brother Andrew's estate, which inventory was taken March 10, 1692-3, and was appointed guardian for his children, Abigail and David. He lived and died in Chelsea, and his gravestone is still to be seen in the old burying ground, bearing, date Dec. 21, 1704. His wife died Jan. 2, 1728, aged 87. They had:—

- i. JEREMIAH, b. 1660; d. Sept. 6, 1690.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. 1662; d. Nov. 18, 1723; m. 1st wife Elizabeth, d. Nov. 20, 1699; 2d wife Eliz. Bucknara.
- iii. DAVID, b. Feb. 29, 1666; died an infant.
- iv. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 10, 1668; d. April 16, 1718; m. Elizabeth Waltham, March 22, 1695, d. Mar. 30, 1749, aged 83.
- v. ANNE, b. Jan. 30, 1672; d. Nov. 17, 1719; m. Abraham Cole, Sept. 30, 1697.
- vi. SOLOMON, b. Aug. 1, 1676; d. 17—; m. 1st wife Elizabeth Jarvis, June 20, 1698; m. 2d wife Esther Sugars.
- vii. ELIAS, b. March 2, 1678; d. Nov. 1738; m. Rebecca.
- viii. ABRAHAM, b. May 20, 1682; d. May 20, 1746; m. Mary Eustice, Nov. 30, 1708, d. Jan. 28, 1718; 2d wife Judith.
- ix. ISAAC, twin brother of Abraham, b. May 20, 1682; d. Jan. 16, 1718; m. Anne Ranger, July 6, 1703, d. Nov. 8, 1726, aged 50.

4. JOHN² (*Thomas*¹), born in Lynn, and settled in Reading, Mass.; freeman May 8, 1678. His father gave him a farm of 60 acres in the town of Lynn, Nov. 23, 1663, and he bought of Edward Taylor lands in Reading, June 1, 1675. His will is dated Jan. 15, 1722-3, and he is called of Lynn in the co. of Essex, yeoman; appoints son Daniel executor.

First wife Sarah, daughter of John Pearson, married March 27, 1668. She died July 9, 1689. He died Dec. 14, 1726-7. They had:

- i. GEORGE, probably his son, m. Rebecca.
- ii. SARAH, b. Sept. 4, 1673; m. Deacon Brown Emerson.
- iii. JOHN, b. March 17, 1675; d. 1757; m. Sarah Boutwell, 1698, b. 1677.
- iv. MARY, b. Sept. 2, 1677; d. July 6, 1717.
- v. HANNAH, b. Feb. 11, 1680.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 9, 1683; m. Jonathan Nichols, April 11, 1753.
- vii. NOAH, b. Aug. 30, 1686; d. Dec. 15, 1713.
- viii. EBENEZER, b. July 3, 1689.

Second wife Mehitable, probably daughter of Nicholas Brown, married April 23, 1690, and died July, 1735. They had:

- ix. THOMAS, b. Oct. 7, 1692; d. June 1, 1716; m.
- x. MEHITABLE, b. April 28, 1695; d. Sept. 1, 1695; m.
- xi. MARTHA, b. Aug. 14, 1697; d. May 27, 1729; m. [1726.
- xii. DANIEL, b. April 1, 1700; d. Oct. 10, 1761; m. Lydia Sawyer, Oct. 18,

5. ANDREW² (*Thomas*¹), born in Lynn; made freeman April 18, 1691. His father gave him in deed of gift, dated June 1, 1674, 2 acres of land, part of his town lot, south side the Mill street near the commons in Lynn. Was a soldier in Captain Gardner's company, and was wounded in the great battle fought with the Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island, Dec. 19, 1675, and his children were afterward granted lands in Worcester county, Mass. He married, July 18, 1678, Abigail, daughter of John Collins of Lynn. They both died of camp fever, he on the 10th of Feb. 1692, she on the 22d of Feb. following. They had:

- i. THOMAS, b. June 12, 1679; d.
- ii. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 23, 1680; d. Feb. 22, 1692.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. May 21, 1683; d.
- iv. MARY, b. July 7, 1685; d. Dec. 10, 1685.
- v. ANDREW, b. Feb. 13, 1686; d. Dec. 1688.
- vii. DANIEL, b. Dec. 1688; married, had children, settled in Charleston, South Carolina.
- viii. DAVID, b. April 6, 1691; m. Mabel Shippie.

6. ISAAC³ (*Samuel*² *Thomas*¹), born in Chelsea and settled in Boston. He bought, April 20, 1716, lands on Winter Street, of Henry Bridgman, joining to Col. Penn Townsend's on N. W. and N. E. He was killed at a fire in Boston, Jan. 16, 1717-18, aged 37. Married, July 6, 1703, Anne, daughter of Edmund Ranger. She died Nov. 8, 1726, aged 50. They had:

- i. ISAAC, b. March 23, 1701; d. April 26, 1785, in Boston.
- ii. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 2, 1705; d. Sept. 28, 1708, in Boston.
- 7. iii. JEREMIAH, b. Nov. 12, 1711; d. Jan. 6, 1803, in New-Haven.
- iv. ANNE, b. June 27, 1711; d. June 2, 1744, in Boston; m. David Bell, Aug. 20, 1735, d. Jan. 2, 1744-5.
- v. EBENEZER, b. June 22, 1716; d. Dec. 3, 1775, in New-Haven; m. Elizabeth Larman, Nov. 23, 1738, d. Aug. 30, 1784.

7. JEREMIAH⁴ (*Isaac*³ *Samuel*² *Thomas*¹), born in Boston, Mass. Moved with his family and brother Ebenezer to New-Haven, Conn., where they settled May 20, 1739. He bought lands the year before (March 10, 1738) of Mindwell Jones in the Governor's Quarters for £16; also buys Dec. 10, 1739, of Ebenezer Mix, one-half of house and lot, one acre more or less, on the N. W. corner of the Green or Market Place. He again buys, April 6, 1742, the other half for £260. Also house and land of Elizabeth Perkins. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of John Kneeland or Cleland of Boston, Mass.; married April 16, 1731. She died July 30, 1744, aged 33. Married second wife, Rebecca Parkman, widow of Captain Coit of Boston (who was lost on a voyage from the West Indies), Oct. 9, 1746. She died in New-Haven, Jan. 15, 1788, aged 67.

Mr. Townsend left to his descendants a record of his family, together with a tradition which has been of the greatest assistance to the compiler of this genealogy. He died in New-Haven, Jan. 6, 1803. His children by first wife were:

- i. JEREMIAH, b. Jan. 20, 1734[?]; d. Sept. 24, 1794, in New-Haven; m. Abigail Woodbridge, d. May 20, 1768, aged 31.
- ii. ISAAC, b. July 18, 1735; d. Nov. 23, 1736, in New-Haven.
- 8. iii. ISAAC, b. Oct. 13, 1737; d. June, 1818, in New-Haven; m. Elizabeth Hitchcock.

- iv. JOHN, b. July 22, 1739; d. Nov. 30, 1739, in New-Haven.
 - v. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 14, 1740; d. Aug. 29, 1795, in East-Haven; m. Sarah Treadway, d. Feb. 7, 1801, aged 61.
 - vi. HANNAH, b. Nov. 29, 1742; d. May 31, 1773, in New-Haven.
- His children by second wife, Rebecca (Parkman) Coit, were:
- vii. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 10, 1747; d. 1818, in Norwich, Conn.; m. Hannah Hughes, d. 1802, aged 42.
 - viii. JOHN, b. Aug. 1, 1747[?]; d. Feb. 1833, in New-Haven, Conn.; m. Martha Beardsley, d. Nov. 7, 1749[?], aged 45.
 - ix. REBECCA, b. Dec. 14, 1751; d. 1800.
 - x. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 7, 1753; d.
 - xi. TIMOTHY, b. Nov. 10, 1755; d. Feb. 15, 1832; m. Hannah Alling.

8. ISAAC⁵ (*Jeremiah*,⁴ *Isaac*,³ *Samuel*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Boston, came a child to New-Haven with his parents. Commenced business in New-Haven, but moved to Stratford, Conn., about 1763, where he owned lands, and most of his children were born. About 1783 he removed to New-Haven, where he lived the remainder of his life. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Butler) Hitchcock, of Springfield, Mass., born Aug. 5, 1741, died Nov. 9, 1792. They had:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 1, 1762; d. Jan. 15, 1842, unmarried.
- 9. ii. ISAAC, b. Feb. 4, 1765; d. Nov. 5, 1841; m. Rhoda Atwater.
- iii. KNEELAND, b. March 20, 1767; d. May 15, 1841; m. Sarah Thompson.
- iv. JACOB, b. April 18, 1769; d. May 7, 1852; m. first wife, Betsey Clark; second wife, Eunice Atwater.
- v. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 4, 1771; d. May 30, 1814, unmarried.
- vi. MARY, b. Jan. 29, 1774; d. Dec. 26, 1788, unmarried.
- vii. SARAH, b. 1776; d. May 1, 1844; m. Joel Atwater.
- viii. ANNE, b. May 20, 1779; d. Nov. 18, 1861, unmarried.
- ix. WILLIAM, b. May 12, 1781; d. July 28, 1849; m. Maria Lampson.

9. ISAAC⁶ (*Isaac*,⁵ *Jeremiah*,⁴ *Isaac*,³ *Samuel*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Stratford, Conn. In the year 1781, when but 16 years of age, he joined a Connecticut regiment under the command of Col. Meigs, and served until the close of the war of the revolution. He commenced business as a merchant in New-Haven, 1788-9, and was largely interested in mercantile pursuits by land and sea. Was interested in landed estates in Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut and Ohio. In the latter state he was joint owner with his brothers of the town of Townsend, Huron co. During the last war with England he was with his son Isaac Henry (late professor of law in Yale College) taken prisoner by one of the enemy's armed vessels cruising in Long Island sound, while on the passage to New-Haven from New-York on board the packet sloop "Susan," Oct. 9, 1814. They were taken to Plum Island and detained on H. B. Majesty's ship "Pomone," Captain Carteret, until ransomed.

Mr. Townsend retired from active business soon after the war on an ample fortune, and his business was successfully carried on by his sons. He married Rhoda, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Bassett) Atwater, April 11, 1795. She was born in Hamden, Conn., May 13, 1766, and died in New-Haven, April 10, 1840, aged 74 years. They had:

- 10. i. WILLIAM KNEELAND, b. June 3, 1796; d. Sept. 23, 1849.
- ii. ELIZABETH MARY, b. Feb. 18, 1798; m. Isaac Beers, Nov. 26, 1821.
- iii. ISAAC ATWATER, b. Dec. 2, 1799; d. June, 1803.
- iv. CHARLES HENRY, b. June 26, 1801; d. July 1, 1803.
- v. ISAAC HENRY, b. April 25, 1803; d. June 11, 1847.
- vi. JANE MARIE, b. May 1, 1805; d. Dec. 15, 1814.
- vii. GEORGE ATWATER, b. Oct. 28, 1807; m. first wife, Juliet Sanford; second wife, Mildred Parker.
- viii. EMILY AUGUSTA, b. Sept. 28, 1810; m. David Sanford, of Newtown, Conn., Oct. 5, 1831.

10. WILLIAM KNEELAND⁷ (*Isaac,⁶ Isaac,⁵ Jeremiah,⁴ Isaac,³ Samuel,² Thomas¹*), born in New-Haven, educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, and commenced life as a merchant.—Was lieutenant of 2d company governor's horse guards of the State of Connecticut—justice of the peace and representative for the town of East-Haven to the Connecticut state assembly. About 1830, on account of ill health he retired from business and made his residence at Bayridge, Raynham, in the town of East Haven, a property which he bought of his father and uncle some time before, which was once a part of the original grant by the New-Haven colony to William Tuttle, the maternal ancestor of his wife Eliza Ann eldest daughter of Hervey and Nancy (Bradley) Mulford, whom he married Dec. 3, 1820, and was born in New-Haven, Nov. 26, 1798, and now living, 1874. This lady's lineage has been traced back to more than fifty of the first settlers of New-England, among them John Howland and John Tilly pilgrim fathers of the "Mayflower," 1620. They had:—

11. i. WILLIAM ISAAC, b. Nov. 28, 1822.
12. ii. JAMES MULFORD, b. Jan. 20, 1825.
- iii. GEORGE HENRY, b. in New-Haven, Dec. 23, 1826; married Oct. 22, 1862, Mary Gertrude, daughter of James and Margaret (Snedeker) Buckelew, of Jamesburg, N. J., where she was born Nov. 12, 1838.
- iv. FREDERICK ATWATER, b. in New-Haven, March 23, 1829.
- v. ROBERT RAIKES, b. in East Haven, Dec. 22, 1831; d. June 30, 1857; m. Mar. 21, 1853, Almira N., dau. of Hezekiah and Nancy (Landfair) Tuttle, of Fair Haven, Conn., where she was b. Oct. 17, 1833.
13. vi. CHARLES HERVEY, b. Nov. 26, 1833.
- vii. TIMOTHY BEERS, b. Nov. 21, 1835.
14. viii. EDWARD HOWARD, b. April 8, 1840.
- ix. ELIZA MULFORD, b. Dec. 3, 1842, in East Haven; married Oct. 13, 1863, Charles Augustus Lindsley, of New-York.

11. WILLIAM ISAAC³ (*William K.,⁷ Isaac,⁶ Isaac,⁵ Jeremiah,⁴ Isaac,³ Samuel,² Thomas¹*), born in New-Haven; married April 22, 1850, Elizabeth B., daughter of Col. Mason A. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Durand, of New-Haven, where she was born April 7, 1828. They had:—

- i. ELIZABETH DURAND, b. Feb. 11, 1851; d. May 27, 1857.

12. JAMES MULFORD³ (*William K.,⁷ Isaac,⁶ Isaac,⁵ Jeremiah,⁴ Isaac,³ Samuel,² Thomas¹*), born in New-Haven; married Sept. 1, 1847, Maria Theresa daughter of Epaphras and Sarah (Hall) Clark, of Middletown, Conn., where she was born Oct. 10, 1828. They had:—

- i. WILLIAM KNEELAND, b. June 12, 1848; married July 1, 1874, Mary L., daughter of Winston J. and Mary (Leavenworth) Trowbridge, of New-Haven, Conn. She was born in Barbadoes, May 6, 1857.
- ii. JAMES MULFORD, b. May 26, 1852.

13. CHARLES HERVEY⁸ (*William K.,⁷ Isaac,⁶ Isaac,⁵ Jeremiah,⁴ Isaac,³ Samuel,² Thomas¹*), born in East-Haven; married April 26, 1871, Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Prescott) Hotchkiss, of New-Haven, where she was born Dec. 5, 1839. They had:—

- i. HENRY HOTCHKISS TOWNSEND, born in New-Haven Sept. 30, 1874.

14. EDWARD HOWARD⁸ (*William K.,⁷ Isaac,⁶ Isaac,⁵ Jeremiah,⁴ Isaac,³ Samuel,² Thomas¹*), born in East Haven; married April 23, 1869, Alice Eliza, daughter of Caleb S. and Mary (Foster) Malthy, of New-Haven, Conn. She was born April 4, 1843, in Triadelphia, Va. They had:—

- i. MARY, b. in New-Haven, June 21, 1871; died July 25, 1871.

Colonial history mentions several of the name who emigrated from

England to the American colonies in the 17th century, and as many of their descendants now claim the Norfolk family as the "parent stem," the compiler cannot close this attempt to record his own family without making mention of them. The pioneers of their several families were:—Richard, of James-city, Virginia, 1620; William, of Boston, Mass., 1634; Martin, of Watertown, Mass., 1644; John Henry and Richard (brothers), of New-England and New-York, 1640-50; Richard, of Philadelphia, 1682; Joseph, of Philadelphia, 1712.

The exact relationship these Townsends bore to each other has not yet been determined, but enough has been discovered by late researches in England to suggest that they were of the same family. A thorough search will perhaps connect all the American pioneers with the chief family of Raynham, Norfolkshire.

BROOKFIELD MINUTE-MEN, 1774.

THE following is a copy of a "covenant" entered into by a company of minute-men in Brookfield in 1774, which was found among the papers of the late Daniel Gilbert, Esq., of North Brookfield, Mass. Some of the names are badly written and difficult to decypher.

HENRY F. WATERS.

WE the subscribers, Inlisted agreeable to the vote of the provincial Congress as minute or Piequit men in the Town of Brookfield for the term of six months after the date, &c. under the command of Joseph Gilbert, Captain, and Will^m. Ayers, First Lev^t. and Peter Harwood, 2^d Lev^t. and Abner How Ensⁿ, do hereby solemnly covenant and agree that we will muster, exercise and do our utmost to obtain the art military, and subject ourselves to the command of our said captain and the subalterns of his company by us chosen and appointed, and if any dispute shall arise or if any of us shall not give such obedience to his and their order as he or they shall think Reasonable and Just the same shall be Determined by the Major part of the Company; and we severally agree that we will at all times submit to such order discipline and censure as shall be so determined. Witness our hands this fourteenth day of November 1774.

John Ranger
Jonathan Marbel
John Stevens
Will^m Watson jun^r.
Timothy Hall
David Watson
Sam^l Watson
Rubn Hamilton jun^r
John Beil
Robert Graham
James Washbourn
Weyman Bartlett
M^r. Onesep^r Ayres
Solomon Barnes
Emery Wollock
Moses Ayres jun

David Chambers
Jonath. Barnes
Daniel Barnes
Joseph Wate
Charles Knowlton
Jonas Brigham
Joseph Stevens
Ezra Richmond
Asa Wate
Obdiah Rice
Merrick Rice
Abner Bartlett
John Hubbard
Will^m Bowman
Benj. Wellington
Joseph Gilbert

William Ayres 2^d
Peter Harwood
Abner How
Joseph Bush, jun:
Reuben Gilbert
Obd^h. Bartlet
Belhⁱ Washburn
Atkin Babbet
Josiah Hinchar
Abner Bruce
Will^m Barnes.
Benj. Ayer
Char^l. Bruce
Peter Washbon
Hope Edson

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

Taken from a manuscript found among the papers of the late Judge DAVID SEWALL, supposed to have been written in 1792. Comm. by the Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast, Me.

Our Fathers, where are they? and the Prophets, do they live forever? — ZACH. 1-5.

THIS day, being the 25 Jan'y, O. S., brings to our remembrance what we have heard (handed down by tradition) from our fathers who are all long since numbered with the dead, and what is also recorded in the page of history by several writers soon after the melancholly transaction took place, how the inhabitants of the town of York were suddenly surprised and attacked, one hundred years ago, this very morning, by the cruel and merciless savages of the wilderness. What numbers the inhabitants consisted of, at the time of this carnage, has never been correctly ascertained. But they were so considerable as to have a settled minister for some years preceeding. The Rev. Shubael Dummer, was that fatal Monday morning, shot down near his own door, not far from where the late Elder Richard Milbury lived (then about 19 years of age), and where his descendants of the 3 & 4 generations now occupy. From the best accounts we have, about 50 persons were killed outright, and 100 captivated. The houses and property on this (north) side of the river, where the principal settlement and improvements were made, were all burnt and destroyed, except four garrisoned houses, viz., Alcock's, Prebble's, Harmon's and Norton's. After this sad catastrophe, it is said, the inhabitants had serious thoughts of abandoning the town altogether, but a majority of them determined to remain. Such, however, was their extreme poverty, and to so low a situation were they reduced by this destruction of persons and property, that a few years after, the town, in their corporate capacity, by their agents, contracted with a person in Portsmouth to come and erect a mill for grinding corn into meal: and besides large grants of land in timber, agreed that all the inhabitants should, always afterwards, carry their corn to that mill while it should be kept up for that purpose. What numbers remained after the destruction, does not now appear; probably, 150, as many as were killed and captivated. Indeed, 150, from the usual increase of new settlements, by doubling in twenty years, would now have amounted to 4800. But we find from the enumeration of the inhabitants made the last year, they scarcely amounted to 3000, from whence we may calculate, that more may have at various times emigrated from the town for the last 100 years, than have come into it from other places.

The meeting-house which was standing at that time, and which remained several years afterwards, was near or upon the spot where the late David Bragdon's dwelling-house now stands (about 100 rods south of the present meeting-house). In that house, the Rev. Samuel Moody preached some years; after which, the people increasing in this part of the town, and finding the said house too straight for them, erected the present house of worship in the year 1747. About the year 1735, the town was divided into two parishes, in which have been three settled ministers, (viz. Dummer & Moody, 1 [Parish] & Chandler, 2 [Parish].)

NOTES AND QUERIES.



HERALDIC QUERY.—Douglass Merritt, of this city, a member of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, saw in a heraldic work, supposed to be the sketch-book of some New-England Herald Painter, evidently about 40 to 50 years old, a drawing of the arms, of which the wood-cut is a copy and which were ascribed to a family of Merritt. He wishes to know what family claimed the arms, or at least to know somewhat of its history.

The book was said to have been the property of a former engraver of Boston. If my memory serves me right, his name was Wagner, and he is since dead. The book is in the possession of John J. Latting, of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society. JAMES USHER.
9 Murray St., N. Y.

HALE.—A family history of the descendants of Thomas Hale, of Newbury, Mass. (1635), in both male and female lines, is in course of preparation. All information relative to the family is desired.

Address, ROBERT S. HALE, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y.; EUGENE HALE, Ellsworth, Maine; GEO. S. HALE, 39 Court St., Boston, Mass.

HUNLOCK. (Suffolk Co. Deeds, xxxii.-139.) Johanna Stone and Hannah Battar, widows, of Boston, and Warwick Palfray and wife Elizabeth, of Salem, three daughters, and co: h: of Johanna Hunlock, of Boston, dec'd, convey real estate to John Wheelwright. Jonathan Williams had m. Mary another heiress.

H. F. WATERS.

KIMBALL FAMILY [REGISTER, vol. xxviii. 241].—Elizabeth, widow of William Reyner and 2d wife of Henry Kimball, had previously been the second wife of Humphrey Gilbert, of Ipswich Hamlet, and probably the mother of his only son, John. Mr. Gilbert died Feb. 13, 1657-8, and his widow relict, Elizabeth, married 24 Sept. 1658, William Rayner (or Reimer, or Raynor), who d. Oct. 26, 1672. She was a much-marrying woman, and, not content with her former experience, after the death of her third husband, Kimball, she took to herself a fourth, viz.: Daniel Kilham, Sen., of Ipswich, with whom she unites in a deed, 25 Dec., 1679, conveying to John Lambson the "privilege and commonage belonging to ye house y^e formerly was sd Gilbert's and Raynor's"; the said house "standing in Ipswich bounds on North side of Boston Road as he enters into Wenham from Ipswich"—Acknowledged by Elizabeth Kilham, 19th June, 1684. Wit. Samuel Adams and Isaac Cornins.

HENRY F. WATERS.

GILBERT, BENJAMIN AND JOSEPH, MILITARY COMMISSIONS, 1744-1776.—“William Shirley, Esq., Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, &c.

“To Benjamin Gilbert, Gentleman.” Appointing “the said Benj. Gilbert to be ensign of the company under the command of Captain John Dodge, in the regiment whereof Robert Hall, Esq. is colonel, being part of the forces raised within this Province for an expedition against Cape Breton, of which Forces William Pepperell, Esq. is appointed Commander in Chief.” &c. &c.

This commission was signed by Gov. Shirley on the seventh of February, 1744.

From “Thomas Hutchinson, Esquire; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay and Vice Admiral of the same.

“To Joseph Gilbert, Gentlⁿ.” Appointing “the said Joseph Gilbert to be Lieutenant of the third military Company of Foot, in the Town of Brookfield, whereof James Converse is Captain, and in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Worcester, whereof John Murray, Esq. is Colonel.”

Dated 27th of April, 1772.

On the 6th of August, 1772, Lieutenant Gilbert “took the oath appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament instead of the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, repealed, and subscribed the Test or Declaration therein contained, and likewise took the oath respecting the Bills of credit of the Neighbouring Governments.”

“The Major Part of the Council of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. To Joseph Gilbert, Esquire.” Appointing him “colonel of the fourth Regiment of Militia in the county of Worcester.”

Given at Watertown the 14th of February, 1776.

Salem, Mass.

H. F. WATERS.

ATKINSON, KING, OBERN, WINSLOW.—In the REGISTER for January, 1874 [xxviii. 83], was given the connection of Theodore Atkinson, 4th, with “my relation George King,” to whom he bequeathed property. The closing paragraph, regarding Abigail Atkinson's several marriages, I am able to revise and correct from information given me by J. F. Trott, Esq., of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

John Winslow, son of John, and born in 1669, married, 18 June, 1689, Abigail, daughter of Theodore Atkinson 2d. He died 1 January 1694-5. They had children:

1. Elizabeth Winslow, born 23 April, 1692.

2. John Winslow, born 31 Dec. 1693; married 21 Sept. 1721, Sarah Pierce. He died at sea, 15 Octo. 1721, and his widow married, in 1749, Nathaniel Sargent, of Portsmouth, N. H. She died 8 August, 1771. A son, Joshua Winslow, was paymaster in the British army.

Abigail (Atkinson), widow of John Winslow, married (2d), 11 May, 1702, James Osborne (sometimes written Osbourne). He died 24 Nov. 1712. They had children:

1. Abigail Osborne, born 7 March, 1702-3; married William King, and was the mother of George King, “my relation.”

2. William Osborne, born 13 July, 1706.

3. James Osborne, born 16 Sept. 1707; died 1709.

Abigail (Atkinson-Winslow), widow of James Osborne, married (3d) 8 Sept. 1714, Samuel Penhallow, and had:

1. Richard Penhallow, born 30 December, 1715.

It will be seen that this substitutes “Osborne” in place of “Obern,” and makes the name the same as “Osbourne,” which is a name still in New-Hampshire.

The facts here given were taken from a record book of “Joshua Winslow,” dated 1744.

New-Bedford, Mass.

A. H. QUINT.

WASHBURN [REGISTER, xxviii. 331].—Edward Tilson, who was born in England, came over with his wife Joanna and one or two of his children, and settled in Plymouth before 1638. He died in 1669, “very aged”; he had five children. The youngest, Ephraim, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hoskins, July 7, 1666; Ephraim died Oct. 8, 1715, “aged.” His fourth child was Mercy, who married Josiah Washburn, of Bridgewater, February 11, 1702.

Canton, Mass.

D. T. V. HUNTOON.

WHARFAGE, RATES ON LONG WHARF, BOSTON, IN 1771 AND 1871, RESPECTIVELY.

1771		1871	
Barrels Merchdz ^e	one penny each.	Barrels, 4 cts. each—	Equal to three pence.
Hhds. Salt	two pence “	Hhds. Salt, 8 cts. each—	Equal to six pence.
Bundles Hay	“ “ “	Bundles Hay, 6½ cts. each—	Equal to four and half pence.
Shingles, per M.	“ “ “	Shingles, 10 cts. per M.—	Equal to seven and four-fifths pence.
Boards “	eight “ “	Boards, 40 cts. per M.—	Equal to twenty-eight & 8-10ths pence.
Mahogany “	“ “ “	Mahogany, 50 cts. for 480 feet—	Equal to seventy-five pence.
Staves “	“ “ “	Staves, 80 cts. per M.—	Equal to fifty-eight pence.
Merchdz ^e , per ton	“ “ “	Merchandize, 30 to 40 cts. per ton.—	Equal to twenty-one to 29 pence.
Dockage per day, } for small vessels }	one shilling.	Dockage per day, } for small vessels, }	75 cts.—equal to 4s. 6d.

The rates in 1771 were computed in colonial currency, at 6s. to the \$1.

The corporate name of what is commonly styled Long Wharf, is “Boston Pier or the Long Wharf.”

GEORGE WATSON PRESCOTT,

Wharfinger's Clerk.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, M.D., F.R.S.—Can any of your readers inform me if this celebrated naturalist, who died in 1712, left any children? His biographers differ materially in their statements regarding his age. The Rev. Frederick Leigh Colville, M.A., a recent writer, says of him in “The Worthies of Warwickshire who lived between 1500 and 1800”: “He was esteemed the first and most eminent vegetable anatomist and physiologist of this country, was the son of Dr. Obadiah Grew of Coventry. He was born in 1644” (this date differs from some authorities who state he was born in 1628), “probably at Atherstone, and received baptism at the adjoining church at Manchester.”

The writer is acquainted with the general biographical sketches of Nehemiah Grew, and of his father the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Grew, who was a prominent figure in the troublous times of Charles the First, having twice interceded with Cromwell for the life of the king, and was one of the non-conformists who suffered persecution.

Anthony à Wood, Calamy, and Granger, contain a variety of information concerning these two persons, but nothing of their descendants, with the exception of the latter authority perhaps, who seems to be of the opinion that descendants either lineal or collateral, of the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Grew, were living in England about the time of his writing. It is presumed that some of them, or at least a collateral branch, came to America, as a family bearing this name from Warwickshire settled in Boston in the last century.

The Williams Library, of London, which is said to be rich in MSS. relating to the non-conformists, may contain something which will throw light on this question. Any information on this subject will be most thankfully acknowledged.

Camden, New-Jersey.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

RICHARDSON FAMILY [REGISTER, vol. xxviii. p. 327, foot-note].—Mr. Wyman tells me that Lydia (wife of Benjamin) Richardson was daughter of Robert Scot, who came from Barbadoes before 1695—and had wife Esther. Lydia was bapt. 11 (7) 1693, æt. abt. 20, and mar. 1st, Samuel Whittemore (son of Samuel and Hannah), and 2d, Benj. Richardson.

H. F. WATERS.

PIERCE.—To which family of this name did William Pierce, who was living between 1760 and 1769, belong? Has any one papers or ancient documents from 1700 to 1769, inclusive, in which the name of this person is mentioned? Where and when did he die?

R. T. R.

New-York, N. Y.

BANKES, HATHORNE, MOREY. [From Essex Co. Court Papers.]—Did Major William Hathorne, of Salem, and Roger Morey, of Providence, marry sisters of Lydia Bankes, sometime of Salem, N. E., and afterward of Maidstone, Co. of Kent, England? I find three letters from Mrs. Bankes to Major Hathorne, written at Maidstone. One, of June 14, 1646, calls him "Dear Brother," and speaks of things "left wth my brother Moeery." Another, of August 28, 1646, begins, "Beloued brother." She had "sent a letter by Mr. Eldred:" and she again refers to things left "at my brother Mories." The P. S., which I copy entire, seems to refer to Sir *George Downing*; it runs as follows:—"pray let my Inderred respect be presented to your wife as all so to M^r: Downind & her hosband desiring them to reioyce with me for that the lord is ples to make her sone a Instrement of praise In the hartes of tose [those] that regoyce to hear the Sperrit of god poured forth apon our young men according to his word let her know that he prech In our town of maidston a day or to befor this letter was wrot to the great soport of our Sperites." The third letter is dated 18th April, 1648; in it she desires to know whether she has anything in Mr. Boorman's hands, "of Ipswich;" speaks of "19th in Goodman Johnson's hands," and "those things in Roger Moorries hands." * * * "Let my christian respects be presented to my deare sister y^e wife" &c. &c. In a P. S. she says, "my Brother Read hath written to you this yeare." Major Hathorne seems to have been acting as her agent or attorney to manage, or rather to sell, her estate in this country and remit to her the proceeds. I find his bill of exchange on "Mr Robert Hathorne at Mr John Winches one Ludgat hill london."—19. 10ber: 1651. And in his account current he specifies

"Bill of exchange on my brother, paid by mr. Winch in London	100 ^{lb}
"Difference upon exchange	25 ^{lb}
"Journey to Providence to Roger Morie," &c. &c.	

These papers were used in a case to determine the ownership of the Plains Farm, formerly belonging to *Col. John Humphrey*, adjoining to the farm of *Mr. Hugh Peters*, in Marblehead, and that of *Mr. King*, at Swampscott. Major Hathorne's wife was *Ann*.
H. F. WATERS.

BLAGUE.—Who can communicate anything about Henry Blague, of Braintree, who died in Boston, 1662, or of his children, more than what Savage says? Was Joseph Blague, who married Martha Kirtland in Saybrook, Feb. 10. 1685, his son?
Saybrook, Ct. E. P. BLAGUE.

PEDIGREE OF GORGES [*ante*, 42-7].—The following additions and corrections to the article of the Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A., on the Gorges family have been furnished us by the author after examining the printed sheets sent to him:

Mary, the second wife of John^s Gorges son of Sir Ferdinando, was the daughter of Sir John Meade, not P. Mead, as printed on page 42. It is correctly printed on page 46.

William^s Gorges son of Sir Edward (p. 42) was baptized at Wraxall, Feb. 2, 1605-6, and I believe is the same man who was buried at Wraxall, Feb. 9, 1658-9, as "Mr. William Gorges." He is described by Savage as returning to England, after 1635. Of Frances^s Gorges, sister of the preceding, there is no record of baptism at Wraxall, but it is quite certain that she married John Luttrell, second son of Andrew Luttrell, Esq., of Hartland, Devon, before 1610, as among the Wraxall baptisms is that of "John Luttrell son of Mr. John Luttrell, Oct. 21, 1610." Her husband, John Luttrell's will, was proved March 26, 1616-17, and her own will, as Frances Southcott, widow, was proved Nov. 25, 1661.

Dudley^s Gorges, daughter of Sir Arthur. This christian name is correct.—1619, Aug. 12. Married in Chelsea church, Sir Robert Lane and Mrs. Dudley Gorges, daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges—1667, Aug. 21. Buried Dame Dudley Lane. His will was proved Oct. 2, 1624; her will, Sept. 17, 1667.

Douglas, daughter of Viscount Bindon and wife of Sir Arthur Gorges. Her baptism is on the register of Stratford le Bow church, Jan. 29, 1571-2.

Will of Ferdinando Gorges, Esqr. of Ashley, Wilts, Feb. 2, 1737. The Manor &c. of Ashley to my kinsman, John Beresford. My sister, Cecilia Kingham, commonly called Moody, widow. My cousin, Mary Horne, of Ashley, widow. My cousin Mary Williams, daughter of Mr. Wilson Williams of Aylesbury. Proved Feb. 20, 1738.

Ferdinando Gorges of Ashley was the last male descendant of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. I think that all the persons mentioned in his will were his kinsmen on his wife's side, except Cecilia, his sister, who was baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, June 22, 1670; but who her husband was, I know not.

John Beresford was buried at Ashley 1742.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.

THE HON. OAKES AMES, a life member and benefactor of this society, was born in Easton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1804, and died in his native town, May 8, 1873, in his 70th year. He was the sixth in descent from *William¹ Ames*, who emigrated from Braton in Somersetshire, Eng., and settled in Braintree, Mass., through *John² Thomas³ Capt. John⁴* and *Oliver⁵* his father. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Oakes Angier, Esq., of Bridgewater, descended from *Edmund¹ Angier*, of Cambridge, through the Rev. *Samuel² H. C. 1673*, and the Rev. *John³ H. C. 1720*, his father. Mr. Ames's maternal ancestor, *Edmund¹ Angier*, married Ruth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Ames, an English Puritan author of great celebrity. Though not descended in the paternal line from this famous divine, as has been sometimes asserted, Mr. Ames, through his mother, inherited the blood of that worthy man.

He was the oldest of eight children. His father was a manufacturer of shovels in Easton, and to this business he succeeded with his brothers, enlarging and increasing the business till it assumed gigantic proportions. The firm did much to build up the town, and to advance the welfare of their employees; and his public spirit was so marked, and his liberality so widely extended, that in November, 1860, he was elected a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, and was reelected the following year. The years during which he held this position were trying times, but he was always found equal to the emergency. In the fall of 1862, he was chosen a member of the 38th Congress, and was reelected to the four succeeding Congresses. In 1872, he declined being again a candidate. Though no debater, he was an influential member of that body.

Mr. Ames will longest be remembered, however, for his connection with the Pacific Railroad. It is perhaps too early to write an impartial history of this portion of the life of Mr. Ames. The air is yet murky with the doings at Washington, and until the smoke of those unfortunate scenes is wholly dissipated, the simple truth is not likely to be discovered. But there is probably but little danger in the anticipation that when the truth comes to be fully known and properly appreciated, the character of Mr. Ames as a public benefactor will be recognized and applauded by a grateful world. It is hardly extravagant to expect that, if the inventor of the Telegraph and the man who applied anesthetics to the relief of agony in surgical operations are entitled to the thanksgivings of our race, the man who, almost unaided, built the trans-continental railway to the Pacific Ocean, will receive a meed of praise equal to that which has been awarded to other noble public benefactors. There is little danger in saying that, if Oakes Ames had not lived, the Pacific Railroad had not yet been built, perhaps would never be built. The construction of the Suez Canal has shortened the distance from Europe to Asia by many thousands of miles, and the construction of this railroad has saved all the dangers of a long passage round Cape Horn and brought America and Asia face to face in close moral and business relations. It has made these United States the great highway of the nations; and, so long as the commerce of the world pours across our country from east to west and from west to east, with increasing volume from age to age, and so long as the christian civilization of western nations acts benignly upon the effete communities of Asia, so long will the name of Oakes Ames be remembered with gratitude on every continent.

That he should be so suddenly and unexpectedly removed from these earthly scenes, and that too in the very midst of his trials and of his triumphs, is one of those inscrutable mysteries which often cut short human expectations in the midst of their way.

He was admitted to membership, Dec. 30, 1871.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq., a corresponding member,—born in Philadelphia, June 11, 1817, died Feb. 25, 1874,—was the youngest son of Thomas Armstrong, a member of the Philadelphia bar, and of Henrietta J. Marache. Having resolved to adopt the legal profession, Edward Armstrong became a student in his father's office, and was admitted to practice September 22, 1838. In 1841, he became a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which then being in a very depressed condition, he

with a few others interested attempted its revival, and by their energy it soon began to show signs of life and prosperity; for twenty-five years he served as an energetic officer, and contributed many valuable historical articles to the bulletins published by the society. In 1850, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and was active and zealous in promoting the passage of the law providing for the complete publication of Colonial Records, of which some volumes had been published several years before.

In 1846 he made important investigations on the ground in regard to the battle of Brandywine. The names now given to the fords of the Brandywine did not tally with those mentioned in all preceding accounts. Mr. Armstrong brought order out of chaos by ascertaining that what was Buffington's Ford in 1777 is now called Brinton's Ford, and that the ford formerly known as Brinton's is the third ford south of Buffington's Ford. The result of these investigations was printed in the "Bulletin" of the Pennsylvania Historical Society for September and December of that year.

On the 8th of November, 1851, being the 169th anniversary of the landing of William Penn at Chester, Mr. Armstrong delivered an able address which was published by the society. In 1853, he wrote a paper on "The History and Location of Fort Nassau upon the Delaware," which was read before the New-Jersey Historical Society on the 20th of January and published in their "Proceedings," vi. 185-207. In 1865 he edited a rare work by Thomas Budd, entitled "Good Order established in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey in America," and enriched it with a memoir of the author and valuable historical notes. In 1865 he edited the republication of the first volume of *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. The last service rendered by him to that society was the editing of the ninth and tenth volumes of its *Memoirs*, containing the correspondence between William Penn, James Logan and others, which volumes are noticed in REGISTER, xxviii. 108.

On the creation of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he was chosen secretary by the board of directors, and held the position till a short time before his death. For some years he was a member of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools.

Mr. Armstrong resided for a time in Princeton, New-Jersey, and was elected an honorary member of the Cliosophic Society of the College of New-Jersey in that place, an honor rarely bestowed upon one who had not been a graduate of some college. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Gulick, of Kingston, New-Jersey, May 29, 1845, who died several years before him. They had five daughters, of whom four survived him. In his personal character, great amiability and a warm attachment to his friends were leading traits.

He was admitted a member of this society, April 10, 1850. A memoir of Mr. Armstrong, by William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1874, and printed in the *American Historical Record* for August, 1874, has been used in the preparation of this sketch.

The Rev. SAMUEL BRAZER BABCOCK, D.D., a corresponding member, was born on the north-east corner of Congress and Milk Streets, Boston, September 14, 1807, and died Oct. 25, 1873. He was the son of Samuel H. Babcock, a merchant of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied divinity with the late Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, but at that time rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. He received priest's orders in 1833, and became rector of St. Paul's Church in Dedham in 1834, which charge he retained at the time of his death. This long and unbroken pastorate was marked by the most cordial and tender relations between him and his people. His labors in their behalf were faithful and untiring, and the present condition of the church attests its prosperity under his care. Dr. Babcock was well known among the clergy of the state. He was for four years secretary of the Diocesan Board of Missions, for nineteen years treasurer of the Diocese, and president of the Standing Committee from 1868 to 1873. He was actively interested in the benevolent agencies of the diocese, and specially in the society for the relief of aged and indigent clergymen. He spared no effort and lost no opportunity of enforcing the claims of this prime charity. As a preacher, Dr. Babcock was simple, natural and effective, and in the discharge of his pastoral duties faithful and affectionate. He was a man of warm heart and generous sympathies, and his hospitality was unbounded. As a sincere christian and devoted pastor, he will be missed not only in the community and parish in which he labored, but in the church of whose clergy he was one of the most worthy representatives. In 1870, Dr. Babcock received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from two different colleges, namely: Columbia College, New-York, and Grinnell College, Iowa.

He was admitted as a member, May 20, 1847.

The Hon. JOHN PRENTISS, a corresponding member, was born March 21, 1778, in Wakefield, Mass., then the first parish of Reading, Mass. His father was the Rev. Caleb Prentice, as the name was then spelt, who was settled as the Congregational minister of the parish in 1769, and married Pamela, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Mellen, of the west parish in Lancaster, now Sterling. They had eight sons and five daughters, and of these John was the fifth child. His father was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1746, and graduated at Harvard in 1765. He was settled on £80 a year and the parsonage and other lots. Of the eight sons, but one received a liberal education. This (the third son), Charles, a writer of some celebrity, graduated at Harvard College in 1795. Caleb the eldest spent several years with his uncle in London, under the best private instruction. "The rest of us," says John, in a memoir in his own hand writing, "were educated in the old red, one story school house, the only seminary of learning in the parish. I do not recollect attending it except in the winter months, as the boys were wanted on the farm in the summer. But I had the advantage of instruction in my father's study. * * *

At fourteen I was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Adams, of Boston, proprietor of the *Independent Chronicle*, at first a weekly and then a semi-weekly journal of the politics and the literature of that day." In 1795, he left Boston and went to Leominster, Mass., where his brother, on the 22d of October, began the publication of a newspaper, *The Rural Repository*, which continued at least a year. The brothers continued the printing business till 1798, when they started another paper, *The Political Focus*, by "Charles and John Prentiss," the latter being then about twenty. John Prentiss says, "I was the news and miscellaneous editor, and Charles furnished most of the original articles. * * Things did not mend much, and, a month or two before I was twenty-one, I issued proposals for publishing the *New-Hampshire Sentinel*, in Keene, N. H., all the printers there having failed. * * I had not a dollar for capital to begin the world with. I purchased a miserable old press, and some more miserable types, * * prevailed on a paper-maker at Leominster to trust me with a dozen reams of printing paper, and with half a dozen pounds of ink, I was fitted out to begin the world." The *New-Hampshire Sentinel*, which Mr. Prentiss continued to publish for nearly half a century, was in his esteem the great work of his life. In politics he was, in the olden times, a federalist, and in later years a whig, and then a republican. He was faithful and conscientious in his politics, as in every thing else, and never but once in twenty-four years failed to cast his vote at the annual election. He joined a lodge of freemasons in 1807. In 1820, he was elected a representative to the New-Hampshire legislature, and a senator, 1838-9. In religion he was what may now perhaps be called a conservative unitarian. "My father," he says, "was of the Arminian faith, so far as relates to the five points of Calvinism," though his mother drilled her children so thoroughly in the assembly's catechism that he could say it all by heart. He was one of the founders and a member of the unitarian church in Keene, organized about 1827: and he everywhere and always gave an active and hearty support to the principles of his denomination.

In business, as a printer and publisher, he was successful, and accumulated a handsome estate. He was a man of decided convictions, sanguine and hopeful, and ready to risk his property upon his opinions. He contributed largely to the construction of the railroads in his vicinity, and lessened his estate by such investments, though he retained a competency to the last.

He was a man of strictly temperate habits, of unblemished character, and his integrity no man ever doubted. He was generous and charitable, but not demonstrative, kind, considerate and just. On the 2d of February, 1803, he married Diantha, only daughter of Gen. George Aldrich, of Westmoreland, with whom he lived happily till her death, in 1859. Their children were: *Diantha*, n. the Rev. Charles Robinson; *Corinna Aldrich*; *John William*; *Pamela Mellen* (died young); *Commodore George Aldrich*, U. S. N., d. April 8, 1868; *Ellen Sophia*; *Edmund Sewall*, and *Pamela Mellen*. None of them survive him, except the popular author, Corinna, widow of the Hon. Thomas Hopkinson, and Pamela, wife of the Hon. Henry F. French. Mr. Prentiss died at his house in Keene, June 6, 1873, aged ninety-five years. He had retired from active business twenty-five years before, but continued to write for the *Sentinel* and for several other papers to the end of his life. At the age of 89, he writes, "I have enjoyed excellent health. But one of the three warnings has yet visited me, that of partial deafness. My eyesight is still good, having never used glasses in ordinary business, nor now with a good light." In 1860, he wrote his will, which he had occasion three times to change by codicils. Seven years before his death, he wrote to a neighbor a full letter of instructions as to his

funeral. This he amended in 1870, and again in 1872. He wrote his own epitaph, and gave directions as to who should officiate, who should be pall-bearers; and even named the hymn which should be sung, beginning, "Like shadows gliding o'er the plain," to be sung by a few voices to the old tune of "Hamburg." He was confined to his room but a short time, and wrote a communication for the *Sentinel* only three days before his end. When informed by his physician that he could live but a few hours, he replied "I am thankful to hear it." He seemed to have no anxiety as to the future. Looking out into the sunlight, on the morning of his death, he said to his daughter, "Do you think the sun will shine any brighter than this in heaven?"

"The Prentice or Prentiss Family," by Charles J. F. Binney (Boston, 1852), gives the genealogy of this family. The Hon. John Prentiss was the sixth generation in descent from Henry¹ Prentice, who settled in Cambridge as early as 1640, and died there April 9, 1651: through Solomon,² by wife Hepzibah Dunn; Dea. Henry,³ by wife Elizabeth Rand; Caleb,⁴ by wife Lydia Whittemore; and the Rev. Caleb,⁵ his father, abovenamed.

He was admitted a member of this society, August 9, 1845.

HON. CHARLES HENRY WARREN, A.M., an honorary member, admitted April 29, 1847, died in Plymouth, Mass., June 29, 1874, aged 75. He was born in Plymouth, September 29, 1798, and was a son of Henry and Mary (Winslow) Warren, and grandson of Gen. James Warren, the third president of the Massachusetts provincial congress, and his wife Mercey (Otis) Warren, author of a "History of the American Revolution," and sister of James Otis, the patriot. He was a descendant in the 7th generation from Richard¹ Warren, one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower, by wife Elizabeth, through Nathaniel² by wife Sarah Walker, James³ by wife Sarah Doty, James⁴ by wife Penelope Winslow, and Gen. James,⁵ his grandfather, above named.

In his boyhood he attended the common schools and fitted for college at the Sandwich academy. He entered Harvard College in 1813, and graduated in 1817. After studying law with Judge Thomas, of Plymouth, and Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, he was admitted to the bar of Plymouth. He practised there a year and then removed to New-Bedford. In 1832, he was appointed district attorney for the southern district of Massachusetts, consisting of the five southern counties. This office he held till 1839, when he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He remained on the bench till 1844, and then removing to Boston, he resumed the practice of his profession; but again quitted it in 1846, on being chosen president of the Boston and Providence Railroad. He resigned this last position in 1867, and in 1871 removed to his native town, where he passed the closing days of his life.

"In the courts of law, the senate chamber, business and scholarly circles, in all the varied relations of a prominent man, as well as in the closest ties of friendship, and in the cheerful amenities of a most hospitable home, Judge Warren was too well and widely known for his rich and racy acquirements, his marked mental traits and sterling worth, to call for other eulogy than that which will live in the cherished respect and affection of kindred and friends, among his contemporaries and those of a younger generation."

STALHAM WILLIAMS, Esq., the oldest member of this Society, died in Utica, N. Y., April 8, 1873, at the very advanced age of ninety-nine years, six months and three days. He was born in Hatfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1773. He was the son of Deacon William Williams. He was one of eleven children, nine of whom lived beyond middle age—the youngest of the nine dying at the age of 55 years. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Williams, who came from Norwich, England, in 1628, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. Stalham Williams descended from Isaac Williams, the second son of Robert. His mother's maiden name was Dorothy Ashley. In his infancy he was adopted by his grandfather, Col. Israel Williams, of Hatfield. He was educated until his fifteenth year with the intention of entering Harvard College, but that plan was frustrated by the sudden death of his grandfather. He then returned to his parents, who were living in Dalton, Mass., and worked upon a farm till he became of age. Soon after, in connection with his brother John, he opened a country store in Conway, Mass., and in 1800 he married Mary Augusta Barron, step-daughter of Judge Strong, of Amherst, Mass. In 1806, he removed to Utica, N. Y., and entered again into mercantile life, but six years afterwards he found himself bankrupt, and thereafter made no attempt to conduct business on his own account. Upon the opening of the Erie canal, he was for many years collector of

tolls, and afterwards he was made secretary and treasurer of the Packet Boat Company. Subsequently he entered, as an accountant, the establishment of Nicholas & John C. Devereaux. The high integrity of that house, coupled with the accurate and trustworthy character of their accountant, drew to their establishment a large number of the poorer citizens of Utica, who requested them to become the trustees of their humble savings. This kind of unchartered Savings Bank, under the management of Mr. Williams, who performed all the routine work with rare fidelity, at last grew into an incorporated Institution, of which he was made the secretary and treasurer, and which offices he held for more than forty years, and down to the day of his death.

The wife of Mr. Williams died at the advanced age of 85 years, three months after the celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage. They had five children,—four daughters and one son. One daughter died in infancy, the other three are still living. The son, William Barron Williams, died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1857, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Williams's life was uneventful. He never sought political or social preferment. He was modest and retiring, almost to a fault, but he was fondly loved and implicitly trusted by all who knew him. He was a man of great purity of life and of the most unbending integrity. His word was as good as his bond, and his long life was beautifully rounded out with the graces of the most consistent piety. He was born before the birth of this republic. All the celebrations of the nation's history are comprised within the volume of his long life. He heard the shouts of the victorious troops of the revolution. He heard the thunder of the cannon which announced the declaration of American independence. He heard the loud hosannas which went up to heaven, when the emancipation proclamation gave freedom to four millions of slaves. He knew something of all the presidents. He knew the first steamer that ascended the Hudson river. He heard the first snorting of the iron horse, and the first click of the telegraph. He was eminently systematic in all his habits. He consulted the barometer and the thermometer three times a day, and made a record of the weather, almost down to the time of his death. He was strictly temperate as well as conscientious, and his long and useful life, his calm and serene old age, tempered, beautified, and transfigured with christian hope and joy, was one great anthem,—an anthem which we have little doubt culminated in "the song of Moses and the Lamb."

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 7, 1874.—A quarterly meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at the Society's House, 15 Somerset street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair. In the absence of the recording secretary, H. H. Edes was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

The president announced the deaths of the Rt. Rev. Henry Washington Lee, D.D., bishop of Iowa, and honorary vice-president of this society for that state, and François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the celebrated French statesman and historian, an honorary member; and committees were appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, namely: On Bishop Lee—the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, John W. Dean, and the Hon. James W. Austin; and on M. Guizot—the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury and the Hon. George W. Warren.

The resolutions on the death of Mr. Upton, reported at the last meeting, were then taken up, and, after remarks by the president, and by the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury, Dr. William M. Cornell, Frederic Kidder, the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, the Hon. George H. Kahn, William B. Towne and William B. Trask, they were unanimously adopted as follows:

Whereas on the first day of July last, the Hon. George Bruce Upton, vice-president of this society for the state of Massachusetts, an influential and highly esteemed citizen of Boston, departed this life; and

Whereas it is eminently proper that at this the first public meeting of the society

since the occurrence of this sad event, formal notice thereof should be taken, and a record made of our action in the premises, therefore—

Resolved, That we, his associate members of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, in common with his fellow citizens at large, deeply mourn the loss of one who, by his energy of character, untiring industry and lofty integrity, contributed largely to the public and private welfare of this community and of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recall with sensibility and gratitude his services as an officer of this society, his constant and unselfish interest in its prosperity, and his generous contributions of time, money and influence towards the advancement of its objects.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the family of our deceased associate, and invoke for them and for ourselves the consolations of our holy religion, which alone can minister in this great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, and that a copy thereof, duly attested by the president and secretary, be communicated to the family of the deceased.

A nominating committee was then chosen, consisting of the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury, the Rev. Edmund F. Shafter, William B. Towne, John W. Dean, William B. Trask, and Jeremiah Colburn.

The committee retired to nominate the publishing committee, which is chosen at this meeting, the remaining officers being elected in January. They reported the following candidates, who were unanimously chosen as the publishing committee for 1874-5, namely: Col. Albert H. Hoyt, John Ward Dean, William B. Towne, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., H. H. Edes and Jeremiah Colburn. This is the same committee as served last year, except Mr. Colburn, who was chosen in the place of Commodore George H. Preble, U.S.N., who, having removed to Philadelphia as commandant of the navy-yard there, declined a reelection.

John W. Dean, the librarian, reported as donations during September, 34 volumes, 81 pamphlets and a variety of other articles. Special mention was made of the donations of John S. H. Fogg, the banner suspended behind the chair of the presiding officer of the South Carolina convention which passed the secession ordinance in December, 1860, and several hundred rare newspapers between 1760 and 1796; J. J. Hawes, a cabinet photograph of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw; the Hon. Joel Parker, governor of New-Jersey, the Hon. Joseph W. Porter, John L. Dutton, James B. Richardson, the Hon. Edward S. Davis, the Hon. John R. Rollins, Melvin Lord and Arthur M. Alger, the last named presenting a copy formerly belonging to the tragedian, Edwin Forrest, of the extra of the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 20, 1860, announcing the passage of the secession ordinance and the dissolution of the union.

John Ward Dean, the assistant historiographer, read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, viz.: John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., the Hon. John R. Brodhead, the Hon. Newell A. Thompson, Statham Williams, the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., Daniel Denny, the Hon. Charles H. Warren, the Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, D.D., Alfred Greenleaf, Edward Armstrong, Solomon R. Spaulding and Charles W. Moore.

David P. Holton, M.D., of New-York, then read a brief paper giving reminiscences of Boston in former times by an aged resident of this city.

November 4.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The president congratulated the society on the return of the recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jun., who had been absent in Europe for more than a year. Mr. Haskins expressed his pleasure in again meeting the society, and his thanks for the honor done him in reelecting him to office during his prolonged absence.

The president announced the death of two ex-vice-presidents, namely, the Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL.D., vice-president from 1853 to 1858, and the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., from 1850 to 1853. Committees were appointed to prepare resolutions, namely: On Judge Farrar—the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Frederic Kidder and Col. Albert H. Hoyt; and on Dr. Shurtleff—the Hon. Thomas C. Amory, William B. Trask and Charles W. Tuttle.

The Rev. Edmund F. Shafter, chairman of the committee appointed last month, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this society desires to place upon record a deep sense of its loss in the death of the Right Rev. Henry Washington Lee, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa and an honorary vice-president of this society, whose wisdom and learning, united to an active and self-sacrificing life; whose broad, generous and catholic spirit, reaching far beyond the field of his

personal labors, and the church of which he was a distinguished ornament, command our hearty and profound respect.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are tendered to the family of Bishop Lee in their great bereavement, and that the recording secretary be requested to inform them of the action of the society, and to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. Slafter paid an eloquent and appreciative tribute to the memory of Bishop Lee, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, N.H., read a very able paper entitled "A Glance at Some Portions of the Life and Labors of Count Rumford," in which he presented a vivid picture of some of the most important and interesting portions of the life of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, whose labors in science and political economy have given him a world-wide reputation.

At the close of the paper, Samuel G. Drake exhibited a large and rare collection of portraits of Count Rumford.

The Librarian followed with his monthly report. During October there had been received as donations, 50 volumes, 173 pamphlets, 2 oil paintings, 40 manuscripts and a variety of other articles. Special mention was made of the donations of Gen. John S. Tyler, Dr. T. Larkin Turner, the Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, LL.D., of Syracuse, N. Y., W. F. Boyd of Mansfield, and J. H. Harrison of Davenport, Iowa.

The donation from Gen. Tyler was a portrait by Smibert of his great-grandfather William Tyler, a Boston merchant, born 1687, died 1758, the grandfather of the Hon. Royall Tyler, author of "The Algerine Captive" and other works. A letter from the donor was read, giving an account of William Tyler and some of his descendants.

The donation of Dr. Turner was the portrait of an unknown girl, painted over one hundred years ago, which was left by the Royall family at their house in Medford, during the revolutionary war. (See REGISTER, xxiv. 58, note 3.)

December 2.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon. In the absence of the president, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., was called to the chair.

The presiding officer announced the death of Daniel N. Haskell, editor-in-chief of the Boston Evening Transcript, a member of this society deeply interested in its object. A committee, consisting of the Hon. Stephen N. Stockwell, editor of the Journal, Delano A. Goddard, editor of the Advertiser, and Curtis Guild, editor of the Commercial Bulletin, were appointed to prepare resolutions.

The Rev. Dr. Clarke, chairman of a committee appointed at the last meeting, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the recent demise of the Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL.D., this society has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Inheriting a mind singularly fair and judicial, fond of investigation, genial in his spirit and cordially accepting christianity, not merely as a code of ethics, but as a system of redemption, Judge Farrar commanded a wide measure of respect. Like his father before him he formerly occupied the bench of one of the courts of New-Hampshire, and by his moderation, his impartiality and his legal attainments, he added dignity to the judicial proceedings of that state, already distinguished for their purity and ability. For more than a quarter of a century he has lived in comparative retirement, has prepared, with great labor, his "Manual of the Constitution," and gratified his taste by extended researches into the fields of classical, historical and christian literature. Judge Farrar has long been a member of this institution, and was for several years one of its vice-presidents. Though spared to us and his family and friends to a good old age, we at last miss his dignified presence and judicious aid in our monthly councils, but entertain the firm conviction that he has been called to a higher sphere of service in the "Better Land."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, officially attested, be sent to the family of our departed associate, as an expression of our respect for his memory and of our sympathy in their bereavement.

Remarks were made by Dr. Clarke, Frederic Kidder and Col. Almon D. Hodges, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Elias Hasket Derby, of Boston, then read a paper entitled, "Services of New-Hampshire and her Scotch Colonists in the Heroic Age of the Republic." He adverted to the courage and resolution of the Scotch who settled in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and then traced a colony from that province across the ocean to New-Hampshire, which produced brave and hardy men who were distinguished in the French wars and the American revolution, among whom were the partizan Rogers, and Cols. Stark, Reed, Cilley, and that Matthew Thornton who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Derby produced statistics to show that at the battle of Bunker's the troops from New-Hampshire, among whom those of Scotch-Irish descent were prominent, on the ground at the commencement of the battle, were at least a thousand. His story be correct, he said, there were not at any time more than fifteen hundred Americans engaged, so that New-Hampshire must have furnished two-thirds of the men who took part in the battle from the beginning to the close. He followed New-Hampshire troops to Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, and other battles, and they rendered important service. Remarks on this subject were made by Hon. George W. Warren, Frederic Kidder, Joseph Leeds and the Hon. Thomas Amory.

The librarian reported that, during the month of November, there had been presented to the society 16 volumes, 45 pamphlets, and several other articles. Special mention was made of the donations of Miss Susan W. Jones, of Baltimore, Mr. Lucy Gough Nichols of London, the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., president of Wabash college, J. C. Hart of Plainville, Ct., Francis Parkman, Arthur M. Alger, Cyrus Woodman, Miss Eliza S. Quincy and Francis H. Lee. The donation of Miss Jones was a thick folio volume entitled, "Mementoes of the War of 1861," being an extensive collection of engravings issued during the war, such as portraits, battle scenes, envelope devices, caricatures, &c. &c. The materials were collected and designed by L. M. Van Keuren of Boston, a young union soldier, since deceased, and were arranged by Mrs. S. T. Webster.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from Capt. Samuel R. Knox, U.S.N., of Everett, Mass.; the Rev. Herman R. Timlow, of Southington, Ct.; the Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, N.H.; and Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, resident; and the Rev. George B. Blekin, M.A., prebendary of Lincoln and vicar of Boston, England, corresponding.

December 16.—An adjourned meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The Hon. Charles L. Woodbury, in behalf of the committee appointed at a former meeting, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society has learned, with regret, the death of M. F. P. G. Guizot, late their associate as an honorary member. The career of this distinguished statesman presented excellence in so many departments of profound thought and executive capacity that the judgment of his biographers is left in doubt whether to award the palm to his high merit as a practical statesman, to his industry and research in the fields of history, or to his great power of applying his practical knowledge of public affairs to the elucidation of obscure and conflicting annals. As an historian, tracing the rise of modern civilization; as a publicist, treating of the conflict of ideas in the periods of the great revolutions which England and France have undergone in their progress toward modern liberty; and as the annalist of our own Washington, literature and statesmanship owe him a debt of gratitude; but for his unwearied and extraordinary services in the cause of public education, humanity and civilization recognize him as a benefactor of the human race. The blending of the great qualities of his mind, the force of his character, his experience in affairs, his profound knowledge of history and his untiring industry, gave a breadth to his observations and a precision to their application which has made his fame not simply national but cosmopolitan in its extent. This society deplores the loss of our distinguished brother, and, in token of their esteem, join with his compatriots in decking his tomb with unfading coronals.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., read an able paper on "The Life and Writings of Guizot."

Dr. Clarke also read biographical sketches of deceased members, namely: Jonathan Towne, Anson Parker Hooker, M.D., Colonel Joshua W. Peirce, Captain Charles A. Ranlet, Jr., and the Hon. Ralph D. Smith.

Dr. Clarke then stated that he had read his last memoir as the historiographer of the society, as he had notified the nominating committee that he would not consent to be a candidate for reelection.

A committee to prepare resolutions suitably recognizing his services was appointed. It consisted of William B. Trask, his predecessor, and Charles W. Tuttle and John W. Dean, who had been his assistants.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory then read a sketch of the life of Elisha T. Wilson, M.D., a resident member.

William B. Trask followed with sketches of the Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., and the Rev. Curtis Cutler, both members.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, chairman of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That with profound regret at the loss sustained by this society, in common with the whole community, in the decease of our late associate, the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., we add our tribute to his memory justly due for his zealous and life-long devotion to our special pursuits. His services in numerous other relations to the public, his estimable personal qualities, have been widely recognized and fittingly commemorated. It is for us to bear witness to his conscientious and unwearied assiduity in historical research, in rescuing from oblivion family and local lore; characters and incidents of the past, often of deeper interest from their more intimate association with ourselves than events and personages of more historical importance; his eagerness to procure information and eliminate its dross; his readiness to communicate will not be speedily forgotten; and in his publications illustrative of his native city, which he loved so well and so rarely quitted, he has left a precious legacy to its succeeding generation to prove also an enduring monument for himself.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolve, with our respectful condolence, be transmitted to the family of our late associate and former vice-president.

After remarks by the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury and the president, the resolutions were adopted.

It was voted that the annual meeting be held at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New-London, Ct., Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.—The annual meeting was held this day in the council chamber of the hall of records, the president, Judge Foster, in the chair.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of \$73.28. Eighty dollars had been received from four life-members, and about forty dollars from annual members.

The subject of the removal of the society from its present locality to the fire-proof National Union Bank building being under discussion, Mayor Waller pledged himself to use his endeavors to have suitable rooms furnished in the city hall. It was voted to instruct the secretary to hire the above rooms, provided the city did not furnish satisfactory accommodations.

The secretary read a list of donations.

The annual election then took place, when the following officers were chosen, namely:

President—La Fayette S. Foster.

Vice-Presidents—Charles J. McCurdy, Ashbel Woodward, Francis B. Loomis.

Advisory Committee—Thomas P. Field, Hiram P. Ames, Henry P. Haven, William H. Potter, John T. Wait, George W. Goddard, Henry J. Gallop, Richard A. Wheeler, Thomas L. Shipman, James Griswold, John W. Stedman, Daniel Lee, Hiram Willey, Ledyard Bill, Ralph Wheeler.

Secretary—W. H. Starr.

Treasurer—William H. Rowe.

The only change in the officers was the election of Mr. Starr, as secretary, in the place of Judge Mather, who declined a reelection on account of other duties.

Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Franklin, then read a paper on the "Life and Times of Uncas," which occupied about an hour, and was listened to by an appreciative audience.

The domain of Uncas included the original town of Norwich. He is known as the friend of the white men, and was a prominent actor in the events of nearly half a century from the settlement of Connecticut.

Two diametrically opposite views of the character of Uncas have prevailed. These may be called the Connecticut and the Massachusetts views, the former being favorable and the latter the reverse. Dr. Woodward showed how these different views arose, and brought forward arguments in favor of the Connecticut view.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, R. I., November 24, 1874.—An adjourned quarterly meeting was held this evening in the cabinet, on Waterman street, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, vice-president, in the chair. There was a very large attendance, and an unusual number of ladies were present.

Amos Perry, the secretary, read a letter from the librarian, the Rev. Edwin M. Stone, who was prevented by sickness from attending, referring to the paper on the streets of Providence, to be read at this meeting, and giving facts and reminiscences as to the former and present names and the location of streets, accompanied by a fragment of an ancient plat of the town, from Olney street to Stampers street, drawn by Andrew Harris in Feb. 1718.

Mr. Perry then read from the *Phenix*, a Providence newspaper of June 14, 1806, an ordinance adopted by the town council fixing the names, metes and bounds of the seventy-six streets then laid out. The changes of names were also given, as for instance, North and South Main street were substituted for King street, and College street for Hanover street, all names tainted with royalty being then very unpopular.

Remarks followed from the Hon. Zachariah Allen, the Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, mayor of Providence, William G. Williams, J. Erastus Lester, Jonathan S. Angell, Christopher Burr and Amos Perry, bringing out many interesting reminiscences of the streets of Providence.

December 8.—A meeting was held this evening, the president, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, in the chair.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That Drs. George L. Collins and Charles W. Parsons, of Providence; the Hon. Francis Brinley, of Newport; Wm. J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, and John G. Clarke, Esq., of South Kingstown, be appointed a committee to devise and carry out measures for the observance of the bi-centennial anniversary of 'King Philip's War,' reporting to the society early the ensuing year the result of their deliberations."

Charles H. Merriam, adjutant of the first regiment, R. I. D. M., presented a metallic eagle's head, a part of the handle of a sword said to have belonged to Gen. Washington, which was presented to that regiment, in 1861, in Washington, by the Carroll family.

Erastus L. Richardson then read a paper entitled, "A Providence Plantation." It was a well-written and interesting historical sketch of the town of Woonsocket, of which Mr. Richardson is a citizen, as it was bounded and defined in the deeds of the first settlers, more than a century ago, when it was simply one of the "Plantations."

A letter from Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, stating his intention of presenting at the next session of the general assembly, the subject of collecting and putting into form all the genealogical data in the state, and asking cooperation.

NEW-HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New-Haven, Ct., Nov. 31, 1874.—The annual meeting of this Society was held this evening at its room in the City Hall.

Dr. E. H. Leffingwell, in the absence of the curator, reported that during the year there had been received 41 volumes, 60 pamphlets and 6 objects of interest.

Nathan Peck, the treasurer, reported that the society's permanent fund amounted to about \$1200, invested in bonds, and there was also a balance of \$198.78 in cash on hand.

The annual election then took place, and resulted in the choice of the following officers:

President—The Rev. F. E. Beardsley, D.D.

Vice-President—Thomas R. Trowbridge.

Treasurer—Nathan Peck.

Directors—The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., Henry White, Henry Bropson, M.D., Edward H. Leffingwell, M.D., J. W. Barber, Henry Trowbridge, the Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, Frank E. Hotchkiss, Charles H. Townsend, Franklin B. Dexter, J. T. Platt, Prof. James H. Coffin, Henry L. Hotchkiss, E. H. Bishop, M.D., George Petrie.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the society hereby records its deep sense of the loss which it has experienced in the death of Ralph Dunning Smith, of Guilford, who has been one of its most efficient and valued members, and for the last nine years one of its directors, and whose fidelity in all relations, domestic, social and public, was honored by all who knew him.

Resolved, That with a copy of the foregoing resolution, there be communicated to the widow of our deceased associate, and to his surviving daughter and her husband, Dr. Steiner, our earnest request, that the valuable collections which he had made

of materials pertaining to the history of his own town, of the New-Haven colony, and of Yale College, be carefully preserved, and be, for their better preservation and greater usefulness, deposited in the library of this society.

After remarks by the mover, the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. Leffingwell reminded the members, that the society were collecting the photographs of prominent citizens, past and present, and solicited each member to present his own picture, and secure those of old and distinguished citizens.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Dec. 5, 1874.—The annual meeting was held this evening, Dr. H. F. Askew in the chair.

The treasurer's report was presented and referred to the committee on finance.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were elected, namely :

President—Henry F. Askew, M.D.

Vice-Presidents—R. P. Porter, M.D., New Castle county ; the Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, Kent county ; the Hon. Edward Wootten, Sussex county.

Corresponding Secretary—L. P. Bush, M.D.

Recording Secretary—Joseph R. Walter, A.B.

Librarian—R. P. Johnson, M.D.

Treasurer—Gregg Chandler.

Directors—James C. Douglass, Red Lion ; William J. McCaulley, J. Henry Rogers, New Castle ; Elwood Garrett, the Rev. J. Linn McKim, Georgetown.

Historiographer—The Hon. L. E. Wales.

The Hon. Willard Hall was declared President Emeritus.

The committee on the history of newspapers reported favorable progress in the preparation of said history, and that the Hon. E. G. Bradford had promised to present to the society four volumes of the Delaware Gazette, while under the editorial management of Moses Bradford.

The committee on the 175th anniversary of the Old Swede's Church were continued to complete their interesting report presented at the last meeting.

The committee on procuring photographs of the Old Swede's Church and the communion service was continued with instructions.

The society then adjourned to Thursday evening, Dec. 10th, for the literary portion of the annual meeting.

Wilmington, Dec. 10. The adjourned annual meeting was held this evening at the society's rooms in Masonic Temple, the president, Dr. H. F. Askew, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D.

The president announced the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year :

On Library—R. P. Johnson, Elwood Garrett and Samuel Floyd.

On Publication—Joseph R. Walter, Fielder Israel and George A. Latimer.

On Biography—L. E. Wales, T. Gardiner Littell and R. R. Porter.

On Donations—L. P. Bush, John P. Wales and John Wilson.

On Finance—Gregg Chandler, A. A. Grimshaw and S. A. Macallister.

The Rev. F. Israel, from the committee on the 175th anniversary of the Old Swede's Church, read the report of said committee, giving a graphic account of the services on that interesting occasion.

Joseph J. Mickley, Esq., being introduced to the society, read a carefully prepared historical paper on "William Usselinx and Peter Minuit," the former the founder of the American, or West India Company, and the latter the founder of the first Swedish settlements on the banks of the Delaware. In his address he detailed the difficulties through which the persistent and energetic Usselinx struggled in forming the company ; his endeavors to interest in his project the states general and the governments of France and Germany, and his final success under the wise and able Gustaf Adolf. Peter Minuit, taking up the undertaking of Usselinx, under the protective government which regulated the affairs of Sweden during the minority of Queen Christina and with the subsequent aid of the gracious queen herself, succeeded in establishing the settlements on the Delaware. Mr. Mickley, in the progress of his history, quoted many rare and to most American readers unknown documents. His address throughout bore marks of deep research and comprehensive knowledge, and certainly developed many new points in the history of Usselinx and Minuit.

Dr. Bush from the standing committee announced the donations, among which was one from Mrs. Samuel Canby, consisting of twenty-one continental notes of Delaware of different denominations, of which 18 were issued January 1, 1776, according to an act of the general assembly of the "Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on

the Delaware," in the 15th year of the reign of his majesty George III., signed by Jno. M. Kinley, James Sykes, and B. Manlove. The other three notes were issued according to an act of the general assembly of the State of Delaware made in the year 1776, and bearing date May 1, 1777, and signed "R. Lockwood."

Also from the same, six notes of the State of New-Jersey of dates 1763 and 1776; seven notes of the State of Massachusetts Bay, 1780; ten notes of the State of Maryland, 1767, 1770, and 1774.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Israel, the committee on biography was requested to prepare for the next meeting, resolutions upon the death and a memorial of the late Hon. John Meredeth Read, LL.D., an honorary member, and the chairman of the delegation of the Historical Society at the inaugural meeting of this society.

Dr. Bush made remarks upon the site of Fort Christina, and suggested the propriety of erecting a monument to mark the locality.

Wm. S. McCaulley, Esq., made some interesting statements concerning a society for historical purposes which formerly existed in this city, and to which a large number of books had been donated which properly reverted to this society. Accordingly, Mr. McCaulley, Col. Grimshaw and Dr. Bush were appointed a committee to endeavor to procure said books.

BOOK-NOTICES.

Catalogue of the past and present Members, Resident and Corresponding, of the Maine Historical Society. Brunswick: Joseph Griffin. 1874. [8vo. pp. 25.]

This is in many respects a model catalogue, deserving of imitation by kindred societies. We could wish there was as complete a one of the members of our New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. First, there is an alphabetical list of the original members, 49 in number. Second, a list of associate resident members in the order of their election, 305 in all. Third, an alphabetical list of corresponding members, 74 in number, with their residence when elected, and the year of their death, if they have deceased. Fourth, a list of the resident members, arranged alphabetically, with the dates of their election appended. To add to the completeness of this list for reference, the names of the corresponding members should have been included in Italics.

To the names of the original, and associate resident members in their order of election, there is annexed:—First, their residence when elected. Second, their profession or occupation. Third, their birthplace. Fourth, date of birth. Fifth, date of death if deceased. Sixth, age at death. The deceased members are also (*), and a † indicates their removal from the state.

Maine was separated from Massachusetts, June, 1820, after a union of 142 years, and in April, 1822, the Maine Historical Society was organized, and the governor of the new state, the Hon. Albion K. Parris, was elected its first president. The value of this catalogue, embracing as it does most of the prominent men of the state since its organization, together with the dates of their birth and death, &c., is apparent in a genealogical point of view.

The catalogue would have been more complete had the first and middle names of the members been given in full as far as attainable, as has become the custom in college catalogues. For instance, one would be glad to know that "H. W. Longfellow prof. B. C.," whose residence was "Brunswick" at the date of his election, 1831, is the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, of later fame as a poet, and long resident in Cambridge, Mass. It is also to be regretted that the same information as to dates, &c., is not annexed to the names of the corresponding members. This, however, is the first published catalogue; the editors ask "any one who can supply omitted dates or correct errors," to furnish the requisite information, so that that matter will probably be attended to in future issues.

Hon. Ether Shepley, born in Groton, Mass., Nov. 2, 1780, and now a resident of Portland, Me., is the only original member living; and Alpheus S. Packard, born in

Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 23, 1798, elected a member in 1828, and one of the compilers of this catalogue, is the next oldest living member.

The society is certainly under obligation to Messrs. Wm. G. Barrows and A. S. Packard, for the careful manner with which they have executed the trust confided to them in preparing this catalogue. G. H. P.

A Report of the Proceedings at the Celebration of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Buxton, Maine, held at Buxton Aug. 14, 1872; being a full Account of the Exercises of the Day—Historical Address, Oration, Poem, Toasts, and Letters received relating thereto. With an Appendix, containing Genealogical Sketches of the Pioneers of the Town and a List of the Revolutionary Soldiers from Buxton, as far as can be ascertained. By J. M. MARSHALL. Portland: Dresser, McLellan & Co. 1874. [8vo. pp. 288.]

The Woodmans of Buxton, Maine. By CYRUS WOODMAN. Boston: Printed for private use, by David Clapp & Son. 1874. 8vo. pp. 125.

Before July 14, 1772, when the act was passed incorporating Buxton as a town, the plantation was known as Narraganset No. 1. The records of the proprietors of this township, with a documentary introduction and notes by the late Capt. William F. Goodwin, U.S.A., were published in 1871. This volume was noticed in the Register for April, 1872 (xxvi. 215), where the reader will find some interesting facts relative to this place.

The title-page of the present volume is a good table of contents for it. The historical address is by the Hon. Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., a native of Buxton, who has done much with his pen and purse to rescue the annals of his native place from oblivion. The address fills nearly a hundred pages, and is replete with information which will interest natives of the place and those who wish to get an inside view of life for a hundred years and more, in an interior New-England town. The poem is by Charles G. Came, of Boston, and contains some humorous touches on the by-gone days and men of Buxton. After the toasts, speeches and letters, is an appendix of 138 pages, containing genealogies of the families of Kimball, Woodman, Elden, Redlon, Brooks, Merrill, Dunnell, Hancock, Dunn, Boynton, Durell, Martin, Rolfe, Wilson, Roberts, Atkinson, Leavitt, Hill, Lane, Nason, Hopkinson, Coffin, Sands, Emery, Dennett, Wentworth, Bradbury and Hobson, with other matters of historic interest.

The Woodmans of Buxton is a genealogical account of Joseph, Joshua and Nathan Woodman, three brothers who settled in Narraganset No. 1, giving their ancestry and descendants. The brothers were besoyes (great grandsons) of Edward Woodman who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. Of the early generations of the descendants of Edward, a genealogy was prepared in 1855 for the compiler of this work by the late Joshua Coffin, and was printed at the expense of the former (see REGISTER, ix. 370). The work before us is excellently arranged, is full and precise in its details, and is handsomely printed. It has a full index and blank leaves for a family record. J. W. D.

The Coit Family, or the Descendants of John Coit, who appears among the Settlers of Salem, Mass., in 1638, at Gloucester in 1644, and at New-London in 1650. Compiled at the request of Samuel Coit, of Hartford, Conn. By the REV. F. W. CHAPMAN, A. M., Author of the Chapman Family, &c. &c. Hartford. Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1874. [8vo. pp. 341.]

The Rev. Mr. Chapman's genealogies are always models of thoroughness and accuracy. This is the fifth extended work that has issued from his pen since 1854, when he published his Chapman Family.

The author informs us that "more than ten years since the Rev. Robert C. Learned, whose mother was a Coit, commenced making collections of family records, with a view to publishing a history and pedigree of the Coit family at some future day. Having made extensive collections, he died in 1867, leaving the work uncompleted. The work was suspended for about three years, when Mr. Samuel Coit employed the compiler to prepare a full history and genealogy of the family."

Mr. Chapman has used every means in his power to verify and extend Mr. Learned's collections, by letters and circulars, and by personal visits to record offices, libraries and burial grounds, and has produced a work that must give satisfaction to the most captious. The work is printed in a superior manner, and illustrated by a number of steel portraits. Excellent indexes are found in the present as in the author's previous works.

J. W. D.

A Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family in the United States, with Historical Introduction, &c. By ELIAS WARNER LEAVENWORTH, LL.D., of Syracuse, N. Y. Syracuse, N. Y.: S. G. Hitchcock & Co. 1873. [8 vo. pp. 376.]

This family is descended from Thomas Leavenworth, who came to this country in the seventeenth century and settled in Woodbury, Ct., where he died August 3, 1683, leaving a widow Grace who survived him many years, and at least two children. The family tradition is that he landed in New-Haven and settled soon after in Woodbury. He had a brother John, who also came to this country and was one of the early proprietors of Woodbury. In 1694, he purchased an estate in Boston described by Mr. Amory in the REGISTER (xv. 39), in his article, "A Home of the Olden Time." There is evidence that John Leavenworth was in Boston or its vicinity, either permanently or temporarily, ten years earlier, that is in 1684. He was afterward a resident of Woodbury; but he finally removed to Stratford, Ct., where he died about the year 1792. It seems that he left no descendants and probably he was never married.

The name is so very uncommon in England that the author has not been able to find it in any English directory, or hear of a single person of the name now living in England. It appears however that the name formerly existed in London, for in 1664 Thomas and Edward Leavenworth were assessed a hearth tax in the parish of St. Clare, Southwark, while, in 1729, Peter Leavenworth took out a marriage license in London, and Sir Lewis Leavenworth was living there about 1750. It is not impossible that Thomas of Southwark may have been the settler in Woodbury.

It is more than fifty years since the author and his brother began to collect genealogical materials, which, in 1810, were embodied in a genealogical tree and lithographed. Only about fifty impressions were taken.

The present work contains the names of nearly one thousand persons by the name of Leavenworth, besides many descendants of Thomas Leavenworth bearing other names. The materials seem to have been collected with great care, and they are judiciously arranged. Quite full biographical sketches of the more distinguished members of the family are given: and fine steel portraits of eighteen of them, besides other illustrations, embellish the work.

The author, who has held many prominent offices and otherwise led a very busy life, deserves great credit for the preparation of so worthy a family memorial in the midst of engrossing duties.

J. W. D.

The American Historical Record and Repertory of Notes and Queries concerning the History and Antiquities of America and Biography of Americans. Edited by BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D. Vol. III. Philadelphia: John E. Potter and Company, No. 617 Sansom Street. 1874. [Sm. 4to. pp. 574.]

This illustrated monthly magazine, devoted to historical and kindred subjects, was commenced in January, 1872, and has been frequently noticed with approval in the pages of the REGISTER. The familiarity with American history and biography which the better portion of a lifetime spent in writing upon those subjects and illustrating them with his pencil, had given to Mr. Lossing, had thoroughly prepared him for the new duties he then assumed as editor of this work; while his acquaintance with historical and biographical writers and students in all parts of the country, and his known fairness of character, won to his pages some of the ablest pens in the specialty to which the *Record* was devoted.

The publishers announce that, with the new year, the periodical is to be enlarged in its scope and size, and the title is to be changed to "*Potter's American Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine of History, Literature, Science and Art.*" "We propose," say they, "to make Potter's American Monthly what the *Record* has been, emphatically an American journal, devoting a large proportion of its space to American

History, Biography, Antiquities and kindred subjects." Besides its historical and biographical departments, there will be departments of science, art and literature, the last including fiction and poetry. The department of Notes and Queries will be continued, and will cover the whole field of topics embraced in the enlarged scope of the magazine.

The increased labor which the change in the magazine imposes upon its editor, prevents Mr. Lossing from continuing longer in the position which he has so successfully filled for three years; but he has been engaged to contribute regularly and liberally to its pages. In the January number will appear the first of a series of illustrated articles from his pen, on "The Historic Buildings of America."

The price of the work will be the same as before the change, namely, four-dollars a year. We hope the publishers will be liberally sustained in their efforts to diffuse instruction.

J. W. D.

A History of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin; including the Four Lake Country, to July, 1874. With an Appendix of Notes on Dane County and its Towns. By DANIEL S. DURRIE. Madison, Wis: 1874. [8vo. pp. 420.]

This is a book every way worthy of the growing western city whose history it records. Though there have been several pamphlet histories issued, this is the first attempt to give an exhaustive account of the rise and progress of the capital city of Wisconsin, which numbers with pride among its institutions, the State Historical Society and the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Durrie has had an advantage over our Atlantic cities, for he has "interviewed" some of the first settlers of the place whose history he has written, and has consulted files of newspapers printed there running back to within nineteen months of the first settlement of the place.

The first house in the present limits of the city of Madison was completed and the first family occupied it in the spring of 1837, about a year after the act of Congress was passed organizing the territory of Wisconsin. This territory then included the present states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and a part of the present territory of Dakota. The place had been laid out as a town in 1836, and on the 23d of November of that year an act had been passed by the territorial legislature, making it the future seat of government of Wisconsin. The first session of the legislature was held there in the fall of 1838. Madison received a city charter March 4, 1856. In 1850, according to the census returns, it had 1525 inhabitants, in 1860 it had 6611, and in 1870, 9176. Dane county, of which Madison is the capital, had 314 inhabitants in 1840, and 53,096 in 1870.

J. W. D.

List of Persons admitted to the Order of Deacons in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, from A. D. 1785 to A. D. 1857, both inclusive. Prepared by the late Right Rev. GEORGE BURGESS, D. D., Bishop of Maine. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1874. [12mo. pp. 48.]

Index to Bishop Burgess's List of Persons ordained Deacons in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1874. [12mo. pp. xvi.]

This is a monument of patient industry, and the preparation of it must have involved a large amount of correspondence and expense. Although it is of especial interest to the members of that Church of whose ministers it treats, it is by no means without its value to those who are engaged in historical and genealogical researches. We have no doubt that the book will enable some persons to close up gaps in family histories which otherwise would remain open.

The Index of Names, as it renders references very easy, is of great value. Having had some experience in compiling such indexes we know the great amount of labor and extreme care absolutely necessary to such a work, especially where, as in this case, the number of names is over twenty-seven hundred.

The editor of this volume, who is also the compiler of the Index, does not give his name; but we will venture to state that it is to the Rev. William S. Bartlet, who has long been a member of this society, that we are indebted for the publication of this book.

J. W. D.

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DEATHS.

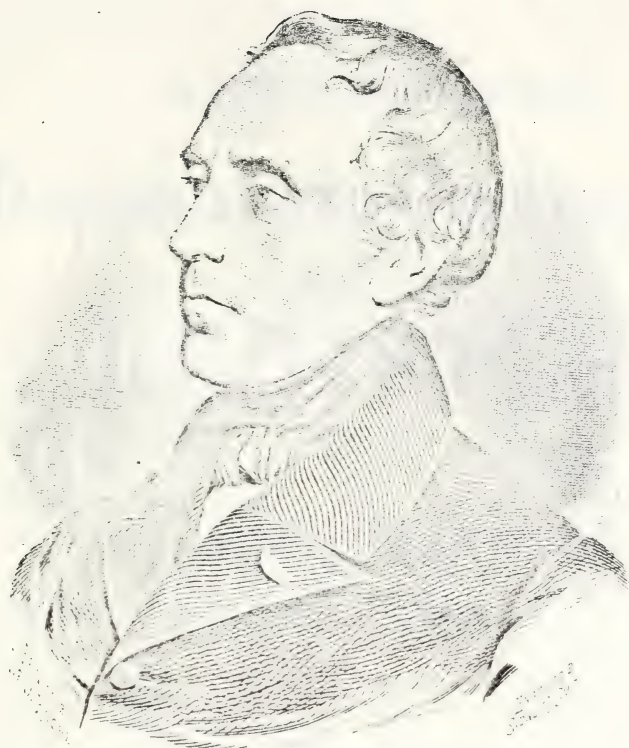
BATES, Mrs. Martha Henshaw, in Northampton, Mass., November 9, 1874. She was the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Hunt) Henshaw, and was born in Boston, June 9, 1783. Married September 21, 1807, to Hon. Isaac Chapman Bates, late senator of the United States, born in Granville, Mass., January 23, 1779, died in Washington, D. C., March 16, 1845. She was the fifth in descent from *Joshua¹ Henshaw*, of Dorchester, born in Liverpool, England, about 1643, died 1719, married in 1670 to Elizabeth Sumner, of Dorchester, baptized June 27, 1652, died 1728; through *Samuel² Henshaw*, b. in Dorchester, April 1, 1632, died October 18, 1761, married to Waitstill Topliff, of Dorchester, born November 6, 1684, died May 17, 1737; *Samuel³ Henshaw*, born in Milton, September 1, 1723, died May 21, 1778, married November, 1742, to Submit Woodard, of Milton, died March 14, 1792; and *Samuel⁴ Henshaw*, her father, of Milton, Boston and Northampton, born in Milton, February 3, 1744, died in Northampton, March 11, 1809, married August 7, 1782, to Martha Hunt, of Northampton, born June 28, 1755, died May 27, 1812. B.

CARR, Hon. Jesse, in Goffstown, N. H., November 17, 1874, aged 91. He was formerly much in political life, and held the offices of state senator and representative, and was subsequently for many years an associate justice of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough County. Judge Carr was for a long period a well known and prominent citizen and an influential member of the Democratic party of that state, and in its counsels exerted a wide influence. H.

HERRICK, Hon. Joshua, at his residence in Alfred, Maine, August 30, 1874, aged 81. He was the youngest son of Joshua and Mary (Jones) Herrick, and was born in Beverly, Essex County, Mass., March 18, 1793. In the year 1811 he went to Maine and for several years was engaged in lumbering business on the upper Androscoggin. In 1814 he was in the military service of the United States and stationed on the

lower Kennebec, and subsequently was several years in Brunswick connected with the first cotton factory erected in Maine. In 1819 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Cumberland County, which position he held for many years. Early in the year 1829, he removed to Kennebunkport, York County, and in the spring of that year, on the coming in of Jackson's administration, was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs for the district of Kennebunk, which office he held until 1841. In January, 1842, he was appointed by Gov. Fairfield chairman of board of commissioners of York county, which position he held until November, 1843. In the fall of the latter year he was elected member of the 28th Congress from the York and Oxford district, serving on the committees on naval affairs and accounts. In 1847 was again appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs, serving until March, 1849. In December of the latter year, was appointed by Gov. Dana register of probate of York County, which position he held until 1855, and in January, 1856, was again appointed by Gov. Wells register of probate of the latter county. He was long widely known throughout the state as one of its most prominent and public spirited citizens, and as an active and influential member of the Democratic party. Col. Herrick was a warm personal friend of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, whom he greatly aided in establishing the first line of telegraph in this country between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844, and between whom there existed a most intimate friendship to the close of the life of the latter, in February, 1872. He was married May 19, 1830, to Miss Hannah F. Rogers, daughter of Dea. George W. Rogers, of Alfred, who survives him. He left seven children—five married daughters and two sons. H.

PURSCOTT, Elisha (No. 340 of the Prescott Memorial, p. 265), in Raymond, N. H., November 20, 1874, aged 97. He was born September 9, 1777, and was the fifth generation in descent from *James¹ Prescott*, the immigrant, of Hampton, N. H., through *James² Elisha³ and Ebenezer⁴*. W. P.



Shiraz

SHIRAZ'S HISTORY OF FRANCE

By J. J. SHIRAZ

THE
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THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1875.

M. GUIZOT.

By the Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., of Boston.

FRANCOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME GUIZOT was born at Nismes, France, Oct. 4, 1787, and died at Val Richer, in Normandy, Sept. 13, 1874, so that had he lived nearly one month longer he would have been eighty-seven years of age. He was an honorary member of this society, and his departure is a great loss to the republic of letters. His father was a lawyer in the south of France, and ascended the scaffold in the Reign of Terror, three days after the victory of Robespierre over Danton. Guizot was then seven years old. He was born to be the representative and the exponent of constitutional monarchy,—a sort of half-way station between absolutism and democracy. His father was a Protestant, and as in very early life he was sent to Geneva to be educated, the Protestant convictions, which had been instilled into him in his cradle, were strongly intensified by breathing the free air of the city of Calvin. He was far enough, however, from being a Democrat in the agrarian, levelling sense of that term, for he was not at all disposed to abandon human affairs to the control of the turbulent, unreasoning passions of the multitude. In England he would have been a Tory, in the United States neither a Republican nor a Democrat, for he had a large monarchical element in his political constitution. Reared as he was, he would not fit exactly into any of the moulds of American statesmanship. After the fall of King Louis Philippe, of whose cabinet Guizot was the head, he wrote to a friend, "I may not live to see it, but I cherish the conviction that constitutional monarchy (the cause to which my political life has been devoted) will be permanently reëstablished in France." He did not live to see it, but he lived to see France, by the overthrow of Thiers, miss the opportunity to do it, and perhaps for some time to come. His instincts were somewhat liberal, and yet they were eminently conservative. Liberty he would advocate, but it must be

a liberty controlled by law, and that law might be the will of one man. He was born to lead, rather than to follow; born to power, not to obsequiousness. Tall, firmly built, erect, with calm searching eyes and well-chiselled features, proud and imperious, his personal appearance, which strongly resembled the duke of Wellington's, showed at once that he was born to control, if not to dominate.

But to resume his earlier history. His literary attainments, while at school in Geneva, were remarkable. At the age of twelve he had not only mastered the ancient languages, but was thoroughly acquainted with the German, the English, and the Italian. At the age of eighteen, the very year Austerlitz was won and the glory of Napoleon reached its zenith, he returned to France and took up his residence in Paris. He was educated for the law, but having little taste for that profession, he soon abandoned it for general literature. Through the Paris newspapers he soon wrote himself into notoriety, and into the highest literary circles of that learned metropolis. His ascent was, through the sanctum, first to the chamber, then the minister, then the plenipotentiary, and finally the "arm chair" of the Academy, which is the pseudonym of the highest literary distinction in France. Napoleon I. attempted to secure his services in aid of his own vaulting ambition, but though he was a young aspirant to power, he declined the offer. His sharp editorial warfare against the policy of Charles X. hastened the Revolution of July, and placed Louis Philippe upon the throne of France. Louis made him Minister of the Interior, but he held that portfolio only a few months. From 1832 to 1836 he was Minister of Public Instruction, and from 1840 to 1848 he was Prime Minister. From 1820 to 1848 his history may almost be said to have been the history of France. The reign of Louis Philippe was distinguished for bringing literary men to the front. It was a period when the Bourgeoisie, or the Middle Estate, of which Guizot was the vigorous representative, wielded the rôle of power. Both the ancient noblesse of France and its modern Jacobinism were under a cloud, and if there had been moral principle enough in the kingdom, France might have been saved from the stormy and sanguinary scenes which have since disfigured her history. But the political ascendancy of Guizot was not to be of long continuance. With the overthrow of Louis Philippe, to which Guizot himself unwittingly contributed, his own ministry came to an end. The inflexibility of both his religious and political opinions prevented his accepting accomplished facts, and events, which he deemed himself able to control, he found were too strong even for the imperiousness of his arbitrary will.

His use of the government patronage, too, was pardonable only on the ground of his supreme confidence in the rectitude of his intentions, and of his sense of their overwhelming importance. His own personal purity, however, was never compromised, and he fell from power only by very well-meant indiscretions. As a statesman, his

views were enlightened and comprehensive, but as a diplomatist he was not sufficiently shrewd for the sharp practice of those revolutionary times. He did not know how to school himself into the reticence necessary in that department. While, on the one side, he refused to adopt the hypocritical maxim ascribed to Talleyrand, that language was designed to conceal our thoughts, on the other he fell into the error that the *copia verborum* is compatible with success. Hence he failed in France, and afterwards more signally in England, where he was clearly outgeneralled by the British Ministry. The anterior region of his brain was of great volume, quite out of proportion to the posterior, which was unusually small. The phrenologists would therefore tell us that he was designed for the study, and not for the active scenes of a military, or the tortuous windings of a diplomatic career. He was no match for Talleyrand, or Metternich, or Palmerston. For a brief period he was Louis Philippe's ambassador to England, but he acquired few laurels in that capacity. His imperious iron will was not adapted to that service. It was his inflexible adherence to the very letter of the law,—to what he regarded to be correct abstract principles,—which coined and introduced into the French language the new term "doctrinaire." He would control men by lecturing rather than by persuading them. He had "lectured King Louis Philippe, he had lectured the members of his cabinet, and he had lectured the Chamber of Deputies," but that mode of address was not to the taste of the English statesmen. It is said that he "attempted to lecture Lord Palmerston, and to browbeat Lord Aberdeen" upon the Eastern question, and that he had the natural disposition to "lecture the whole human race," and yet, in spite of his Protestantism, and in spite of the satirists, and in spite of M. Thiers, he held for many years the first place in France, such were his intelligence and force of character, but he was rather feared than loved, even by his followers.

The fall of Louis Philippe was the fall of Guizot. If the reign of that monarch was favorable to men of literary distinction, it is equally true that the literary men of that day wrought the ruin of his throne. The writers who were then the favorites of the French people were such men as Balsac, George Sand, Victor Hugo and Eugene Sue. They assailed the established rights of property and the sanctity of domestic life, and thus undermined not only the throne and the altar, but the very foundations of society itself. So rigid was his Protestantism that Guizot has been called "The French Puritan;" but with all the cares of state upon his hands, even his herculean intellectual and moral strength was insufficient to withstand the demoralizing influence of such doctrines, especially as they were quite in harmony with the prevailing taste of that nation. That taste had been formed far back in the past, and awakened and intensified by the writers of that day, the Government, supported alone by the middle class, and having no buttresses in the loyalty of nobles, the

sympathy of the masses, or the power of armies, fell before the storm. Louis Philippe fled from Paris in disguise, very much as Jefferson Davis fled from Richmond, and the reign of constitutional monarchy came to its end.

But the immediate cause of the fall of Guizot was his negotiation of the "Spanish marriages," the particulars of which have almost faded from the recollections of this country. Those "marriages" came very near involving France and England in war. Isabella was affianced to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assise, and her younger sister, Marie, became the wife of the Duke de Montpensier, the fifth son of King Louis Philippe. This arrangement, which was largely owing to the diplomacy of Guizot, aroused the jealousy and the earnest protests of the English cabinet, as it might lead to the augmentation of French influence in Europe, by the creation of a French dynasty in Spain. England was moved to her foundations. The Opposition in France gained new strength. The riots in Paris soon assumed the proportions of a revolution; the streets were barricaded; the army fraternized with the riotous populace; but Guizot was too unbending to recognize the claims of the hour, and yield to the fury of the tornado. The danger became more and more imminent, the king escaped from the Palais Royal in the night, and the minister who had created all this commotion was remitted to private life for the remainder of his days.

The curtain now rises upon a new scene in the dramatic history of Guizot. Upon his fall from power he betook himself to his Norman home at Val Richer, where he spent the remaining twenty-six years of his life in literary and historical pursuits. His domestic habits were excellent. English and French visitors were charmed with the simplicity of his rural abode. His love of study, the great interest he took in the education of his grandchildren, the respect which he everywhere commanded, his constant attention to the fluctuating political fortunes of France, his daily reading of the Bible and his fervent family devotions at noon, were traits which gave a sort of patriarchal dignity to the later years of his life. Occasionally he wrote a political pamphlet to meet some extraordinary emergency in the condition of his country, and once every month he appeared in Paris, and at the residence of his daughter, Madame de Witt, he received his old friends with the utmost cordiality; discussed in literary circles grammatical and philosophical questions with all the ardor of his youth; domineered in the French Academy and ruled that body, as in former times, with his imperial and imperious will; controlled to a large extent the doings of the French Consistory; and visited, with unsparing condemnation, all latitudinarian departures from the straitest creed of the Protestantism of the sixteenth century.

But the most of his time was spent at his country residence, and there, in the midst of his library of 30,000 volumes, and some fine paintings of the French, English and Spanish schools, he literally

revelled in the labors of an immense correspondence and of a most prolific authorship. His pen, which had never been quiet, now assumed an unwonted activity. His literary career, indeed, began very early,—as early as 1809. His first book was a "History of Synonymes," in two volumes. It was followed in 1811 by his "Study on the Fine Arts in France," in two volumes, and by a translation from the German of a recent work on Spain, again in two volumes. In the same year he became the conductor of a monthly journal called the "Annals of Education," which was suspended in 1815. In 1812 he began the publication of his critical translation of Gibbon in thirteen volumes. From that time scarcely a year elapsed that did not witness some fresh writing of his,—book, pamphlet, article in magazine or encyclopædia, public address, political letter. His "Memoires pour Servir" appeared in eight volumes in 1858-67. In 1826 he gave to the world the first part of his "History of the English Revolution from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration," which was followed by "Pourquoi la Révolution d'Angleterre a-t-elle réussi" [1850]; "Monk, chute de la République et rétablissement de la Monarchie en Angleterre, en 1660" [1837 and 1851]; "Etudes biographiques sur la Révolution d'Angleterre" [1851]; "Cromwell, sera-t-il roi" [1852]; and "Histoire de la république d'Angleterre et du protectorat de Cromwell," and "Histoire de Richard Cromwell et du rétablissement des Stuarts" [1856]—the third part of the original work. A translation of Hallam, revised by M. Guizot, and preceded by a preface, was published in 1828-29. Besides his services rendered to this author and to Gibbon, Guizot assisted in 1821 in revising Letourneur's translation of Shakspeare's complete works, and prefixed to it a biographical and literary notice of the dramatist, whom he again made the subject of a literary study in 1852 ["Shakspeare et son temps"]. The United States, as the younger Britain, also received some of his attention. He edited a French edition of Sparks's "Life of Washington" [1839-40], to which he contributed an introductory essay on the life and character of Washington in the Revolution; he also revised Lorain's "Origin and Foundation of the United States" [1853]. His "History of Civilization" is perhaps the greatest historical work ever written by a Frenchman, unless we except his "History of France." His "Embassy to the Court of St. James" is a very readable volume. Another of his publications is his "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity and on the Religious Questions of the Day," and he closes its preface with this noble paragraph: "I have passed thirty-five years of my life in struggling, on a bustling arena, for the establishment of political liberty and the maintenance of order as established by law. I have learned in the labors and trials of this struggle the real worth of Christian faith and of Christian liberty. God permits me in the repose of my retreat, to consecrate to their cause what remains to me of life and of strength. It is the most salu-

salutary favor and the greatest favor that I can receive from His goodness."

But the crowning work of this industrious and prolific writer is his "History of France told to My Grandchildren," in five volumes. This great work, setting forth the history of that nation from the earliest times down to 1789, has been translated and published in England, and is now in the course of republication by the young and enterprising house of Estes & Lauriat of this city. Prefixed to the history is an admirable likeness of the author,—the same that by their courtesy prefaces this article,—obtained from his daughter at considerable expense to the publishers. The whole will be executed with the best artistic skill, and will be illustrated by some 400 admirable engravings. Three volumes have already made their appearance, and the remainder will follow in the course of a few months. Du Cange, De Thou, Fleury, Sismondi and many other eminent writers have given us sketches of the more salient points in the history of that nation,—a nation distinguished alike for its internal dissensions and for the important rôle it has played for many centuries in the affairs of Europe. But we are now to have something which is consecutive and complete,—something which will command at once not only the attention of the scholar but of the general reader as well,—and something which will fill a wide chasm in the history of Europe itself.

M. Guizot, as an historian, was eminently philosophical. His lectures at the Sorbonne are fine specimens of philosophical insight. Goethe, the great German metaphysician, said, "I have found in him a depth and thoroughness not surpassed by any historical writer." So, too, many profound observations can be seen in his "Embassy to the Court of St. James." In that work he says, "I neither think nor speak evil of parties; they form the necessary elements of free government." His estimate of Lord Macaulay is justified by the best recent opinion. "Lord Macaulay," he says, "has not always obeyed the law of historical equity, but while advancing in labor he became soon disenthralled from his early Whig prejudices. He is much more impartial in his history of William the Third than in that of James the Second, and more especially than in those of Charles the First and Charles the Second."

Again he says of the Rev. Sydney Smith, "His weak point was that the turn of his mind and language was not in harmony with his position. He did not enter the Church of his own free choice, but by the urgent wishes of his father; and while he endeavored to fulfil the duties of his post, he could not confine within severe proprieties his exuberant gayety." Of Lord Jeffrey he says with great truth, "He exercised literary criticism with as much independence as judgment, and scarcely found anything left to admire." Of England he says, "Two things equally impress me here, the spirit of conservatism and the spirit of reform, but this is the country of ultimate good sense, and of slow but continued progress." Of Sir Robert Peel he

says, "Peel is not a great man, but he can do what great men cannot do,—he can manage the House of Lords, and he did it." Again he profoundly remarks, "In representative governments, men differ less than they believe." He thus compares public life with domestic endearments: "The labors of political and the pleasures of worldly life are but superficial enjoyments. Far below the surface, within the depths of the soul, there are long and close intimacies, affectionate regards, words of confidence, total unreserve, the tranquillity and warmth of the domestic hearth; these are what truly fill the heart." Again he says, after wandering alone in the extensive grounds of Regent's Park, "In complete solitude and in the presence of nature, we forget isolation;" and once more, "We are instruments in the hands of a Superior Power, which applies us, according to or against our inclination, to the use for which it has made us."

As a man of affairs, with all his philosophy, Guizot was not altogether skilful. In some things he strongly resembled Senator Sumner. Both had deeply seated moral principles. Both were largely theorists, and both were often unable to reduce their theories to practice. There was something a little unpractical in the structure of both those minds. So strongly were those distinguished men convinced that they were right, that they were sometimes unable to see foregone conclusions or to accept inevitable results, if they were in the teeth of their idealism. But few men were abler than they, with all their imperfections. Guizot was long one of the very foremost men in France, and he served his country and Louis Philippe with the utmost zeal. Some men are fond of such day dreams, as speculating upon what "would have happened if something else had not happened." But it is useless to ask "What would have been the condition of France to-day if Guizot had never lived?" He has, without any question, greatly improved the general condition of affairs in that country, and in his numerous writings he has left an immense amount of political and moral truth,—an encyclopædian repository of wisdom,—which, it is hoped, will yet be reduced to practice by wiser if not abler men.

In his judgment of character Guizot was singularly sagacious. As a specimen, take his opinion of Napoleon III., written before his downfall. It was prophetic. He wrote to a friend as follows:—"As to historical personages, you are quite right in considering him who at this moment occupies the scene a singular one, and in saying that unless people understand him they can understand nothing of what is going on. Never did a man exercise more influence over his age, and occasion more events with less personal greatness, whether of mind or of character. He alone is responsible for everything. His contemporaries have only to answer for a single thing, the eagerness or apathy with which they let him act. That will be quite enough for them in history. He begins, moreover, to be much embarrassed by what he has done. He has raised I know not how

many questions which he cannot solve. He has made war, he has made peace, and his successes, military and pacific, have only brought him to a position full of embarrassment and impotence. He is forced to declare this himself publicly, and to renounce the regulation of the future, which he wished to do, after having overturned the present. I do not know whether this experience will give him a distaste for beginning other subjects, ending in his being one day equally powerless to regulate them. I wish it more than I expect it. He is strangely wanting in foresight, and is equally wedded to his schemes and hasty in getting tired of the labor and tedium of carrying them out."

Guizot was also a man of great devoutness of spirit. This trait is altogether the more unexpected and singular, as he so largely mingled in the stormiest scenes of modern revolutionary France, and as the public men of that nation are so generally sceptical. He was an avowed believer in the authority of the Bible, and in the plan of Redemption through the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. "I believe," said he, "in God, and adore him, without seeking to comprehend him. I recognize him present and at work not only in the universe and in the inner life of the soul, but also in the history of human society, specially in the Old and New Testaments,—monuments of revelation and divine action by the mediation and sacrifice of Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human race."

He believed in a personal God, and that He is a hearer of prayer, and his practice of daily prayer corresponded with his theory. He said, "Of all beings on the face of the earth, man alone prays. There is not among all his moral instincts a more universal, a more invincible one than prayer. The child betakes himself to it with ready docility; aged men resort to it as a refuge against decay and isolation. Prayer rises spontaneously from young lips that can scarcely lip the name of God, and from expiring ones that scarcely have strength left to pronounce it. Everywhere there are living men, under certain circumstances, at certain hours, under certain impressions of the soul, whose eyes are raised, whose hands are clasped, whose knees are bent to implore, to thank, to adore, or appease. With joy or terror, publicly or in the secret of his own heart, it is to prayer that man turns as a last resource to fill the void places of the soul, or bear the burdens of his life. It is in prayer he seeks, when all else fails, a support for his weakness, comfort in his sorrows, and hope for his virtue."

Guizot was too sound a philosopher to deny the efficacy of prayer because "the laws of nature are uniform," for the two spheres are entirely distinct. And yet he held that though they generally work on different planes, sometimes the Infinite and Overruling Mind, behind both mental activity and "natural law," through the influence of prayer, so arranges antecedents, either directly or by a series of factors, that they give a new direction to the on-goings of that "law."

This arranging of antecedents to secure new consequents is no infringement of "natural law," but is itself a part and parcel of "the constitution and course of nature." Thus prayer becomes "effectual," while "natural law" holds on its way. This was the belief of Guizot, and it would seem it must be the belief of every philosopher who is not a charlatan or an atheist.

Guizot also held that prayer has a two-fold efficacy,—that it both influences the Divine Mind and exerts a benign reflex influence upon the suppliant himself. This was apparent to all his friends, who observed the serener atmosphere in which he moved in his later days.

But the life of this eminent man,—distinguished in such various relations,—after surviving four revolutions,—the repeated overthrow of constitutions, cabinets and crowns,—has at last terminated. The closing act of the drama was beautiful. As the sun declines in the west, his rays are less fierce than when in the zenith; so the spirit of Guizot, as life waned, took on a mellower lustre. He had been twice married and twice had suffered widowerhood. His first wife was Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, a literary lady, who was fourteen years his senior; and his second was a niece of the first Madame Guizot, and like her an authoress. His severe domestic bereavements had thrown a deep shadow upon his natural buoyancy of spirits. His public life and his numerous writings had hardly saved him from pecuniary embarrassment. But his religious convictions were cordial and profound. Christianity was his great support; and, barring the sympathy of his affectionate family and the respect and gratitude of the world, he had little else to sustain him. The wealth and the honors of this world were of small account to him who had so long seen their vanity, and whose soul, so long exalted by communion with God, was now rapidly preparing for translation to a life which is immortal.

Only a few weeks before his death he visited the Academy at Paris to take a final leave of his colleagues. The state of his health, which was then quite vigorous, and the earnest part which he took in the discussion of literary and grammatical questions, excited no suspicions among them that they should "see his face no more." He had himself, however, a strong presentiment that that was his last visit. One day he said to his startled associates, "Here is old age; it has come late, but I feel it has come." His last illness was simply the result of physical exhaustion, and it seemed like a visible ascension to a higher sphere. For three weeks he lay, with only short intervals, in a comatose state, and in one of those intervals he said he felt the sensation of aerial travellers as the balloon rises from the earth into the heavens. A vivid sense of supernatural scenes came upon him. The curtain was lifted, and the philosopher, the statesman, the minister, the diplomatist, the historian, the academician, the Christian passed "within the veil."

LETTER OF THE HON. WILLIAM CUSHING.

THE REGISTER is indebted to Mr. S. Whitney Phoenix, of New-York, for a copy of the following letter, the original of which is in his possession. The writer, it will be understood, was William Cushing, of Massachusetts, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, appointed by President Washington. (See *ante*, vol. viii. 44.)

DEAR COUSINS,

Augusta [Ga.], Nov. 17th, 1793.

I venture a short letter to you, though personally unknown; and should have done more; Mrs. Cushing and I should have done ourselves the pleasure of a short visit at your house, had time and circumstances permitted. But I am obliged to hasten off to-morrow from hence to Wake in North Carolina, a space of three hundred miles, to hold Court there, the last of this month; and having travelled a journey of thirteen hundred miles already, with one pair of horses in a phaeton, somewhat incumbered with necessary baggage, it will be as much as we can do to reach Wake in season. So that we can only wish you happiness and prosperity, and regret the want of opportunity, at present, of a personal acquaintance.

I had great hopes of having an opportunity of seeing your good mother and my good aunt again in this world; but in the winter 1790 I was informed by Gov^r. Johnson, of Edenton, at New-York, that she had died the fall before, being about the time of the death of *her* brother and *our* uncle John Cotton of Plymouth. Relations in that quarter were pretty well when we left Scituate in August last. Aunt Dyer lives at Scituate with her daughter Lucy, who married a nephew of mine, and has two children, a son and daughter. Rossiter Cotton, or Doctor Cotton as we call him, whom Mrs. Scarborough has probably seen, was on a visit with us, with his wife last summer. He practises physic in Plymouth, and is register of deeds for the County, one of the offices his father held. I understand Mrs. Scarborough has no brother living, but two sisters, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Lamb; whom we have thought of calling to see in our progress to the Northward after Wake Court is over, if the roads that way shall not be found inconvenient and it be not too much out of our route. Our course will be through Philadelphia, where I expect to be detained at Court till the last of February, then homeward bound, through Middletown in Connecticut, Mrs. Cushing's native place; and at length I suppose we shall compleat a voyage of eight months. We have been married 19 years, and have no little ones to cry after us yet. 'Tis but a day or two since I found that you reside within 20, 30, or 40 miles of this place, but do not understand now precisely the spot. Though we are dispersed and separated and may not have the pleasure of seeing one another's faces in this world, 'tis to be hoped we shall at length meet together in a better Country.

Mrs. Cushing joins in sincere regards to you both, and is much regretting the impracticability of calling to see you. Your affectionate cousin,

WM. CUSHING.

I should have mentioned the relation of Mrs. Cushing to Mrs. Scarborough. Mrs. C.'s mother, Hannah Phillips, was first cousin to Mrs. Scarborough. She married her cousin George Phillips of Middletown, merchant, and left two sons and four daughters. She died in 1769—he in 1778, of the small pox by inoculation.

M^r & M^{rs} Scarborough.

MUNSON OR MONSON.

By RICHARD HENRY GREENE, Esq., of New-York, N. Y.

THIS name, it is said, is made up of "Mon," the abbreviation of Edmund, and son, and therefore means the son of Mon or Edmund: this is not an unusual formation; for instance: Richardson, Dickson, Edmundson, Monson.

1. THOMAS¹ *Monson* or Munson, for the name is written in both ways in this family, was the emigrant and ancestor of most of the name in this country. When he landed, or where, is not exactly known; but he is first heard of in New-Haven, June 4, 1639, when he signed the original agreement, of all the free planters of New-Haven. He removed to Hartford, where he resided in 1641; but returned to N. H. the following year. On the 10th of March, 1646, the committee of the First Church seated Thomas Monson and five others in "No. 5 cross seats," and "Sister Munson" was seated in "second of seats on the side for women." Oct. 5, 1669, the Hon. James Bishop, Lt. Thomas Munson, and three others were appointed commissioners to meet five from Branford to establish boundaries between the two towns. In September, 1675, Lieut. Munson commanded the New-Haven troops ordered, by the council at Hartford, to Norwotock and up the river to defend the plantations against the Indians. Susan Munson, who was probably his wife, came in the Elizabeth, to Boston, in 1634, aged 25; from which we may conclude that her husband had preceded her, and probably landed at the same port. Mrs. Munson's maiden name is unknown; but she was born about the year 1609. There are no data by which we have been able to fix the time of his birth; but a trans-Atlantic search would undoubtedly disclose it. He was a representative in the general court 1666, 1669, 1670, '1, '2, '3, '4 and '5, and died ten years later, in 1685. In the division of his estate, three children are named; the births of two of whom appear on the records, and are as follows:

2. i. SAMUEL, bapt. Aug. 6, 1643.
3. ii. HANNAH, bapt. June 11, 1648.
4. iii. ELIZABETH.

2. SAMUEL² *Munson* (*Thomas*¹), lived in New-Haven; married, Oct. 26, 1665, Martha, daughter of William Bradley; was made freeman in New-Haven in 1669; ensign in Wallingford 1675; is called a proprietor in N. H., before his removal, and again in 1685, after his return from Wallingford, which took place in 1681 or '2. Ensign Samuel Munson died in New-Haven 1693, and his widow,

Mrs. Martha Munson, married Mr. Preston. The children of Ens. Samuel² and Martha (Bradley) Munson were :

- i. MARTHA, b. May 6, 1667, in New-Haven.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 28, 1668-9. " "
- iii. THOMAS, b. March 12, 1670-1. " "
- iv. JOHN, b. Jan. 2^d, 1672-3. " "
- v. THEOPHILUS, b. Sept. 1, 1675. " "
- vi. JOSEPH, b. in Wallingford.
- vii. STEPHEN, b. " "
- viii. CALEB, b. Nov. 19, 1682, in New-Haven.
- ix. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 7, 1684, " "
- x. ISRAEL, b. March 6, 1686, in New-Haven ; the only one not living in 1698.

3. HANNAH² Munson (Thomas¹), married Joseph Tuttle, Mar. 2, 1667. He was son of William Tuttle, who came to Boston in the Planter, in 1635, aged 26, with his wife Elizabeth aged 23, and three children. They had two more children before 1639, when they removed to New-Haven, and seven born afterward, of whom Joseph, mentioned above, was baptized Nov. 22, 1640, made freeman 1669, a proprietor in 1685, and died 1690, aged 62. Hannah (Munson) Tuttle married second, in 1694, Nathan Bradley, and died the next year 1695. The children were :

- i. JOSEPH TUTTLE, b. March 18, 1668.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. July 15, 1670.
- iii. STEPHEN, b. May 20, 1673.
- iv. JOANNA, b. Dec. 13, 1675.
- v. TIMOTHY, b. Sept. 30, 1678 ; died young.
- vi. SUSANNA, b. Feb. 20, 1680 ; " "
- vii. ELIZABETH, b. July 12, 1683.
- viii. HANNAH, b. May, 1685 ; died young.
- ix. HANNAH, b.

4. ELIZABETH² Munson (Thomas¹), married Richard Higginbotham, a tailor. He was a proprietor in New-Haven in 1685, but removed before 1692 to Elizabethtown, N. J., and a few years later returned to Connecticut and settled in Stamford. She may have been older than Hannah, or even Samuel, which would account for her birth not being on the New-Haven records. Richard and Elizabeth had one child :

- i. REBECCA.

HANNAH TOWNSEND.—In 1691 Lieut. Richard Way had m. Hannah Knight, formerly Hannah Allen, executrix of Hope Allen, and her ch. Elizabeth, Deborah & Hope Allen, were interested in some real estate near land of Edward Allen & William Griggs. She was a dau. of William & Hannah (Penn) Townsend and m. 1st (Apr. 3, 1657) Thomas Hull, of Boston, who d. in 1670. Her sister, Deborah Townsend, m. Nathaniel Thayer.

H. F. WATERS.

NANTUCKET IN THE REVOLUTION.

By ALEXANDER STARBUCK, Esq., of Waltham.

[Concluded from page 53.]

DURING the year 1781, in spite of the protests to the British commanders, the islanders were constantly harassed by the depredations of English cruisers, they even entering the harbor to pursue their aggressions, and it remained as a last resort of the inhabitants to prepare a memorial and send it by Samuel Starbuck, William Rotch and Benjamin Hussey, to Admiral Digby, at New-York, to obtain some relief. They represented to him in strong terms, dictated by earnest feeling, the embarrassing situation of the people of the town, and from him obtained an order forbidding any further molestation of their persons or property within the bar of the harbor. Subsequently he granted them several permits for vessels to whale. This of course created some commotion upon the continent, where, though not positively known, it was more than suspected that it was done by permission of the English commander, but those in authority were fully aware of the desperate strait to which the people were reduced, and that the alternative was leniency or starvation, and rather favored than condemned the proceeding.¹ The means of support in almost all the southeastern towns were precarious, and we find petitions from nearly every town on the Cape, those on the Vineyard and along the shores of Buzzard's Bay, praying for aid in procuring provisions, and pleading poverty in extenuation for the failure to pay taxes. If this was the case on the continent, how much more must it have been the case with those on the islands! In this same year we find a return of a cartel from Commodore Affleck with eleven Nantucket men on board who were taken prisoners by the English, and carried into New-York.

In 1782 the town was again convened and the following petition,² which is its own explanation, was sent to the general court.

"To the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts conven'd at Boston.

"The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket in Town Meeting Assembled in Sherbourn the 25th of Sept^r. 1782, Sheweth:

"That your Memorialists are again under the disagreeable necessity of craving your serious consideration of the real state of this Island, whereby you may more fully enter into the views of those who are frequently circulating unfavourable reports against us, which for want of due attention to the many peculiar inconveniences we labour under, prevents the proper allowances that our exposed situation demands, which in the end may not only be ruinous to us, but greatly detrimental to the Commonwealth at large.

¹ Macy, p. 116.² Petitions, vol. 188, p. 124.

"Circumstanc'd as we are in the course of Providence, intirely out of the line of protection by either of the powers now at War, we apprehend justice & good policy will ever dictate, to nourish & cherish rather than suffer to be destroy'd a people (whose peculiar Local situation exposes them to many insults, which the peaceable principles of some, and sound policy of others, commands them to conceal, although their sensibility of injuries may be as keen as other mens), who perhaps have been, & possibly may yet be as useful to the community at large, as any part of its body of equal magnitude. Our Trials have been many and severe: frequently surrounded by hostile invasions, & threatened destruction, Would it be strange if in the hour of distress, the powerful influence of the great law of self-preservation should lead us into acts, which on the return of tranquility and cool reflection, we could not fully justify? Yet through the favour of superintending Providence, our greatest Enemies can hardly charge us with any material deviations in this respect.

"People secured by internal retreats, or surrounded by numerous Inhabitants, ready at the first alarm to lend protecting aid, may have but faint Ideas of the sufferings of those that are constantly exposed to every hostile Invader; and in the hour of distress are left under Providence to the exertion only of their own skill and prudence to extricate themselves; and every step in these trying moments narrowly watch'd that if any slip should be made, or little foible committed, it may be magnified into the greatest crime. We therefore hope your collective Wisdom and justice will unite in an impartial review of the true situation & circumstances of this Island, together with the general conduct of its Inhabitants; considering at the same time, the long and arduous task, we have had to pass through, & then we have no doubt it will meet the approbation, of the cool dispassionate and judicious, and lead the Court into the reasonable necessity as well as justice to relax in some measure the reins of Government respecting this place. We have long struggled without Expence to the publick, & we have no doubt with that encouragement which we have reason to expect we may still continue & have an existence, without any burthen to the Community.

"We find there are some reports, circulated on the Continent, & in particular in the Town of Boston, charging the Inhabitants of this Town with carrying on a great trade to & from New-York. And least such reports should reach the Legislative body of this Commonwealth, & that we might thereby be injured, we think it our duty to say: That notwithstanding we can as a Town disclaim every Idea of the charge, as no Body, or Society of men can or ought to be accountable for the conduct of a few Individuals, especially where particular Laws are in force to prevent it. Nevertheless we wish not to avail ourselves even of that right in this particular instance: for although the charge of a great Trade even as to individuals is false; Yet we shall not presume to say that no Trade hath been carried on in that channel, but we can say we believe very little hath been done by the Inhabitants of this Island, & very few have been concerned therein: We have good reason to believe that the principal part of that Trade¹ hath been

¹ It was a notorious fact that many Tories made Nantucket a place of refuge when hard pressed. Nathaniel Freeman, Esq., the vigilant guardian of the rights of the colony throughout the counties of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, in his letters to the council instances several who have gone there from the Cape, and urges their arrest. In no one of his communications does he, *even by inference*, denounce the islanders, and surely no one away from the island was in better position or better qualified to judge of the truth of these slanders than he. He speaks of some goods belonging to Tories stored there, and, by his recommendation I think, Barachiah Bassett was sent to seize them, but no hint is given that the inhabitants of Nantucket are therein responsible.

carried on by persons belonging to the Continent, who have made this the pass way for their Goods, in which the Inhabitants have not been concern'd but are injured thereby, yet this quantity we apprehend is but a small portion that the reports of our Enemies have suggested. We now beg leave to throw a few hints before you respecting the Whalefishery, as a matter of great importance to this Commonwealth. This place before the War, was the First in that branch of business, & employed more than One Hundred Sail of good Vessels therein, which furnish'd a support not only for Five Thousand Inhabitants here, but for Thousands elsewhere, no place so well adapted for the good of the Community at large as Nantucket, it being destitute of every material necessary in the Business, and the Inhabitants might be called Factors for the Continent rather than Principals; as the war increased the Fishery ceased, until necessity obliged us to make trial the last Year, with about seventeen sail of Vessels, Two of which were captured & carried to New-York, & one was burnt; the others made saving voyages. The present Year we employed about Twenty Four sail in the same business, which have mostly completed their Voyages, but with little success; & a great loss will ensue: this we apprehend is greatly owing to the circumscribed situation of the Fishery: we are now fully sensible that it can no longer be pursued by us, unless we have free liberty both from Great Britain & America to fish without interruption: As we now find One of our Vessels is captured & carried to New-York, but without any Oil on board, and Two others have lately been taken & carried into Boston & Salem, under pretence of having double papers on board,¹ (Nevertheless we presume the captors will not say that any of our Whalemens have gone into New-York during the season as such a charge would have no foundation in Truth). And if due attention is not paid to this valuable branch, which if it was viewed in all its parts, perhaps would appear the most advantageous, of any possess'd by this Government, it will be intirely lost, if the War continues: We view it with regret & mention it with concern, & from the gloomy prospect now before us, we apprehend many of the Inhabitants must quit the Island, not being able even to provide necessaries for the approaching Winter: some will retreat to the Continent & set down in the Western Governments; and the most active in the Fishery will most probably go to distant Countries, where they can have every encouragement, by Nations who are eagerly wishing to embrace so favourable an opportunity to accomplish their desires; which will be a great loss to the Continent in general, but much more to this Government in particular. We beg leave to impress the consideration of this important subject, not as the judgment of an insig-

¹ Accompanying this petition or memorial, which the writer judges was mainly the work of William Roich, is the following document:

"Perhaps some of those Reports may have originated from this—a Committee of our Island in the forepart of the year 17— applied to some of the Members of the General Court and spread before them the peculiar circumstances wherein the Island was involved, one whereof was that our Vessels whenever they passed in or out were perfectly under the control of the Britons, and it was therefore necessary that permits should be obtained from them for our Vessels to proceed on the Whale fishery—since which some of them have been taken by the American Privateers for having such Permits—and we are thereby reduced to this difficulty that if we carry our Vessels over the bar without permits from the British Admiral they are made prize to the Britons—if they have such permits they are taken by our own Countrymen—and our harbour is therefore completely shut up—and all our prospects terminate in poverty and distress—what gives us great concern is that our people who understand the Whale fishery will be driven to foreign neutral Countries and many years must pass away before we shall again be enabled to pursue a branch of business which hath been in times past our support and hath yielded such large aids to the Commerce of this Country."

nificant few, but of a Town which a few Years since stood the Third in Rank (if we mistake not) in bearing the Burthen of Government:¹ It was then prosperous and abundant with plenty, it is yet populous but is covered with poverty.

"Your Memorialists have made choice of Samuel Starbuck, Josiah Barker, William Rotch, Stephen Hussey and Timothy Folger, as their Committee who can speak more fully to the several matters contain'd in this Memorial, or any other thing that may concern this County, to whom we desire to refer you.

Signed in behalf of the Town by
FREDERICK FOLGER, Town Clerk."

The representations of the committee produced a good effect, and the committee appointed by the legislature to consider the memorial (George Cabot, Esq., of the senate, and Gen. Ward and Col. McCobb of the house), made the following recommendation.²

"The Committee of both Houses, appointed to consider the Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket and report what may be proper to be done thereon, have attended that service and beg leave to report: That altho' the Facts set forth in said Memorial are true and the Memorialists deserve Relief in the Premises, yet as no adequate Relief can be given them but by the United States in Congress assembled, therefore it is the opinion of the Committee that the said Memorial be referred to the consideration of Congress, and the Delegates of this Commonwealth be required to use their Endeavours to impress Congress with just Ideas of the high worth & Importance of the Whale fishery to the United States in general & this State in particular.

pr Order GEORGE CABOT."

William Rotch and Samuel Starbuck were also sent to Philadelphia to help secure the favorable action of congress, and arrived there in mid-winter. One of the Massachusetts members to whom they applied was greatly prejudiced against them,³ and Mr. Rotch conversed for two hours with him apparently without effect. At last he asked him, "Is the Whale Fishery worth preserving to this Country?" "Yes." "Can it be preserved in the present state of things by any place except Nantucket?" "No." "Can we preserve it unless you and the British will both give us Permits?" "No." "Then, pray, where is the difficulty?" And thus the interview was

¹ During the year 1780, in addition to taxes the following requisition was made by the state on Nantucket: 111 prs. each of shoes, stockings and shirts and 55 blankets; also 77,352 lbs. of beef. And in 1781 for 83 prs. each of shoes, stockings and shirts and 44 blankets; also 20,975 lbs. of beef. And this was drawn from an already impoverished town.

² This recommendation was adopted and the delegates were so instructed. At this point it may be proper to say that apparently few of our statesmen of that period save those from New-England seemed to appreciate the importance of this business to the country, and certainly none of our diplomatists concerned in the treaty of peace, save John Adams, appeared equal to the situation in this regard.* Had they been this would have been, as Mr. Adams strenuously urged, an ultimatum and much ill feeling and expense saved, and the United States have extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean.

³ Memoranda of William Rotch.

* See "Works of John Adams," particularly vol. viii. In a letter to Mr. Adams, Jan. 12, 1786, James Bowdoin estimates the average annual value of oil imported by Nantucket at £105 000.

terminated. Messrs. Rotch and Starbuck then drew up a memorial, and this same member presented it to congress, the effect being to obtain a grant of thirty-five permits. The next day a vessel brought the rumor of the Provisional Treaty of Peace having been signed.

But the troubles of Nantucket brought on by the war did not end with it. England, the only market of consequence for sperm oil, was now practically closed by the alien duty of £18 per ton placed upon it by the English government. The whaling fleet was reduced to the merest trifle of its former greatness, in fact nearly annihilated. One hundred and thirty-four vessels had been captured and fifteen wrecked of the little over one hundred and fifty which belonged to the island in 1775. More than 10,000 tons of shipping had fallen into the hands of the English cruisers; vessels manned by the bone and sinew of the island, young men, from the richest as well as the poorest families, who felt in all their keenness the rigors and horrors of British prisons and British prison-ships. Some of our islanders entered the service of the state, but it would be quite impossible to tell how many.¹ In about 800 families on the island there were 202 widows and 342 orphan children. The direct money loss exceeded \$1,000,000 in days when a man's pay was sixty-seven cents per day; Mr. Rotch alone lost over \$60,000! Many of the heaviest whaling merchants felt compelled to remove to England and France, and pursue their calling where it was remunerative. Paying their taxes and requisitions uncomplainingly so long as their ability so to do existed, the end of the war found them completely impoverished, their occupation gone and their recuperative force almost paralyzed. Thus was Nantucket. Before the war wealthy and prosperous, after it impoverished and despairing; before the war pointed out for their thrift and daring and skill, after it scarcely any "so poor to do them reverence;" before the war with an active, hardy population, after it with a terribly large proportion of husbandless women and fatherless children. All this had they borne, and borne in silence, accepting the bitter cup as their offering on the altar of freedom, had the tongue of slander held its peace. When assailed and outraged by their enemies they hurled back with indignation and contempt the falsehoods of their defamers, but when to these were added the doubtings of their friends they could only cry out in the agony of their hearts, "And thou, too, O Brutus!"

¹ The Nantucket Inquirer of July 22, 1859, says that when John Paul Jones captured the *Serapis*, midshipman Reuben Chase with other Nantucket men was in the fierce encounter with him. Chase was afterward appointed to take one of the subsequent prizes into Orient, France. This midshipman Chase was over six feet in height, athletic, powerful and courageous, and formed the subject of Cooper's "Long Tom Coffin" in "The Pilot." The privateer *Saucy Hound* (Nant. Inq. July 13, 1858), manned mostly, if not entirely, by Nantucket seamen, sailed from the Bar in the spring of 1781 in the service of the colonies. Instances might be multiplied showing that a large number of the islanders served their country most gallantly in the hour of her need.

Since writing this article, I have learned that a Nantucket man was at one time in command of the privateer Gen. Armstrong. On the armed brigantine *Lucy*, William Ramsdell of Nantucket was mate, and eight of the crew were Nantucket men. Beyond a doubt this list can be very greatly increased.

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, 1774-96.

Contributed by LYMAN H. BAGG, of West Springfield.

(Concluded from p. 59.)

THE Intentions of Marriage between William Ingraham of West Springfield and Eleanor Farnam of Northampton were entered October 14th 1779.

Thomas Bolter Jun^r late of Boston & Wid^o Parthenia Smith late of New Haven were joined together in Marriage Oct^r: 21 1779.

Thomas Burbank of Springfield & Elizabeth Higgins of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Oct^r 18th 1779.

The Intentions of Marriage between Timothy Burbank of West Springfield & Hannah Ripley of Windham were entered Nov^r 18th & published Nov^r 20th 1779.

The Intentions of Marriage between Aaron Jones of Dummerstown & Sybil Taylor of West Springfield were entered Dec^r 17: 1779 & published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Earl Bancroft & Roxavana Stiles both of West Springfield were entered & published Jan^{ry} 15th 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Oliver Leonard & Wid^o Lois Granger both of West Springfield were entered & published Jan^{ry} 22, 1780. And joined together in Marriage February 4th, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Dr. Samuel Cooper of West Springfield & Mrs. Martha Grainger of Suffield were entered & published Feb^{ry} 19th: 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between David Rogers & Sarah Champion both of West Springfield were entered Feb^{ry} 26th 1780 & published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between Ashbel Fox of Hartford & Jemimah Osborn of West Springfield were entered Feb^{ry} 25th 1780 & published the same Day.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Plumbs of Middletown & Mary Richards of West Springfield were entered Feb^{ry} 26th 1780 & published the same Day.

Oliver Leonard & Lois Grainger were joined together in Marriage Feby 14th 1780.

Isaac Newton of Greenfield & Esther Hopkins of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage March 2, 1779.

Jacob Chapin & Ruth Bedortha of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage July 29, 1779.

David Rogers & Sarah Champion were joined together in Marriage March 29th 1780.

Ashbel Fox of Hartford & Jemimah Osborn of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage March 31, 1780.

Henry Soelter & Sabra Leonard both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage May 18th 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between David Grainger of Sandisfield & Abi Leonard of West Springfield were entered June 16, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Judah Bagg & Anna Roberts both of West Springfield were entered & published July 29, 1780. [M. Aug. 31.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Isaac Richardson & Rebecca — both of West Springfield were entered & published October 7, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between William McEntire & Sarah Leonard both of West Springfield were entered & published April 15, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Justin Grainger & Hannah Shale [both of West Springfield?] were entered and published April —

The Intentions of Marriage between Henry Soelter & [Sabra?] Leonard both of West Springfield were entered & published 29 April, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Bancroft of West Springfield & Lucy — in of Enfield were entered & published May 6, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Ely of West Springfield & Abigail Chapin of Springfield were entered & published May 13, 1780.

Valentine Worthy of Taunton in Great Britain & Thankful Tayler of West Springfield their Intentions of Marriage were entered & published Octo^r 14, 1780. [M. Nov. 2.]

John Terry & Mary Hendrick both of West Springfield their Intentions of Marriage were entered & published October 14, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Moses^r Field Junior of Springfield & Lydia Champion of West Springfield were entered and published October 28, 1780.

Judah Bagg & Anna Roberts both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage August 31, 1780.

Valentine Worthy of Taunton & Thankful Taylor of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 2, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Samuel Smith & Eunice Tayler were entered & published Nov^r 4, 1780.

The intentions of Marriage between Moses Spear Junior of Suffield & Penelope Phillips of West Springfield were entered & published November 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Deacon Joseph Mirrick of West Springfield & Mrs. Mary Root of Westfield were entered & published 25th Nov^r 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between Simeon Morgan & Elizabeth Farnam both of West Springfield were entered & published Dec. 23, 1780.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Beach of West Springfield & Mrs. Susanna Hancock of Springfield were entered & published 3^d February, 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jared Smith & Lynda Ashley both of West Springfield were entered & published 25 February 1781. [M. April 5.]

The Intentions of Marriage between John Worthington & Mary Stannard both of West Springfield were entered & published 1st April 1781. Certificate not paid for.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Daniel Morgan Junior & Mrs. Abigail Jones, both of West Springfield were entered & published 6 May 1781.

The intentions of Marriage between Mr. James Upham & Mrs. Elizabeth Sargeant both of West Springfield were entered & published 13 May 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Tho^s Parker of Southwick & Miss Rebeckah Leonard of West Springfield were entered & published 3 June 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. James Waid & Miss Polly Upham both of West Springfield were entered and published June 10th 1781.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Plene Loomiss & Miss Louisa Stephenson both of West Springfield were entered & publish^d June 10th 1781.

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Smith of West Springfield & Nabby Warner of Westfield were entered & published 17th June 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. John Farnam Junior & Miss Sarissa Chapin both of West Springfield were entered & published June 21, 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. John Eglestone & Miss Sarah Stannard both of West Springfield were entered & published August 4th 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Doctor Timothy Horton & Miss Triphena White both of West Springfield were entered & published 21 September, 1781. [M. Nov. 22.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Elijah Cooper & Miss Abicet Leonard both of West Springfield were entered & published October 6, 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Arabet Leonard & Miss Elizabeth Leonard, both of West Springfield were entred & published October 13, 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Nathaniel Eaton & Miss Mary Kent both of West Springfield were entred & published 13 October 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Nathaniel Morgan & Miss Ruth Taylor both of West Springfield were entered & published 27th October, 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Samuel Felt & Miss Abigail Miller both of West Springfield were entred & published 24 November 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Stephen Worthington of West Springfield and Miss Sarah Rogers of South Brimfield were entred & published 24 Nov^r 1781.

Moses Field of Springfield & Lydia Champion of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov. 23, 1780.

Joan Teny & Mary Hendrick both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 28, 1780.

Samuel Smith & Eunice Tayler both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage November 28, 1780.

Ja ed Smith & Lydia Ashley both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage April 5, 1781.

Doc^t Timothy Horton & Miss Triphena White both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 22, 1781.

Nathaniel Morgan and Ruth Tayler both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage November 29th 1781.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Simeon Smith Jun^r and Miss Mary Colton both of West Springfield were entered and published 29 December 1781. [M. Jan. 14.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Reuben Champion & Mrs. Silena Ely both of West Springfield were entred and published 23rd February 1782. [M. March 28.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. John Miller Jun^r of West Springfield and Miss Elizabeth Douglass of New London were entered and published April 21, 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. George Blake of West Springfield and Miss Huldah Leonard of West Springfield were entered May 31 & published June 2, 1782. [M. Aug. 1.]

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Amaziah Sanderson of Springfield and Miss Frances Combs of West Springfield were entered & published June 9th, 1782. [M. June 26.]

The Intentions of marriage between Caleb Day of West Springfield and Rebekah Ward of Southwick were entered and published June 16th 1782.

Simeon Smith & Mary Colton both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage January 14th 1782.

Reuben Champion & Silence Ely both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage March 28, 1782.

Amaziah Sanderson of Springfield & Frances Combs of West Springfield were joined in Marriage June 26th 1782.

George Blake & Huldah Leonard both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage August 1st 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jedidiah Day & Hepzibah Chapin Miller, both of West Springfield were entered Aug^t 6th 1782 and published the 11th following.

The Intentions of Marriage between Joel Day jun^r and Lucretia Day both of West Springfield were entered August 19, 1782, and published the 24th of the same Month.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Morley of Westfield and Elizabeth Remington of West Springfield were entered & published August 24th 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Joseph Felt of West Springfield & Sarah Hill of Enfield were entered Septem. 24 & published the 28th 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Phinehas Leonard and Sybil Leonard both of Wt. Springfield were entered Septem 26th & published the 28th 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Legg of Northampton & Hannah Morgan of West Springfield, were entered Novem^r 29th 1782 and published Decem^r 1st following.

The Intentions of Marriage between Stephen Miller of Wt. Springfield and Molley Kellogg of Westfield were entered Novem^r 30th & published Decem^r 1st 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage of Darius Wright and Lovice Taylor both of West Springfield was entered Dec. 5th & published the 8th, 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Noah Warner and Mary Power both of West Springfield were entered and published Decem^r 8th, 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Samuel McIntire and Mary King both of West Springfield were entered Dec^r 14th and published the 15th, 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Dirick Van Horne & Rachel Bartlet both of West Springfield were entered Decem^r 28th & published the 29th 1782.

The Intentions of Marriage between Asahel Kent & Sarah Leonard both of Wt Springfield were entered January 16th & published the 19th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Justus Loomis of West Springfield & Mary Bome of Middletown were entered Jan^y 18th & published the 19th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Ezekiel Leonard and Rhoda Sexton both of Wt. Springfield were entered and published Feb^y 16th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Ely McIntire of Wt. Springfield & Diana Robinson of Granville were entered & published March 16 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Isaac Cooley & Abigail Gotte both of Wt. Springfield were entered and published March 16, 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Benjamin Ball & Sarah Kent both of Wt. Springfield were entered and published March 16 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Elisha Farnam and Thankfull Day both of West Springfield were entered & published March 23^d, 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Uriah Loomis of West Springfield & Sarah Sheldon of West Suffield were entered & published May 4th 1783.

Rev. Mr. Griswold's Return of Marriages.

Tho' James Douglas & Temperance Palmer both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage May 8th 1774.

Benjamin Wait & Sarah Elmer both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage September 22^d 1774.

Noah Lanckton & Mehitabel Shepherd both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 5th 1775.

Jehiel Hamlin of Kinderhook & Jerusha Selden of West Springfield were joined in Marriage January 12th 1775.

Joseph White & Sarah Leonard both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage April 3^d 1775.

Mr. Eliphalet Leonard of West Springfield and Mrs. Mary Pierpont of Brooklyn were joined together in Marriage June 1st 1775.

Thomas Shattuck & Asenath Winchel both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage September 21, 1775.

Elias Leonard & Susanna Selden both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage November 2^d 1775.

Elijah Edgardon of Westfield & Mary Elmer of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage March 11th 1776.

John Killum & Hannah Loomis both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage April 11th 1776.

Moses Adams Junior & Roxana Kent both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage December 18th 1777.

Jacob Day and Abigail Leonard both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage August 20th 1778.

Solomon Cooley of Ludlow & Lucy Stephenson of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage October 1st 1778.

Moses Adams & Zilpah Elmer both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage February 11th 1779.

Walter Bagg & Nancy Granger both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage June 17th 1779.

Earl Bancroft & Roxana Stiles both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage February 24th 1780.

William McIntier & Sarah Leonard both of Wt Springfield were joined together in Marriage May 3^d 1780.

Justin Granger & Hannah Shaler both of West Springfield were joined together in marriage May 25th 1780.

John Bancroft of West Springfield & Lucy Fairman of Enfield were joined together in Marriage May 25th 1780.

Moses Spear Jun^r of Suffield & Penelope Philips of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage December 6th 1780.

Simeon Morgan & Elizabeth Farnam both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 18th 1781.

Albert Leonard & Elizabeth Leonard both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage November 7th 1781.

Elijah Cooper & Abiah Leonard both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 8th 1782.

Thomas Morly of Westfield & Elizabeth Remington of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage November 14th 1782.

Phinehas Leonard & Sybil Leonard both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage November 21, 1782.

Samuel McInteir & Mary King both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 2^d, 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Solomon Miller Jun^r and Irene Minor both of West Springfield were entered and published May 24th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Roger Cooley Jun^r & Huldah Ely both of West Springfield were entered and published May 24th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Simeon Ely Jun^r & Margaret Smith both of West Springfield were entered July 25th & published the 26th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Josiah Kellog of South Hadly & Jerusha Taylor of Chicopee Parish in West Springfield were entered and published August first 1783.

The intentions of Marriage between Oliver Bagg and Tryphena Day both of West Springfield were entered August 12th & published 17th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Joseph Howard and Eunice Carrier both of West Springfield was entered Oct^r 4th and published the fifth 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between King Moor of Southwick & Rebecca Mitchell of West Springfield was entered October the 14th and published the 19th, 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. John Lankton of West Springfield & Mrs. Eliz^a Cornish of Simsbury was entered Oct^o 17th & published ye 19th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Captⁿ Moses Field of Springfield & Mrs. Lydia Champion of West Springfield was entered Oct^o 21 & published on the 26th 1783.

Julius Appleton & Nancy [Crane?] both of West Springfield the Intentions of Marriage between them were entered October 24 and published the 25th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Hezekiah Warriner Jun^r & Katherine Leonard both of West Springfield were entered Novemb^r 9th & published the 10th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr Stephen Miller of West Springfield & Mrs. Sarah Taylor of s^d Town were entered November 21st & published Nov^r 23^d, 1783.

Joseph Carrier & Irena Howard both of West Springfield the Intentions of Marriage between them was entered Dec^r 4th and published.

The Intentions of Marriage between John Perry and Anna Taylor both of West Springfield were entered Decem^r 13th and published the 14th 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Samuel Alvard and Hannah Day both of West Springfield were entered January 24 and published the 25, 1784.

Benjamin Ball & Sarah Kent both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage April 24, 1783.

Uriah Loomis of West Springfield & Sarah Sheldon of Suffield were joined in Marriage May 20, 1783.

The Intentions of Marriage between Timothy Flower of West Spring-

field & Hannah Spencer of Somers were entered March 6th and published the 7th 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Paul Chapin of Springfield & Clarissa Kilkum of West Springfield were entered May 21 & published May 22, 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jonathan Felt and Jemima Allen both of West Springfield was entered July 16th & published the 18th 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Benajah Bracket & Lois Tuttle both of West Springfield were entered July 15th & published the 18th 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Thaddeus Leonard & Mary Leonard both of Wt Springfield were entered July 24th & published the 25th 1784.

Persis Daughter of Lt. [Nath^l?] Chapin & Mrs. Bathsheba Chapin was born May 14, 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Benjamin Aldrich & Sybil Morley both of West Springfield were entered August 20th & published the 22^d 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Abijah Owen of Westfield & Miriam Brooks of West Springfield were entered Sept. 30th & published Oct^r 3^d 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. Augustus Diggins of Enfield & Miss Sabra Stebbins of West Springfield were entered October 16th & published the 17th 1784.

The Intention of Marriage between Gad Mirick of West Springfield & Sybil Harrison of Westfield was entered Nov. 20th & published 21st 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Samuel Smith of Sandisfield & Lovisa Ely of West Springfield was entered Nov. 27th & published y^e 28th 1784.

The Intentions of Marriage between Mr. David Deane of Washington in Connecticut & Phebe Hitchcock of West Springfield, was entered & published Nov. 30, 1784.

The Intention of Marriage between Justin Day & Abigail Morgan both of West Springfield was entered January 12th & published ye 16th 1785.

The Intentions of Marriage between Joseph Smith & Huldah Leonard both of West Springfield were entered March 19th and published y^e 20th 1785.

The Intentions of Marriage between Ithamar Morgan & Chloe [?] Bagg were entered April [?] and published the 17th 1785.

The Intentions of Marriage between Abraham Ripley & Mercy Leonard both of West Springfield were entered April 21 & published.

The Intentions of Marriage between Joel Barber & Jerusha Flower both of West Springfield were entered and published 22^d April 1785.

The Intention of Marriage between Elihu Ely of West Springfield & Hadassah Chapin of Springfield were entered May 4th & published ye 8th 1785.

The Intention of Marriage between Joseph Pierpont and Clarissa Granger both of West Springfield was entered May the 13th & published the 15th 1785.

The Intentions of Marriage between Jude Ludington & Miss Huldah Carrier both of Wt Springfield were entered June 11th & published the 12th 1785.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. John [Stone?] of Chesterfield and Miss Elizabeth Leonard of West Springfield was entered June 18th 1785 & published the 19th Day next following.

BROOKS FAMILY OF WOBURN, MASS.

By the late Dr. BENJAMIN CUTTER,* of Woburn, and communicated by his son, WILLIAM R. CUTTER, of Lexington, Mass.

1. HENRY¹ BROOKS died April 12, 1683; wife Susanna died Sept. 15, 1681. [He came to Woburn from Concord, where he was made freeman, March 14, 1639; was an inhabitant of Woburn, and proprietor of land there, near Horn Pond, Jan. 10, 1652; selectman, 1669; married, second, Annis Jaquith, July 12, 1682; will, dated July 18, 1682, names wife Annis and children John, Timothy (of Billerica), Isaac, and Sarah (wife of John Mousal), who were then living (Sewall's *Hist. Woburn*, 594, 627, &c.); Goodwife Brooks (1670), "an ancient and skilful woman, living at Woburn," famous for attainments in medical science; *vide* instance related by Gookin (*Mass. Hist. Coll.*, i. 168).]

2. JOHN² (*Henry*¹), married Eunice Mousal, Nov. 1, 1649; died Jan. 1, 1684 [daughter of Deacon John Mousal, a founder and much honored citizen of Woburn. He died Sept. 29, 1691. Widow Mary Brooks (his wife?) died Aug. 26, 1704]. Had:

- i. JOHN, b. Nov. 23, 1650; d. Nov. 22, 1653.
- ii. SARAH, b. Nov. 21, 1652; m. Ephraim Buck, Jan. 1, 1671.
- iii. EUNICE, b. Oct. 10, 1655.
- iv. JOANNA, b. March 22, 1659; m. David Roberts, Oct. 2, 1678.
5. v. JOHN, b. March 1, 1664; m. Mary Richardson, Feb. 25, 1684, and d. Aug. 7, 1733, aged 69.
6. vi. EBENEZER, b. Dec. 9, 1666; m. Martha.
- vii. DEBORAH, b. March 20, 1669.
7. viii. JABEZ, b. July 17, 1673; m. Rachel Buck, Dec. 18, 1694, d. Feb. 23, 1698, aged 22; and Hephzibah Cutter, July 7, 1698, d. Jan. 1, 1745-6, aged 75. He d. Jan. 30, 1746-7, aged 74.

3. TIMOTHY² (*Henry*¹), married Mary Russell, Dec. 2, 1659, and had:

- i. TIMOTHY, b. Nov. 10, 1660; d. Jan. 22, 1661.
- ii. TIMOTHY, b. Oct. 9, 1661.
- iii. JOHN, b. Oct. 16, 1662.
- [iv. MARY, b. —, and d. July 2, 1670, at Billerica, whither, subsequently to her birth, her parents had removed.—Sewall, *Hist.* 595.]

4. ISAAC² (*Henry*¹), married Miriam Daniels, Jan. 10, 1665-6, and died Sept. 8, 1686. Had:

- i. SARAH, b. May 14, 1667; d. July 2, 1667.
- ii. MIRIAM, b. May 29, 1668; d. young.
- iii. ISAAC, b. Aug. 13, 1669; m. Hannah, and had—Anna, b. Aug. 10, 1689—Sarah, b. Nov. 28, 1693—William, b. March 1, 1696.
- iv. HENRY, b. Oct. 4, 1671; m. Mary. [Perhaps, Mary Graves, of Sudbury, m. Dec. 9, 1692.]
- v. MIRIAM, b. Dec. 16, 1673.

5. JOHN³ (*John*², *Henry*¹), married Mary Richardson, Feb. 25, 1684. He died Aug. 7, 1733, aged 69. Had:—

- i. MARY, b. Dec. 4, 1685; d. Dec. 4, 1685.
- ii. JOHN (twin), b. Dec. 30, 1686; d. Jan. 2, 1687.

* Benjamin Cutter, M.D., was born June 4, 1803, and died March 9, 1864. His genealogical researches date from about 1847, the year in which his son who communicates this article was born.

- iii. EBENEZER (twin), b. Dec. 30, 1686; d. Dec. 31, 1686.
- iv. MARY, b. April 1, 1688; m. Thomas Henshaw, May 26, 1712.
- v. SARAH, b. Aug. 14, 1692.
- vi. JOHN, b. Nov. 28, 1694.
- vii. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 19, 1697; d. Oct. 12, 1697.
- 8. viii. TIMOTHY, b. Feb. 14, 1700; m. Ruth Wyman, int. Aug. 20, 1748, and d. Oct. 13, 1786.
- ix. ISAAC, b. ———, 1703; d. Aug. 24, 1719.
- 9. x. NATHAN, b. Nov. 1, 1706; d. Jan. 6, 1751; m. Sarah Wyman.

6. EBENEZER³ (*John*,² *Henry*¹), married Martha. Had:—

- i. EUNICE, b. March 18, 1688; d. Feb. 4, 1689.
- ii. JOHN, b. March 22, 1690.
- iii. EBENEZER, b. Aug. 8, 1691.
- iv. JABEZ, b. Jan. 7, 1693.
- v. MARTHA, b. March 24, 1697.
- vi. EUNICE, b. Feb. 4, 1700.

7. JABEZ³ (*John*,² *Henry*¹), married, first, Rachel Buck, Dec. 18, 1694, who died Feb. 23, 1698, aged 22; second, Hephzibah Cutter, July 7, 1698 [*Hist. Cutter Family*, 36]; she died Jan. 1, 1745-6, aged 75. He died Jan. 30, 1746-7, aged 74. [The two last dates from gravestones in Woburn first burying-ground.] By wife Rachel, had:—

- i. RACHEL, b. Nov. 29, 1695; m. Joseph Wright, Nov. 19, 1729, and d. June 21, 1750, aged 55 [gravestone].

By wife Hephzibah:

- ii. JABEZ, b. May 13, 1700.
- iii. HEPHZIBAH, b. Nov. 18, 1701; m. John Cutter, Dec. 26, 1734, and d. about 1777, aged 76, according to widow of Henry Gardner, her granddaughter.—[*Cutter Family*, 91, 266.]
- 10. iv. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 17, 1703; m. Submit Poulter.
- v. DEBORAH, b. May —, 1705; m. Jacob Wright, Sept. 20, 1733, d. March 10, 1783; she d. Feb. 5, 1780, aged 75.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. April 18, 1707.
- vii. JOHN, b. Jan. 14, 1708-9; m. Hannah Cutter and Elizabeth Kendall.—[*Cutter Family*, 45.]
- viii. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 27, 1710; m. Phebe Simonds, Aug. 23, 1738; had: *Phebe*, b. Feb. 22, 1740. (He d. "of cholera," March 17, 1795?)
- 11. ix. EBENEZER, b. June 1, 1712; m. Jemima Loeke, Oct. 28, 1736.
- x. SARAH, b. Dec. 25, 1714; m. Thomas Richardson, Oct. 18, 1742, d. June 13, 1773, aged 67; she d. June 12, 1784, aged 69 [gravestones Woburn first burying-ground].
- 12. xi. BENJAMIN, b. April 14, 1717; m. Susanna Kendall, int. April 5, 1746, and d. Jan. 6, 1769, aged 52.

8. TIMOTHY⁴ Capt. (*John*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Ruth Wyman, inten. dated Aug. 20, 1748; both were admitted to Woburn church, Nov. 21, 1756. He died Oct. 13, 1786, of "gravel," (aged 88?). He married for second wife, widow Sarah Couvers, March 30, 1781, who died Feb. 22, 1789, aged 81, of "cancer." By wife Ruth he had:—

- i. JOHN, b. July 19, 1749 (m. Abigail Richardson, int. Oct. 17, 1771?).
- ii. TIMOTHY, b. Oct. 24, 1751.
- iii. RUTH, b. Jan. 13, 1754; m. Aaron Mason.
- iv. ABIGAIL, b. June 18, 1756; m. Asabel Porter, killed at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and Ephraim Peirce (son of Jacob), int. Nov. 30, 1782; she d. Jan. 9, 1840, aged 84. *Note*.—John, Timothy, Ruth and Abigail, were baptized March 20, 1757.
- v. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 21, 1758, bapt. Dec. 31, '58.
- vi. SETH, b. March 2, 1761, bapt. March 29, '61.
- vii. SUSANNA, b. March 11, 1764, bapt. same day.
- viii. THOMAS, b. April 6, 1766, bapt. same day.
- ix. ASA, bapt. Aug. 28, 1768.
- x. LUKE, bapt. Oct. 18, 1772.

9. NATHAN⁴ (*John*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Sarah Wyman (Jonathan's daughter), who died Feb. 21, 1747-8, aged 40, &c. [gravestone]. He died Jan. 6, 1751, aged 45 [gravestone]. Had:—

13. i. NATHAN, b. Nov. 6, 1727; m. Elizabeth Richardson, int. March 18, 1749, and d. Jan. 26, 1758, aged 30.
14. ii. ISAAC, b. July 31, 1729; m. Joanna Holden, int. June 23, 1753, and d. March 23, 1768, aged 38.
- iii. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 26, 1731; d. Dec. 30, 1733.
- iv. JOHN, b. May 6, 1733.
- v. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 21, 1735.
- vi. WILLIAM, b. March 3, 1737.
- vii. SARAH, b. March 1, 1739.
- viii. SETH, b. April 1, 1740.
15. ix. ZACHARIAH, b. April 20, 1742; m. Hannah Wild, int. July 23, 1763, and Susanna Watts, June 21, 1780; he d. Feb. 5, 1792.
- x. MARY, b. March 1, 1744.
- xi. ELIZABETH, b. 1746.
- xii. SAMUEL, b. July 16, 1747; m. Martha Peirce, Aug. 8, 1769 (int. Feb. 23, '69).

10. NATHANIEL⁴ (*Jabez*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Submit Poulter. Widow Submit Brooks died June 1, 1799, aged 91. Had:—

- i. SUBMIT, b. Feb. 3, 1731; m. Nathaniel Wyman, Lancaster, March 14, 1761.
16. ii. NATHANIEL, b. July 18, 1734; m. Esther Wyman, Jan. 16, 1756, and d. April 2, 1783.
17. iii. JONATHAN, b. July 16, 1737; m. Ruth Fox, Feb. 18, 1762.
- iv. JOSIAH, b. Dec. 14, 1739; m. Betty Flagg, Aug. 11, 1763; she d. July 3, 1764, aged 30 [gravestone].
- v. ELIZABETH, b. April 22, 1742; m. Zachariah Richardson, int. Nov. 7, 1767.
- vi. REUBEN, b. Jan. 8, 1744; his son Amos d. Jan. 26, 1797, aged 27 [gravestone Wob. second burying-ground].
- vii. DAVID, b. March 29, 1749.

11. EBENEZER⁴ (*Jabez*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), church member, 1756; married Jemima Locke, Oct. 28, 1736, who died Nov. 5, 1774, aged 57 [gravestone]. He married widow Elizabeth Symmes, Cambridge, int. Nov. 15, 1776. Had, by first marriage:—

- i. JEMIMA, b. Aug. 29, 1737; m. Jesse Richardson, Dec. 29, 1756.
- ii. HEPHZIBAH, b. Jan. 15, 1739-40; m. Josiah Convers, March 28, 1758, and d. March 11, 1813, aged 74—"paralytic."
- iii. SALLY, b. Dec. 9, 1740; m. Zadok Richardson, int. March 20, 1762.
- iv. EBENEZER, b. Sept. 15, 1742; of Sterling; m. Aletha Mores. [*Calvin Brooks* (Ebenezer, Jr.'s son), m. Mary Richardson, Dec. 1, 1803 (Reuben's dau.)—had: Mary, b. July 7, 1805.]
- v. POLY, b. Aug. 29, 1744.
- vi. WILLIAM, b. April 5, 1745 (?); of Sterling.
- vii. SARAH, b. April 6, 1748; m. Joseph Skinner, Nov. 1, 1768 (int. Oct. 5, '65).
- viii. JONAS, b. May 6, 1750; m. Joanna Cummings, Nov. 19, 1771, both ch. m.'s Jan. 3, 1773;—chil. *Joanna*, bapt. Jan. 31, 1773, and *Jonas*, bapt. Jan. 24, 1774;—lived at Athol.
- ix. ABIGAIL, b. June 2, 1752; m. Isaac Warren, Jr., Medford, "almanack maker," Oct. 29, 1772.
- x. JABEZ, b. May 8, 1755, bapt. June 6, 1756; lost at sea.
- xi. MARY, b. Nov. 14, 1758, bapt. Nov. 27, '58; m. Abraham Skinner, Dec. 30, 1777.
- xii. RICHAMAH, b. March 4, 1761, bapt. March 8, '61; m. Watts Turner, Medford, Sept. 3, 1789.
- xiii. BETTY, b. March 8, 1766, bapt. March 22, '66; d. Oct. 14, 1789, aged 22 (at Jesse Richardson's), "phthisis;" int. Calvin Howard, of Acton, Jan. 1, 1789. [Vide this family in *Book of the Lockes*, 37, &c.]

12. BENJAMIN⁴ (*Jabez*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Susanna Kendall, int. April 5, 1746. He was killed by a tree, Jan. 6, 1769, aged 52 [grave-stone—on which is a curious and oft-quoted epitaph. Susanna Brooks, int. Josiah Johnson, Esq., July 20, 1771]. He had:—

- i. SUSANNA, b. June 4, 1747; (m. Abraham Skinner [11, xi.], int. April 20, 1769?), and d. Jan. 8, 1769, aged 22 [gravestone]—should be 1770.
- ii. BENJAMIN, b. July 2, 1749; d. Sept. 1, 1749, aged 8 weeks [gravestone].
- iii. BENJAMIN, b. June 2, 1750; d. Aug. 17, 1753, aged 3 yrs. [gravestone].
- iv. JERUSA, b. July 13, 1757; m. Josiah Richardson, Stoneham, April 11, 1776, and Ebenezer Wade, Dec. 9, 1806; she d. Sept. 17, 1842, aged 84.
18. v. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 28, 1750, bapt. Jan. 12, 1760; m. Sarah Vinton, Sept. 7, 1780, and Rebecca Wyman, May 28, 1791; he d. Jan. 18, 1810, aged 50—"frozen."*
- vi. HEPHZIBAH, b. March 3, 1762; m. Elijah Leathe, June 22, 1780, and d. July 18, 1829, aged 68.

13. NATHAN⁵ (*Nathan*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Elizabeth Richardson, int. March 18, 1749 (ch. m. Aug. 29, 1756). He died Jan. 26, 1758, aged 30 [gravestone]. She married Zebadiah Wyman, Jan. 6, 1764, and died Aug. 12, 1776, aged 42 [gravestone]. Had:

- i. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 8, 1751.
- ii. NATHAN, b. Jan. 26, 1754, bapt. Sept. 5, 1756; d. April 24, 1774, aged 20 [gravestone].
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. April 8, 1755; d. June 19, 1755, aged 10 weeks [gravestone].
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. June 11, 1757; d. Feb. 12, 1758, aged 8 months [gravestone].
- v. ABIGAIL, bapt. Jan. 11, 1761.

14. ISAAC⁵ (*Nathan*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Joanna Holden, int. June 23, 1753; ch. m. Dec. 6, 1761, and wife Joanna. He died March 23, 1768, aged 38 [gravestone]. Had:

- i. JOANNA, b. Feb. 19, 1755 (m. Jonathan Kendall, Dec. 1, 1774?).
- ii. ISAAC, b. Aug. 16, 1757, bapt. (with sister Joanna) Jan. 3, 1762. Isaac and Abigail Brooks had—*Isaac E.*, b. Sept. 26, 1791, at Amherst, N. S.
- iii. MARY, b. Sept. 11, 1765; m. Stephen Cummings, and d. Feb. 6, 1853, aged 87½.

15. ZACHARIAH⁵ Lieut. (*Nathan*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Hannah Wild, Oct. 13, 1763 (int. July 23, '63), died Nov. 24, 1778. He died Feb. 5, 1792, aged 49-50—"consumption." He married Susanna Watts, June 21, 1780, and she married David Dexter, of Atkinson, Oct. 3, 1799. Had by first marriage:—

- i. ZACHARIAH, b. April 19, 1765; d. April 26, 1765.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. June 3, 1767.
- iii. ZACHARIAH, b. April 10, 1771; never married.
- iv. PATTY, b. Dec. 28, 1772.

By second marriage:

- v. SAMUEL-WATTS, b. Sept. 22, 1781; m. Eleanor Young, March 28, 1803.
- vi. SUSANNA, b. April 8, 1784.
- vii. NATHAN, b. ———; m. Maria Smith, Nov. 28, 1813; he d. Dec. 21, 1830, aged 42.

* "On Jan. 13, 1810, or the night following, Benjamin Brooks, aged 45, and Joseph Brooks, aged 50, perished with cold. They went into the woods to cut wood, the 18th, a little before noon, the weather being very mild. In the evening it became excessively cold. They were found on the 20th. This was the memorable 'cold Friday,' * * * *"—*Middlesex Journal*, Woburn, Aug. 6, 1870.

viii. HANNAH, March 13, 1789.

ix. JAMES-WATTS, b. June 20, 1792.

16. NATHANIEL,⁵ Capt. (*Nathaniel*,⁴ *Jabez*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Esther Wyman (second daughter of Capt. Benjamin Wyman), Jan. 16, 1756; both ch. m.'s, Nov. 13, 1757. He died April 3, 1783. Had:—

i. ESTHER, b. Oct. 14, 1756; m. Nathaniel White, Lancaster, Sept. 12, 1776.

ii. HANNAH, b. Oct. 11, 1758, bapt. Oct. 15, '58.

iii. LUCY, b. Oct. 24, 1760, bapt. Nov. 3, '60; m. Jonathan Locke, Jan. 16, 1783. [*Locke Book*, 86.]

iv. NATHANIEL, b. March 8, 1763, bapt. March 13, '63; d. Feb. 6, 1820, aged 58—"for many years paralytic."

v. BENJAMIN, b. May 18, 1765, bapt. June 12, '65; d. Jan. 18, 1810, aged 45. Frozen.¹

vi. ABEL, b. May 3, 1768, bapt. May 8, '68.

vii. REUBEN, b. April 7, 1778, bapt. May 17, '78; d. Oct. 5, 1790, aged 12—"palsy and apoplexy."

viii. HANNAH, b. June 30, 1781, bapt. July 29, '81; m. Josiah Richardson, June 26, 1801. [She d. June 26, 1870, aged 89.]

17. JONATHAN⁵ (*Nathaniel*,⁴ *Jabez*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Ruth Fox, Feb. 18, 1762 (ch. m. Oct. 2, 1791); children Ruth, Submit, William, and Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 16, 1791. Had:—

i. MARY, b. Sept. 30, 1764 (m. James Leathe, Dec. 16, 1784?).

ii. RUTH, b. July 20, 1770 (m. Joseph Webber, Lexington, Jan. 15, 1795?).

iii. JOHN, b. Aug. 10, 1772.

iv. SUBMIT, b. Jan. 28, 1775.

v. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 19, 1780.

vi. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 13, 1782.

18. JOSEPH⁵ (*Benjamin*,⁴ *Jabez*,³ *John*,² *Henry*¹), married Sarah Vinton, Sept. 7, 1780 [*Vinton Memorial*, 112]. He married Rebecca Wyman, May 28, 1791. Frozen, Jan. 18, 1810, aged 50. Had by first marriage:—

i. SUSANNA, b. July 8, 1782.

By his second:

ii. KENDALL, b. Jan. 10, 1792.

v. REBECCA, b. Feb. 23, 1800.

iii. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 19, 1793.

vi. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 25, 1804.

iv. NATHAN, b. Oct. 12, 1797.

SARAH BROOKS, m. John Mousal, May 13, 1650. [1.]

ABIGAIL BROOKS, int. mar. John Lewis, Lynn, June 29, 1751.

ELIZABETH BROOKS, int. mar. Zach. Richardson, Nov. 7, 1767. [10, v.]

ELIZABETH BROOKS, int. mar. Giles Johnson, Sept. 21, 1766.

ELIZABETH BROOKS, int. mar. Gershom Flagg, June 14, 1761.

ELIZABETH BROOKS, m. James Wyman, Dec. 9, 1787.

MARY BROOKS, m. James Leathe, Dec. 16, 1784. [17, i.]

SUSANNA BROOKS, int. mar. Josiah Johnson, Esq., July 20, 1771. [12.]

PARENTAGE OF DEBORAH CLARK (*ante*, xxviii. 331).—In an account of the family of Lieut. Gov. William Jones, taken from the New-Haven records of births, deaths and marriages, is the following entry:

"Isaac [12th child of Lieut. Gov. William], b. 21 June 1671; m. Deborah Clark of Stratford, 21 Nov. 1692; d. 1741. She d. 28 May 1733, aged 63."

The records of Stratford ought to give her parentage.

Bridgeport, Conn.

HENRY JONES.

EARLY PAPERMILLS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

By the HON. WILLIAM GOULD, of Windham, Me.

Read at a meeting of the Maine Historical Society, at Bath, Feb. 19, 1874.

THE first papermill in America was built in 1690, by William Rittenhuysen, a native of Broich in Holland. This mill was at Roxborough, in Pennsylvania, on what is yet called Papermill Run. William Bradford, a printer in Philadelphia, was instrumental in establishing this mill to supply his office. The second mill in the colonies was built by DeWees, a family connection of Rittenhouse, as the name was afterward spelled, in Germantown, Pa., in 1710.

I find that an act to encourage the manufacture of paper in New-England was passed by the general court of Massachusetts on the 13th of September, 1728, and a patent was granted to Daniel Henchman, Gillam Phillips, Benjamin Faneuil, Thomas Hancock and Henry "Dering," for the sole manufacture of paper for ten years. In modern phraseology this would be called a "respectable firm," well connected. I have taken some pains to ascertain who they were, and find that they were nearly all of one family connection. Daniel Henchman, the head of the firm, was a bookbinder, and the leading bookseller of Boston at that time. Thomas Hancock served his time with Col. Henchman as a bookbinder, and married his daughter. He was the builder and owner of the historic Hancock mansion on Beacon Street, taken down in 1863. Before his death in 1764 he bequeathed the bulk of his large fortune to his nephew John Hancock. These rich possessions, perhaps, inspired the governor with the confidence which is manifest in his bold signature to the Declaration of Independence. Gen. Henry Knox, President Washington's secretary of war, also served his time at bookbinding in Henchman's shop on State Street. Benjamin Faneuil was the father of Peter, of Faneuil Hall memory. Gillam Phillips was brother-in-law to Peter Faneuil, and also brother to Henry Phillips who thrust his sword through the body of young Woodbridge in a duel on Boston common, in 1728, and with the assistance of Peter Faneuil, hurried their relative on board the "Sheerness," man-of-war, to escape punishment. Others with myself will be interested to know who were the first paper manufacturers of New-England.

In order to carry out their design and to make their exclusive charter profitable, and to enable them to comply with its terms, they built a small mill adjoining Neponset river, then in the town of Dorchester, now Milton, near the lower bridge, where the tide prevented the running of the mill six hours of the twenty-four. The terms of their charter were, that they should within the first fifteen months make one hundred and forty reams of brown paper, and sixty reams

of printing paper. The second year they were to make fifty reams of writing paper in addition to the first mentioned quantity. The third year, and afterward yearly, they bound themselves, in accepting the act, to make twenty-five reams of a superior quality of writing paper, in addition to the afore-mentioned, so that the total annual produce of the various qualities should not be less than five hundred reams.

Daniel Henschman appears to have been the managing partner of the company. It is recorded that he produced to the general court of 1731 a sample of the paper made at his mill. As to the success of this mill under Henschman we have no knowledge, but after it had been idle some time, it was sold to Jeremiah Smith, who for some cause let it lie idle for a while. In 1760 the business was again revived by James Boies, of Boston, who procured a papermaker from a British regiment then stationed in Boston, by the name of Hazelton, who obtained a furlough long enough to set the mill to work, there being an American papermaker, Abijah Smith, then living in Dorchester, who assisted him and continued in the business to an advanced age. On the regiment to which Hazelton belonged being ordered to Quebec, he was compelled to go, and fell while fighting under Wolf on the Plains of Abraham. The next foreman was Richard Clark, also an Englishman, who came from New-York. The original mill is yet standing, and is now owned by Tileston & Hollingsworth, who have manufactured paper a short distance above since 1801.

It appears by the following petition of Richard Fry to Gov. Belcher and the general court of Massachusetts, that during the same year that Henschman exhibited his first sample of paper to the general court, 1731, Samuel Waldo, a well known merchant of Boston and a large proprietor of lands in the then district of Maine, while in England contracted to build and lease a papermill on the Presumpscot river in Falmouth. Undoubtedly the papermill and other "sundry sorts of mills" were built as set forth in Fry's petition. It is a well known fact that Waldo and Westbrook had sawmills on the lower falls of the Presumpscot, which would seem to make it conclusive that the papermill was on the same dam. This petition furnishes all the information we have concerning this papermill, as the Falmouth records of that time were destroyed by fire.

To his excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governor in chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England.

To the Honourable his Majesty's Council, and the Honourable House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston.

The Petition of Richard Fry, of Boston, humbly sheweth:

The late great piece of justice done unto your most humble Petitioner, in dismissing the High Sheriff of York's most unreasonable and unjust Petition, emboldens me to lay before you the present great hardships and sufferings I labour under; and knowing the justice and wisdom of this great

assembly flatters me with great hopes and expectations of having my desires and requests granted. I am now confined in his Majesty's Goal at the suit of Mr. Samuel Waldo of Boston and Thomas Westbrook of Falmouth, Esq., for seventy pounds sterling, obtained against me at the last superior court held at York. Your most humble petitioner in fact saith, that for want of one writing instrument, under the hand of Mr. Samuel Waldo of Boston, which was taken away from your petitioner by Abraham Tyler the under sheriff for the County of York, under colour of an execution from Mr. Samuel Waldo of Boston, and hath taken and converted the said writing or instrument to his own use, to the great damage of your petitioner. Your most humble petitioner further observes, It has always been the wisdom of this great assembly to reward all those that have any ways served this Province with rewards and favors. Your petitioner indented with Mr. Samuel Waldo in the year 1731 in London, to have built within ten months after my arrival in New-England a papermill. Your petitioner arrived in New-England in the year 1731 and waited four years wholly at his own expense, till such time as the said mills were built. Your petitioner willing to promote the good of his country, drew a plan for sundry sorts of mills to be built, which was across Presumscot river in Falmouth; which scheme the said Waldo and Westbrook came into and built the said mills. And your petitioner sent for one Mr. John Collier from England, which took the lease of the said mills at two hundred pounds sterling per annum for twenty-one years. Your petitioner was to pay sixty-four pounds sterling per ann. for twenty one years for the papermills. And the said Samuel Waldo and Thomas Westbrook confessed before Capt. Greenwood, Mr. George Craddock, and Mr. Brandon, merchants of Boston, that they held and owned in the township of Falmouth, fifteen thousand acres of land, and that one acre with an other was three pounds more in value for these mills. But the said Waldo and Westbrook not content with their improvement of two hundred and sixty-four pounds sterling per ann. and the vast improvements of their land they coveted the improvement of all the mills, and paid Mr. John Collier six hundred pounds for his lease, the said Collier finding what sort of men he had to deal withal, sold them his said lease. The said Waldo and Westbrook offered your most humble petitioner five hundred pounds for the loan of my lease but I would not comply with their most unreasonable and unjust request: so they have entered into a combination with the deputy sheriff of York, Abraham Tyler, under colour of an execution hath violently entered my mills, and converted all my substance to their own use, and have committed my body to "Boston Goal." Your most humble petitioner in fact saith, he is not indebted one farthing either to Samuel Waldo, Thomas Westbrook or Abraham Tyler, but the said Waldo, Westbrook and Tyler have proceeded contrary to all law, justice, reason or equity now subsisting in the christian world. Your most humble petitioner prays to have leave to bring his writ of review to be tried in the county of Suffolk, at the next superior court to be held in August, against the said Samuel Waldo and Thomas Westbrook: the reason is because I am confined in Boston jail, and my witnesses are in Boston.

Your petitioner further prays, for his great improvements in this Province, and his leaving his own native country, and his great charges in coming over and waiting four years at his own expense (and there is no member of this Honourable House but must know the keeping a family in a pretty genteel manner four years must amount to a large sum). Your humble petitioner prays to have a tract of the waste lands granted him, belonging

to this Province; which in time may be serviceable to his New England born son, James Brook Fry; which said son God in his good providence hath given to your petitioner in these his great troubles and afflictions.

Your most humble petitioner leaveth all his desires and requests to the great wisdom and order of this great and august assembly.

June 22, 1739.

RICHARD FRY.¹

¹ It seems that this Richard Fry was not idle while in Boston Jail, as the "Boston Gazette" and the Massachusetts archives abundantly show. The Gazette of May 28, 1739, contains the following notice: "This is to inform the public that there is now in the press and will be laid before the Great and General Court a 'paper scheme' drawn for the good and benefit of every individual member of the whole Province, and what will much please His Royal Majesty: for the glory of our King is the happiness of his subjects, and every merchant in Great Britain that trades to New England will find their account by it; and there is no man that has the least shadow of foundation of common sense, but must allow the said scheme to be reasonable and just. I have laid all my schemes to be proved by the mathematics and all mankind well know that figures will not lie; and notwithstanding the dismal idea of the year 41, I dont doubt the least seeing of it a year of Jubilee, and in a few years having the balance of trade in favor of this Province from all parts of the trading world; for it is plain to a demonstration, by the just schemes of Peter the great, the late Czar of Muscovy in the run of a few years arrived to such a pitch of glory, whose empire makes as grand an appearance as any Empire on earth, which Empire for improvement, is no ways to be compared with his Royal Majesties dominions in America. I beg leave to subscribe myself a true and hearty lover of New England.

"Boston Jail, May, 1739.

RICHARD FRY."

On reference to the general court records it appears that Fry's "paper scheme" had nothing to do with the manufacture of paper, as the following copy will show:

"To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Capt. Gen. and Governor in chief in and over His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and to His Majesties Council.

"Worthy and Honorable Gentlemen: I have humbly made bold to lay before you a small scheme; and as there is an absolute necessity for the gentlemen of this Province to come into a just scheme for a paper currency till such time as by frugality and industry silver and gold be brought to pass amongst us as a medium. It is plain to a demonstration that the Province may emit directly such a sufficient sum by notes of hand, and upon such a solid footing as to equal to gold and silver. There is no person of this honorable board but knows the dismal state of the Seven united Provinces were reduced to, not many ages since; but they all united as one man and persevered in just and reasonable schemes, and with indefatigable industry hath brought them to make that glorious figure they now appear in the world. They had all their rough materials to produce from other countries for their manufactures; but it is not so with us—we having them all within ourselves, and if the gentlemen of this Province will proceed with the same vigor and resolution as they did may in the run of a few years arrive to as great a pitch of glory as the united states of Holland; and I dont doubt of seeing the New England Company make as great a figure as the East India Company in Holland, which boasts of having subdued more leagues of country than there are acres of land in all Holland—of having thirty thousand soldiers and a vast number of ships in the service, employing one hundred thousand men. May it please your honors having nothing more to add only wishing that almighty God will inspire with the same noble and generous resolution and courage as guided the states of the once poor, lone and distressed states of Holland; but now the most high and mighty, which is the earnest prayer of your honors most humble servant.

Boston Jail, June, 1739.

RICHARD FRY."

The petition, which in the index is called a "banking scheme," is thus endorsed. "In council read, and the matter being further considered, ordered that the petition be dismissed."

The "paper scheme" was not new. The first issue of paper money in Massachusetts was in 1690, to pay the expenses of an unfortunate expedition against Canada.

It appears that Fry was a leader among his fellow prisoners and remonstrated, with others, against the treatment of the under keeper "by shutting a gate which excluded callers." Here is an extract from the records of the council: "In council Jan. 7, 1740. The committee to whom was committed the petition of Richard Fry and others, report that the sheriff be directed to give strict orders to his under keeper, Wm. Young, to treat his prisoners with more justice and tenderness in the future."

These several petitions, preserved in the Massachusetts archives, are all in the handwriting of the petitioner and show superior penmanship. They bear an impression of his seal in wax—the design is a crown surmounted by the head of a goat. How long he was kept in confinement it is impossible to determine. But for his petition the history of one of the earliest papermills of New-England would have been lost.

Oct. 9, 1739. In council, on petition of Richard Fry, read again and the matter being further considered,

Ordered that the petition be dismissed.

An explanatory memorial was presented to the general court by Fry, dated June 29, 1739. "It being suggested to your memorialist that his petition respecting his concerns with Mr. Samuel Waldo may want some explanation, begs leave to state the same as followeth (viz.)" Here follows what is virtually a repetition of his first petition, with some additional information. He says :

At the end of four years said Waldo purchased a mill of one James Foster for me and agreed with me that upon my surrendering up of my aforesaid sterling agreement of four hundred pounds, I should pay no rent of said mill until said Waldo should build me a dwelling house and that the aforesaid mill should be completely finished. The aforesaid house was framed but never raised to this day: Said Waldo gave me a promissory assurance under his hand for the same, which was carefully locked up in my desk. Said Waldo, under colour of an execution employed one Abraham Tyler under sheriff for the county of York; said Tyler did enter the house in my absence and broke open my desk aforesaid and converted the above instrument to his own use, with all my other papers of great value. Said Waldo now finding that my papers were all robbed from me, sued me to York Court for rent of the aforesaid mill though contrary to the aforesaid agreement and the consideration of the aforesaid sum and also the loss of four years time. The said Waldo had in his hands and withholding from your memorialist two thousand pounds of my effects besides my papers.

About the same time that the Presumpscot mill was built, Col. Westbrook built another papermill at Strandwater, also in Falmouth. According to tradition this was on his own account and stood on Strandwater river, a small stream running through his own farm and near his residence, which after the English custom he called "Harrow House." In the diary kept by the Rev. Thomas Smith, then the only minister in the town, under the date Sept. 5, 1733, is the following entry: "We all rode in the Colonel's new road to see where the papermill is to be set." In the Journal Thomas Westbrook is invariably styled "Colonel," and is the only inhabitant of Falmouth to whose name this title is prefixed.

This extract is all the written history relating to this papermill; but it is an undoubted fact, well known in the village, that Col. Westbrook did have a papermill there, and marks of the dam are still to be seen, a few rods above the present gristmill, at a narrow place where the stream could be easily and safely dammed. Both banks are ledge rock, and on the south bank there is a gap blasted out to receive the capsil, and on the other side there is a large iron rod standing in the rock, probably to secure the other end of the capsil. It is said that when the millpond below is drawn off the foundation timbers of the papermill are yet to be seen.

Whether Richard Fry had any connection with this Strandwater mill, we have no means of knowing, but there is a tradition that

there grew up a dissatisfaction among the English workmen about their wages, and that they stole and secreted some important parts of the machinery to prevent the running of the mill, and that duplicates were procured from England. This tradition was singularly verified more than a century after the occurrence. In plowing on the neighboring farm, now occupied by the state reform-school in 1845, Mr. Carter, the owner, turned up an iron press plate, formerly used in the old-fashioned paper machinery, and answering to the description of some of the lost pieces. This is now in the possession of the writer. There can be but little doubt that this casting is a part of the machinery of this ancient mill, the first in Maine (except, perhaps, that on the Presumpscot which was built at about the same time), and these were the only ones for seventy years later.

Waldo and Westbrook must have purchased the right to manufacture paper of Henchman, as his right was exclusive, and probably made him their selling agent, as there was no market nearer than Boston. Westbrook's Strandwater mill was burned, but there is no tradition of the fate of the Presumpscot mill or machinery.

The third papermill in Maine was built by Robert H. Gardiner and John Savels. Mr. Gardiner came into possession of the large landed property bequeathed to him by his grandfather, Dr. Gardiner, of Boston, when he was but five years old. He was graduated at Harvard in 1801, and came to Gardiner to live in 1803. He was desirous to have the unused waterpower on the Cobbassee stream utilized, and projected a papermill. In order to carry out his purpose he visited Milton a few years after, and entered into an arrangement with John Savels, who had learned the trade of a papermaker at the "upper mill" in Milton, then owned by William Sumner, uncle to Savels, and also uncle or great-uncle to Senator Charles Sumner.

I have no date of the building of this upper mill. What information I have I casually learned from Mrs. Nudd, of Gardiner, who is a daughter of Mr. Savels, and was twelve years old when her father, with his family, came to Gardiner. Of course she has a distinct recollection of the papermills in Milton and their owners at that time. When John Savels came of age he left the upper mill and went to work for Tileston & Hollingsworth, who had and still have a mill near the site of the ancient mill at the lower falls.

It was in 1811 or '12 when Mr. Savels came to Gardiner and entered into partnership with Mr. Gardiner. They immediately built

¹ The industrious and observing journalist, Parson Smith, records in June, 1743, ten years after, alluding to the preparation for the papermill, "Mr. Waldo came to town with an execution against Col. Westbrook for ten thousand five hundred pounds and charges." Mr. Smith mentions Col. Westbrook's death in Feb., 1744. Judge Freeman, the compiler of the journal, whose father administered on Col. W.'s estate, says in a foot note, "He died of a broken heart caused by Waldo's acts who led him into large land speculations and then struck upon him in an unfortunate time."

Waldo's execution swept off all of Col. Westbrook's large property, including his splendid seat, which with all his other lands were set off to Waldo, and were held by his sons for many years after.

a mill and commenced the manufacture of paper,—Mr. Savels having the management, but within a few months the mill was burned. So earnest were the proprietors to establish the business permanently, that the mill was rebuilt in sixty days from the burning; and they commenced the manufacture of writing paper, which was continued until 1820, when Mr. Gardiner sold his interest to Savels. In 1824 the name of the firm was changed to "Savels, Cox & Co.,"—afterward to "Moore, Springer & Co." The mill under the original firm's management paid twenty per cent. profit, but Moore & Co. run the capital all out in six or seven years. Then a new firm took the mill, one of whom was a son of Savels one of the original proprietors.

In 1836 Mr. Richards, son-in-law of Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. H. B. Hoskins, now treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Bank (from whom I have received valuable information), formed a copartnership and built a new mill on the old site. Mr. Hoskins had been a clerk for Mr. Gardiner, and afterward his managing agent for several years. The new firm was successful, and continued the business until the melancholy death of Mr. Richards in 1858, three days after his arrival home from Europe. A son of Mr. Richards is one of the present firm at the same locality. Mr. Savels who first made paper at Gardiner died there in 1824, at the age of about fifty.

In 1823, Mr. Cox, who had sold out his interest in the Gardiner mill, Mr. Calvin Spaulding, the now venerable bookseller of Hallowell, and Glazier, Masters & Co., then an enterprising publishing firm of the same town, entered into copartnership under the firm name of "George Cox & Co." for the purpose of manufacturing paper. Cox learned his trade with Tileston & Hollingsworth, at the old mill in Milton. The firm built a mill on seven mile brook in Vassalborough, which was finally burnt in 1848 and never rebuilt.

There was a papermill in North Yarmouth, Maine, built in about 1816, by Harris & Cox brothers, and was run by the builders about five years, making both writing and wrapping paper. The company failed, and the mill went into the hands of William Rand and Calvin Stockbridge, and was successfully carried on by them for about fifteen years, when the new machinery and improved process gave the new mills the advantage and this mill was closed. Josiah F. Day in 1816 commenced manufacturing paper in the town of Union, Me. This mill was burnt in 1843. In 1845 Messrs. Day & Lyon started a papermill at Congin in Westbrook. This Congin mill met the fate of nearly all the old mills,—it was burnt in about 1852. Congin Falls is now entirely occupied by the well known Cumberland paper-mills.

It is interesting to trace the practical skill of the English paper-makers, whom Hinchman of Boston and Westbrook of old Falmouth brought from England, and of Hazelton of the British regiment (whom Boies procured to start the old Dorchester mill in 1760), in

its descent through Savels and Cox to the Gardiner, Vassalboro', Congin and several other papermills in Maine, and indeed throughout all New-England.

The present process and machinery for papermaking are very different from those then employed, yet if they could be regularly traced, they would undoubtedly be found to have been perfected step by step, and the knowledge to have been handed down from artizan to apprentice boy in regular succession through a period of 140 years in Massachusetts and Maine.

Such is the history of the early papermills of New-England, and such was the commencement of that now invaluable and extensive branch of New-England productive industry on which so many thousands now depend for support.

THE BENNET FAMILY OF IPSWICH.

By JOHN M. BRADBURY, of Ipswich.

IN the REGISTER, vol. xiv. p. 120, is printed a copy of the will of John Perkins, sen., of Ipswich, and in this document, dated March 28, 1654, the testator mentions a daughter Lydia Bennet, but without alluding to her husband, and intimates that she then had children.

The early records of Ipswich are too imperfect to afford any assistance in the search for the name of her husband, but the records of the county of Essex show that a Henry Bennet bought a farm in that town in 1654, and that he and at least three of his sons were living there 1683. As his eldest son Jacob, in a deposition taken in 1676, gave his age as twenty-five years, Henry Bennet must have been married full three years when the will of John Perkins, sen. was made, and this makes it *possible* for him to have been the husband of the testator's daughter Lydia.

Following up this slight clue, we find that the Essex Court files furnish satisfactory proof that Lydia was the name of the wife of Henry Bennet, of Ipswich, as will be seen from the following deposition and testimony copied therefrom.

The Deposition of Liddua Benit agged 36 yeas who saith that the last lecture day after I came home I saw Elizabeth Gater take Elizabeth Linckhorne under her Arme and caried her out of the house our sonn Jacob about an hour after they scuttleing again went to part them and Elizabeth gater had him let her alone or she would give him as much: so goodwife Linckhorne maid answer to the boy: She will be the death of my Dame or you: no said the Elizabeth gater I will not be the death of them; but I will be the death of thee.

taken vpon oath Apr. 27 1669 before me Samuel Symonds.

The testimony of Beniomin Morigin 20 yers being at Henery Benets house the same time I herd Elizabeth Gater call Elesabeth Lenckhorne Caren and Jaed and so Cared her out of dors and I herd Elezabeth Gater say she would be the deth of Lenckhornes¹ wife: after when Lenckhorn's wife was com from Mr. Simonsis whar she had ben for a warant the said Gatter fell fouell of her againe and so she swounded away and I tocke her vp:

further Saith Not.

Sworne in Court hed at Ipswich

the 28 (2) 69. As Attest Rob Lord clerk.

Though the name of the town in which the above mentioned assault took place is not given, the reader will perceive that it must have occurred in Ipswich, since a warrant was so speedily obtained from Mr. Symonds, afterward deputy-governor, whose home was in that town.

No record has yet been found which asserts a direct relationship between these families of Perkins and Bennet, but in the Essex court files are documents, used in a law-suit in which Henry Bennet, of Ipswich, was plaintiff, and John Stanian, of Hampton, N. H., defendant, that furnish indirect evidence of such relationship. Among the papers relating to this suit is a letter of Bennet, in which he addresses Stanian thus: "Louing Coazen John Stanyan After my love remembered to you and to my cousen these few lines is to lett you understand," &c.

The phrase "and to my cousen" unquestionably refers to Stanian's wife, and the use of it seems to indicate that the connection was on her side, for had she not been related to Bennet, he would not have been likely, in a business letter, to allude to her at all. She was Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury and niece of Lydia (Perkins) Bennet; and this letter is signed "Your loveing Uncle Henry Bennett."

In this connection it may also be mentioned, as having some weight, that of the five *known* sons of Henry Bennet, three bore the christian names of the three brothers of Lydia Perkins; the other two took the names of their father and his brother.

From what is above written it is certainly reasonable to conclude that Lydia, the daughter of John Perkins, sen., became the wife of Henry Bennet, of Ipswich, and in what follows in this paper this conclusion is held to be true.

The age of Lydia Bennet as given in her deposition above,—thirty-six years,—is not consistent with the statement (REGISTER, x. 213) that the youngest child of John Perkins, sen., of Ipswich, was about seven years old at the time of his emigration. The contributor of that article seems to have assumed that in the will of J. P. sen., the children are named in order of seniority, so that Jacob being named last is called the youngest. The probability is that John Perkins, being a member of the Boston church before May 18,

¹ William Linckhorn, or Lincoln, then of Gloucester.

1631,—the date of his becoming a freeman,—would not have delayed the baptism of a child, living when he arrived in this country, till June 3, 1632, the date given by Savage for the baptism of his daughter Lydia. The reader will perceive that Lydia Bennet states her age without the usual qualification "about," and it may therefore be considered certain that she was less than thirty-seven years old at the date of the deposition. This could carry her birth no farther back than the last of April, 1632, so that she must have been baptized when but a few weeks old and of course she was born on this side of the Atlantic.

Not much can be told of Henry Bennet and his descendants; the little that has been gathered from the various accessible records is here appended.

1. HENRY¹ BENNET, born in England about 1629, was in this country as early as 1650. In the latter part of that year or early in 1651, he married Lydia, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich. She died perhaps before 1672; and he married, second,* Mary (Smith) Burr, the widow of John Burr, who was her second husband. Her first husband was Philip Call. She was a daughter of Richard Smith,† of Shropham, co. Norfolk, England, and died perhaps before her husband, Jan. 12, 1707-8. The date of his death is not known; he was living Oct. 3, 1707.

In 1654 he bought of Jonathan Wade a farm of two hundred acres situated in what is now the south-eastern part of Ipswich, and having for its southern boundary Castle Neck Creek, part of the present dividing line between Ipswich and Essex. The other bounds were on lands of Mr. Symonds, Mr. Saltonstall and the Rev. Nath'l Rogers. This farm he occupied more than forty years, and sold it but little changed in bounds and area to John Wainwright, in 1698.

He was usually styled *Farmer Bennet*, and besides his homestead he held considerable land on Hog Island, Castle Neck and Plum Island. Although he made many conveyances of land, from 1672 to 1698, the name of his wife Lydia appears on none of his deeds; the first deed signed by his second wife is dated May 14, 1680. His name is found in the list of the commoners of Ipswich in 1664; in 1666 he was one of the signers of the Ipswich petition to the general court, disapproving the action of the Massachusetts authorities in opposing the king's commissioners. In 1672, his brother William Bennet, a vintner of Bishopsgate, London, died, and left him by will one hundred pounds sterling.

The collection of this legacy, through the officiousness of one of his neighbors, caused him considerable trouble. Harlakenden Sy-

* Without doubt before Feb. 18, 1678-9, at which date he was a commoner on the right of Philip Call, whose widow was the devisee of his estate.

† This is an inference from the language of a deed, dated April 9, 1658, from this Richard Smith, to his son Richard, of Ipswich, *singleman*, who is "to pay on Nov. 1, 1658, to his brother-in-law Philip Call, of Shropham, co. Norfolk, England, at the now dwelling house of the said Richard in Ipswich." Evidently Philip Call came over in the summer of 1658, and brought the deed with him.

monds, who appears to have been seeking an occasion to go to England, offered to collect this one hundred pounds for the modest commission of fifty pounds, which offer was of course refused. He then made a second proposal to collect the amount of the legacy for ten pounds, to which Bennet replied that if he employed him he would give him ten pounds, and if he didn't he should "be at his liberty what to give him."

On this slight encouragement Symonds went to England and began negotiations with the executor of William Bennet's will, but although he brought his highly respectable friends in Essex up to London to endorse him, he made no progress in the business for lack of proper authority to give a full discharge on payment of the money. He therefore wrote to Bennet for a letter of attorney, which he would not send him unless his father would become bound for him; this the elder Symonds declined to do. Symonds however remained in England, waiting for the letter of attorney and keeping up the show of agency for Bennet, until he learned that the executor had paid the legatee's bill of exchange in favor of a merchant in Boston. Soon after his return Symonds brought a suit against Bennet for damages as well as services in which he was not successful. In his statement, sworn to in court, he says he was in England "better than fifteene months, and was absent from New-England and the occations of his family above one yeare and nine months." This was the visit of which Savage tells that he (Symonds) "was living at Wethersfield in England in 1672;" and adds, "nor is it known that he ever came back"!

Another suit in which Bennet was a party, was brought against him in 1684, by Mr. Daniel Epps, for enticing away and harboring his Indian boy, Lyonel. But the boy had been regularly indented to Bennet by his grandmother and uncle, who had been living on Epps's bounty, and had promised to give the boy to him. The case is interesting as showing the condition of perhaps the last Indian family that lived in Ipswich. Mr. Epps lost the case and appealed to the general court, but probably did not prosecute the appeal.

The indenture of the Indian boy is the only document pertaining to Bennet's affairs, yet found, which bears the signature of a member of his first wife's family,—Jacob Perkins, brother to Lydia, having signed as a witness, and Jacob Perkins, Jr. subsequently endorsing on the instrument that he was present when it was signed. But the families were not neighbors, Bennet's farm being more than two miles from the village where the Perkinses lived, and this sufficiently accounts for the seeming lack of intercourse between them.

He was a voter in town affairs in 1679, but does not appear to have ever become a freeman.

Mr. Bennet was undoubtedly a shrewd, sagacious, energetic man, though his education seems to have been quite limited. He had disposed of his real estate some years before his death, and living to

a quite advanced age, perhaps becoming the second time a widower, he probably settled his own affairs by distributing his property among his children. Certainly there is no will of his or any administration of his estate on record.

His children, as far as known, were all by his first wife and born in Ipswich.

2. i. JACOB, b. 1651.

ii. JOHN, b. 1655; killed at Bloody Brook, Sept. 18, 1675.

iii. WILLIAM, b. 1657; living at Ipswich 1685.

3. iv. HENRY, b. 1664.

4. v. THOMAS, b.

Stephen Bennet died July, 1680, and Benjamin Bennet witnessed a deed in 1692. These may have been sons of Henry Bennet.

2. JACOB² BENNETT, born 1651; died March 5, 1685-6. He married about 1675, Sarah —, who outlived him. His father conveyed to him by deed of gift, March 1, 1682-3, fifteen lots of upland and marsh on Hog Island. He had probably occupied this farm for some years before he came into possession of it, and had his home on it at the time of his death, which was very sudden. Walking with his father a short distance from his house, he fell forward on the ice, groaned "but spoke no word, and was presently quite dead." Daniel Epps and Harlakenden Symonds were on the jury of inquest.

After his children had come of age they joined with their mother in deeding their patrimonial estate, which then comprised twenty-one lots, as originally laid out, to Thomas Choate, an ancestor of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, who was born on the island where this farm is situated. The date of the deed is March 4, 1704-5.

His children were:—

i. JACOB, b. Oct. 9, 1676.

ii. SARAH.

iii. STEPHEN.

iv. MARY.

v. EBENEZER, b. June 20, 1686; died young.

3. HENRY² BENNET, born 1664; married, May 20, 1685, Frances, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Burr. He married, second, Margaret —. His children were:—

i. MARY, b. March 3, 1685-6.

ii. FRANCES, b. Sept. 8, 1694.

iii. MARGARET, b. March 22, 1697-8.

iv. JOANNA, b. Oct. 7, 1701.

v. LUCY, b. Nov. 29, 1703.

4. THOMAS² BENNET, born —; married, perhaps 1692, Elizabeth —, who died Sept. 21, 1731. He died 1700. In 1692 his father deeded to him a small portion of his farm, which the widow as administratrix sold in small lots at various times from 1702 to 1707. It is not known that he had any children.

EZRA GREEN, M.D.¹

SURGEON ON BOARD THE RANGER UNDER JOHN PAUL JONES.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

(By Com. Geo. Henry Preble, U.S.N.)

IN June, 1775, the Sunday after the battle of Bunker Hill, Dr. Ezra Green, in the capacity of surgeon, joined the American army, then under the command of Gen. Artemas Ward, and was stationed with Reed's New-Hampshire regiment on Winter Hill in Charlestown. Here he received the smallpox by inoculation, and was secluded in the hospital at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, for seventeen days, returning to his regiment in camp on Winter Hill the 20th of March, 1776.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, he left with our army for New-York, going by way of Providence, Norwich and New-London, where they embarked. Having remained in New-York a few weeks, they proceeded up the Hudson to Albany, thence by batteaux to Saratoga; landed, and marched to Lake George; remained about a fortnight; went down Lake George in batteaux, stopped at Ticonderoga; thence proceeded by Lake Champlain to St. John's; thence to Montreal, and joined Arnold. There the army suffered greatly from sickness. He was with the troops which occupied Mount Independence until December, when, on the advance of the British under Sir Guy Carleton, the American forces retreated to Ticonderoga.

The following letter, addressed to his friend Mr. Nath'l Cooper, at Dover, New-Hampshire, graphically describes the situation of the American army at that time.

DEAR SIR:

Ticonderoga, Oct. 30, 1776.

I must beg your pardon for troubling you with so many of my letters, but I am a good deal at leisure, and so lucky an opportunity of conveyance offers, that I can't let it pass without sending you one line or two. Since my last, our Fleet is destroyed, of which I suppose you have heard, but 5 vessels remaining to us out of 16 sail. The engagement began on Friday morning, October 11th, and held out all day. They surrounded our Fleet, but in the night succeeding the engagement they very narrowly and fortunately made their escape and came up towards Crown Point, but were overtaken and attacked again Sunday morning, within about 25 miles of this place. Our men fought bravely, but the enemy were of so much greater force than we had any suspicion of that our little fleet stood no chance; most of the vessels lost were blown up, sunk, or burnt by our own people, they escaping by land. We lost, killed, about 50; taken prisoners, about 100, which are dismissed on parole. The Indians have done us no damage till very lately they waylaid three men, kill'd one, took the other

¹ Dr. Green's Diary while on board the *Ranger* was printed in the January number of the *REGISTER* for 1875 (*ante*, pp. 13-24).—[EDITOR.]

two prisoners, who are sent back on parole. They were treated very kindly by the Indians as well as by the King's troops who were at the time at Crown Point within 15 miles of this place, where they have been ever since the destruction of our Fleet. We have lately been alarm'd several times. On Monday morning last, there was a proper alarm, occasioned by a number of the enemies boats which hove in sight, and a report from a scouting party that the Enemy were moving on; where the Fleet is now, I can't learn, or what is the reason they don't come on I can't conceive. 'Tis thought they are 10 or 12 thousand strong, including Canadians and Indians. We are in a much better situation now than we were fourteen days ago, and the militia are continually coming in. Our sick are recovering, and it is thought we are as ready for them now as ever we shall be. There has been a vast deal of work done since the fight, and we think ourselves in so good a position that we shall be disappointed if they don't attack us. However, I believe they wait for nothing but a fair wind. In my next, I'll tell you more about it. In the meantime I am yours to command.

EZRA GREEN.

My respects to your lady and love to your children.

P. S. I have some thought of leaving the army and joining the navy, provided I can get a berth as surgeon of a good continental ship or a privateer. Should be glad if you would enquire, if you don't know, and send me word what Incouragement is given; and let me know if any ships are fitting out from Portsmouth, and you'll oblige your friend, E. G.

Dr. Green remained with the troops which occupied Mount Independence until they left the position in December, when he returned to Albany, and there left the army and returned to Dover, New-Hampshire. All through the following summer, he was afflicted with fever and ague, but in October, 1777, accepted an appointment as surgeon of the continental ship-of-war *Ranger*, then fitting out in Portsmouth, N. H., under the command of Capt. John Paul Jones, and nearly ready for sea. They sailed, as his diary shows, on the 1st of November, 1777, for France. The following letter, written to his friend Mr. Cooper, describes the passage out.

On Board the Ranger, Peanbeauf Road,
Dec. 4, 1777.

"SIR:

By a Gentleman who is writing I have an opportunity just to present my respects to yourself and lady, and to inform you of my safe arrival at Peanbeauf 27 miles below Nantz on the 2d of December current, after a passage of 32 days. Our people all in good health and high spirits. We had as good weather as we could wish 'till within a week of our arrival. In the Bay of Biscay we had a very heavy Gale of Wind, but it continued but about 48 hours. Saw but one ship of war, and she was in the chops of the English Channel, with a Fleet under convoy. — I have the happiness to inform you of the Capture of two Brigs, on the 25th and 27th of November, both from Malaga laden with wine and fruit, which on my own and friends account could wish with all my heart were in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. They were ordered to some part of France, but have not yet heard of their arrival. There is nothing new here. The French say but little about a war, being very intent on getting money. Here are a number of vessels fitting out for America in the trading way. The news of Gen.

Burgoine affair got here just before us, and before this time is in all parts of Europe.

I don't expect we shall go from this Place these six weeks, as there is a great deal wanting to be done to the ship before she will go to sea again. It seems probable to me that she will be ordered directly back to America, as soon as may be. In the meantime I am,

With the greatest sincerity & respect,

Your humble servant,

E. GREEN.

Please to present my best regards to Susy¹, & love to your little children, & salutations to all enquiring Friends.

Mr. Nathaniel Cooper, of Dover,

New-Hampshire,

New-England.

Dr. Green continued in the *Ranger* until her return to Portsmouth in October, 1778, when he left her, and returned to Dover.

When the *Ranger* was refitted in the following spring, under the command of his friend, Capt. T. Simpson, he rejoined her as surgeon, and sailed in her on a cruise in company with the *Warren*, 32 guns, Commodore J. B. Hopkins, and *Queen of France*, 28, Capt. J. Olney; the latter a French ship, which had been purchased at Nantes for the American government.

While on this cruise, in March, they captured a privateer schooner of 14 guns, and on the 6th of April the schooner *Hibernia*, of 8 guns and 45 men, and the next morning, off Cape Henry, six more of a fleet of nine vessels, viz.: the ship *Jason*, Capt. Porterfield, 20 guns, 150 men; ship *Maria*, letter of marque, 16 guns, 80 men, cargo of flour, &c.; and brigs *Prince Frederick*, *Patriot*, *Bachelors John*, and schooner *Chance*, all laden with stores for the British army. Among the prisoners taken was a Colonel Campbell, and twenty-three army officers of lesser rank, on their way to join their regiments at the south.² All these vessels were brought into Portsmouth, N. H., three weeks after the squadron sailed from thence.

On another cruise, the *Ranger*, still commanded by Simpson, in company with the *Providence*, 28. Commodore A. Whipple, and *Queen of France*, 28, Capt. J. P. Rathburn,³ on the 17th of July, 1779, when on the Banks of Newfoundland, fell in with the Jamaica fleet, homeward bound, consisting of one hundred and fifty sail, convoyed by a ship-of-the-line, and several cruisers, and succeeded in capturing eleven large ships, of seven to eight hundred tons, three of which were re-taken; but seven of them, whose cargoes were estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, were brought safely into Boston. All Boston was alarmed at the sight of the little continental squadron and its prizes,—ten large ships standing directly into the

¹ This was Susannah Hayes, whom he subsequently married.

² *Einmons's History U. S. Navy, 1776-1853.*

³ The *Queen of France*, *Providence* and *Ranger*, all three under the same commanders, were sunk at Charleston, S. C., May 12, 1780, by the British Squadron, after that city had surrendered to the forces under Sir Henry Clinton.

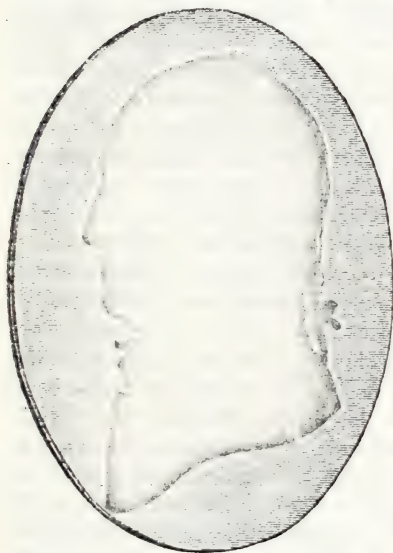
harbor,—believing them to be a British fleet. The buildings were covered with spectators. The cargoes, consisting of rum, sugar, logwood, pimento, &c., were delivered one half to the government and one half to the captors.¹

On his return from this successful cruise, Dr. Green resigned his position as surgeon of the *Ranger* in favor of Dr. Parker, of Exeter, and returned to Dover.

In 1780 he sailed on another cruise in the *Alexander*, Captain Mitchell, 14 guns, but they accomplished nothing. In 1781, the vessel having been fitted up as a letter of marque, under Captain Simpson, he went in her to Fredericksburg, Virginia, and they took thence a load of tobacco to l'Orient in France. He returned in the *Alexander* to the United States in the autumn of that year, which concluded his revolutionary services.

DR. GREEN'S PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

(By WALTER C. GREEN.)



My father, Dr. Ezra Green, was born in Malden, Mass., June 17, 1745, and, after he was graduated at Harvard College in 1765, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Sprague, of Malden, finishing his course with Dr. Fisher, of Newburyport. He then went to Dover, New-Hampshire, to reside, in 1767, where he was in successful practice up to his appointment as surgeon in the army. Dr. Green's five years service in the army and navy I need not describe, it having been already narrated by Commodore Preble.

About the same time that Dr. Green went to reside at Dover, his friend the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, from Boston, was by unanimous vote invited there and ordained minister of the Congregational Society on a salary of £150, payable semi-annually, and there he preached for eighteen years. This small pittance being inadequate for the support of himself, his wife, two sons and two daughters, he asked a dismissal, and returning to Boston, he was soon settled as minister over the Federal Street Society, and there remained until his greatly lamented death, June 20, 1798, at the early age of 55 years. Dr.

¹ The Rev. Dr. Lothrop's Centennial Sermon at Dover, N. H., June 28, 1846 (Appendix).

Belknap was my father's next-door neighbor, and the close intimacy so early commenced between the two families, never abated during their lives.

When Dr. Green and the Rev. Mr. Belknap went to Dover, my dear mother was eight years of age, and being of a lively, pleasant disposition, and quick apprehension, with an ardent fondness for books and study, she early enlisted their kind offices in the direction of her various studies; and to them she was largely indebted for her excellent education.

On the 13th of December, 1778, my father was married to my mother, Susannah Hayes, of Dover, by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap. This fortunate union remained unbroken, save for his absence during the remainder of his service in the navy, until it was severed by her death,—a period of fifty-seven years.

In a letter from on board the *Ranger* dated March 12, 1779, Dr. Green wrote to his then young married wife: "I never felt so uneasy on account of your absence. I pray we may not long be separated from each other, but as Providence seems to have pointed out this to me as a duty, I desire to pursue it cheerfully and with good courage, and I know you would not wish me to turn or look back, and I wish you all the happiness of this world and that to come." As soon as he had discharged the duty here mentioned, that is, on the termination of the revolutionary war, Dr. Green relinquished his medical practice to his friend and successor, Dr. Jacob Kittredge, to whom he gave his surgical instruments, books and medicines, and then commenced a mercantile business.

Early after this he was made post-master in Dover, which office he voluntarily resigned after several years of faithful duty.

Dr. Green was made deacon of the "First Congregational Orthodox Society" in Dover, and was a most devout, unflinching attendant on all Sunday or week day religious services, despite the adverse weather of severest cold or snow of winter, or scorching heat of summer. My father's religious education gave to his early and middle life a degree of asceticism that controlled his thoughts and conduct; but from this in his later years, with a wider range of religious and theological information, and with greater experience and reflection, he happily emerged into broader views of the truths of Christianity. These gave him fresh vitality, and added a more gentle influence and sweetness to his character.

In the year 1827, Dr. Green, with many others of similar religious belief, withdrew from the First Congregational Church, and formed the First Unitarian or Second Congregational Society in Dover. In the affairs of the new society, though nearly 80 years of age, he took an active and prominent part, and especially in erecting, during the year 1828, a large commodious church, in which the Rev. Samuel Kirkland Lothrop soon after was called to preach as the first pastor of the society; presiding in that ministry with

satisfactory zeal and fidelity for five years, until 1834, when he was called away to a wider field of usefulness, to the pastorship of the Brattle Square Church in Boston, where he happily officiates to this late day with no diminution of ardor and faith.

Dr. Green and family were fond of friendly social intercourse, and his doors were ever open and largely frequented by the refined and cultivated persons of both sexes, who appreciated their society and liberal hospitality.

In the various affairs of the town, he took a lively interest, and under his charge the first school-house was built; and for educational and religious purposes, the dissemination of the Scriptures at home and abroad, and support of the ministry, he was always a willing contributor.

From time to time he served as selectman, or as surveyor of the highways and by-ways, and now and then as moderator at the town-meetings, where the clashing parties of Federalists and Democrats met, with passionate party feelings, which at times raged with scarce controllable fury.

From active mercantile business in 1811, he sought that domestic quietude with his devoted wife and family he so fondly cherished, and there he largely indulged his taste in reading to their ever attentive ears. He was no hum-drum reader, but with a clear voice and superior elocutionary powers he rendered his various readings pleasingly attractive, and this was his fondest daily enjoyment, up to the very verge of his prolonged years.

My dear mother had but a feeble constitution, yet I never knew her depressed in spirits. Her well-stored, retentive memory made her society attractive to the old and young who frequented her house; and as a wife and mother, she was in all her duties watchfully diligent and greatly endeared by her family. Her life was that of a liberal Christian, and she awaited her exit from this world with patient resignation, and in the happy belief of an immediate entrance into a future life of an endless duration and happiness; and thus she passed away, on the 3d of April, 1836, in the 77th year of her age.

During those early times it was the prevailing fashion, whatever the hour of a friendly call, to invite the guest to imbibe as he might prefer from the several potations before him. The custom was a pernicious one, and when the temperance societies sprung up, Dr. Green, though always a most temperate person, was the first to enter his name on the list of "total abstinence," not from the least necessary restrictive requirement on his part, but because he hoped it might prove an efficient example for many of his fellow-townsmen, who were influenced and demoralized by this habitual indulgence.

He had no craving desire for official position or for public notoriety. He was, however, honored by several governors of the state with a commission as justice of the peace, and was also chosen one of the delegates at large, and chairman of the state convention for

the adoption of the constitution of the United States. His vote gave a majority in its favor, an event of profound importance for New-Hampshire, to which the other assenting states were looking for this hoped for result, with no small doubt and distrust of feeling.

He had a fond taste for horticulture, and in his garden it was his daily enjoyment to spend a few hours in healthful exercise, where he gloried over his various fruits and delicacies. From his wife's farm of 150 acres, four miles from town, most of the staple necessities of life were produced, so that at his table, where there was no needless waste, there was a sufficiency to satisfy the keenest appetite or most dainty palate. His garden at one time had more than thirty peach trees, most of which were killed by an untimely snow-storm in June, when they were in full blossom. The few which escaped during my boyhood I well remember for their luscious flavor.

He was no less fond of pomology, and during the fall season he took me behind him on his horse *Whity* to the farm to assist in carrying the implements for ingrafting his young thrifty apple orchard, and with eager eyes I watched the sound selected branch from which with fine saw he lopped off the upper portion. Next with mallet and chisel midway the stalk was cleft for the wedge-cut scion's insertion where the two barks met to catch the up flowing sap in spring. Then with trowel the plastic clay was overlaid to hold firm the scions against the rude blasts of winter, and then the flaxen tow was wound around, and last of all a bandage deftly fastened, and all so artistically done, as in a few years well repaid him with its ample fruitage. Several trees were grafted with scions cut from an aged tree in Massachusetts, the bark nearly destroyed by the wood-peckers, and hence its name of "*Pecker-Apple*." It attained a large size, resembling the well-known *Baldwin*, though firmer and handsomer; and when ripe in mid-winter, it was with its crisp golden pulp and juicy flavor the most delicious apple I have ever eaten.

Dr. Green was an ardent patriot and Federalist, a brave and consistent champion of that independence he had helped to win, and a zealous advocate for that constitution he had aided to establish. From early life to the last he was an opponent of the institution of slavery, and predicted that sooner or later the free and slave states would be involved in a bitter controversy on that account. That he was spared the realization of his fears, was a mercy to his sensitive heart.

In his mode of life he aimed at no ostentatious show. Polite and affable in his deportment, he won the respect due to courteous manners.

In personal appearance and contour of face, he was not unlike Gen. Washington, for whom he was often taken while in the army. In stature he was six feet three inches tall and proportionately large in frame; and whether walking or sitting, he always maintained a

very erect position. The woodcut engraving which accompanies this sketch represents Dr. Green at the age of fifty-five years, and is a very perfect outline likeness. The steel engraved portrait of Dr. Green which also accompanies this number of the REGISTER, is intended to represent him at the age of one hundred years. He had a sound, vigorous constitution, strengthened and preserved by uniform temperate habits, daily physical exercise, early hours for retirement, and rising with the opening day. At the age of 82 years he fell and broke his thigh bone where it entered its socket; and little did he or his physician believe that at his advanced age it would ever unite, as it did after several months confinement to his bed; so that in the course of time, with the aid of crutch or cane, he was enabled to hobble about his house and garden, and occasionally to attend church.

Ten years more had nearly elapsed, when another more serious accident befel him. From an early morning stroll in front of his house, he came in doors, and standing by the window reading, was suddenly prostrated backward to the floor, seemingly, to him, by a violent blow on his cranium, and so wrenching his spinal column, as deprived him ever after of all power of locomotion. Happily this accident was unattended with pain, and there in his cosey easy chair, with books, papers, &c. around him, his days and years flew apace without weariness or complaint, and with that sweet serenity of mind and calm christian patience which won the most devoted care and affectionate love of his two only surviving daughters.

From his personal friends, he had frequent social visits, and from strangers not a few, from far and near, attracted by his venerable age, or a desire to hear him recount his varied experience during our revolutionary war. Groups too of merry children, for whom he had a kindly fondness, came often with tasteful flowers to greet him. Such indeed was his uniform gentleness of disposition, and lively interest in all public and domestic affairs, that he left questionable evidence on the minds of not a few strangers, as to the extreme old age attributed to him.

Here, in conclusion, I will add that, on learning my dear father's indisposition, I hastened to see him, and found him suffering somewhat, as it seemed, from the effects of a cold and cough. To gratify me he took some homœopathic pellets I recommended, smilingly remarking that such an infinitesimal potion could neither kill nor cure. Finding himself the next morning much relieved, he exclaimed that that was not what he desired, "for it has been my daily prayer the last year to my Heavenly Father, to take me to himself, and I believe he has kept me here a year longer, for my ceaseless impotunity." Whereat I asked, have you not enjoyed your usual good health and the happy intercourse with your devoted daughters and friends? O yes! that I have, and every worldly comfort and enjoyment I desire, but now I long to depart. Like the late renowned

Mrs. Mary Somerville, of England, he dreaded the possibility of his physical powers outliving his mental faculties; and then said, "what an incubus I should be to my loving daughters, who would then wish me in my grave."

Happily was it that he was exempt from all those fretful, fractious feelings to which aged people are occasionally subject. Such was his universal cheerful temperament and mental activity, that his death to his idolizing daughters was no less grievous than that of a mother's over a darling child; and so it was, that this eminently good and venerable man's prayer was soon after my visit indulged, and on July 25, 1847, he expired at the very advanced age of 101 years and 20 days, retaining to his last hour a clear unclouded mind, and with the full faith and confiding hope of entering a future world of progressive improvement and happiness.

On the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Green's birth-day, the 28th of June, 1846, his former friend and pastor, the Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, of Boston, preached in Dover a commemorative discourse¹ on this event, and from its appendix I make the following extract:—

Dr. Green is still able to employ himself with books for several hours every day. He reads the papers, and keeps himself well informed upon all public affairs, and retains his interest in them. As an evidence of the declaration that "the intellect and the heart have been slightly touched by time," I am permitted to publish the following extracts from a record, made in my journal, of an interesting interview had with him after service on the Sunday on which the sermon was preached. I had said that he was so well and strong that perhaps his life would still be prolonged some years; to which he replied—"I know not how long I may live. Death was always a very solemn and affecting thing to me. When a young man nothing affected or impressed me so much as a funeral. It has been so through life and is so now. I contemplate death with awe. It is a solemn thing to die, to exchange worlds, to enter upon an untried, spiritual, eternal state of being, of which we can form no adequate conceptions. To appear before an omniscient God, to account for the deeds done in the body, *all* of them, through a *long* life, is a solemn thing; I feel it to be so—I have always felt it. But I thank God that I am able to contemplate him as my Father in Heaven. Through Jesus Christ, the mediator, I have hope in his mercy, and a perfect trust in his paternal goodness." * * * *

These observations, and others in a similar strain, were made spontaneously, with pauses in which he seemed to be collecting his thoughts, but with only a single question put to him on my part. I publish them, not on account of the particular religious opinions which they express, but for the evidence they afford of the unabated vigor and activity of his intellect at the age of an hundred years. I have given very nearly his exact words. He was much affected during the utterance of these sentiments, and evidently

¹ THE CONSOLATIONS OF OLD AGE. | A | Sermon | Preached at the | First Unitarian Church, in Dover, N. H. | On the 28th of June, 1846, | Being the One Hundredth Birth-day | of | Ezra Green, M.D. | The Oldest Living Graduate of Harvard College. | By S. K. Lothrop, | Pastor of the Church in Brattle Square, Boston: | 1846. | Eastburn's Press. | [8vo. pp. 25.]

spoke from the bottom of an earnest and sincere heart. The interview was exceedingly interesting, and left on those present the impression that he was ripe for the Kingdom of Heaven, and that an old age surrounded by so many comforts, with the intellect and the heart so little impaired, was not so sad and gloomy a period as we sometimes imagine.

In June, 1846, he received the following letter from Daniel Webster:

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:—I hope you remember me at that period of my life, when I was in the habit of attending the Courts at Dover, and when I had the pleasure of enjoying your society and hospitality.

And I hope that in subsequent life I have made some efforts which you have approved, for the maintenance of those political principles to which, as a friend and follower of Washington, you have ever been attached, and which I have heard you so often and so intelligently defend. This is the day* on which you complete the hundredth year of your age. Will you allow me, therefore, to greet you, to-day, with a respectful and friendly letter, congratulating you on the degree of strength, mental and bodily, which Providence allows you to enjoy, so far beyond the lot of man, and tendering to you my cordial and affectionate good wishes for your continued health and happiness. I send you a copy of a speech lately made by me in the senate, and remain, dear sir,

Your friend and obedient servant,

Dr. Ezra Green.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To my cousin the Hon. James D. Green, of Cambridge, Mass., I am indebted for the following authentic annals from his manuscript volume, in the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society in Boston, relative to his and my father's earliest progenitors.

Dr. Green's earliest ancestor who came from England to this country, was:

1. JAMES¹ GREEN, yeoman, 24 years. He was an inhabitant of Charlestown, 1634, and admitted freeman of the colony in 1647, purchasing lands and settling in "Mystic Fields," since called Malden. He died March 29, 1687, aged 77 years, leaving a widow and two sons, John and James. After a proper provision for his widow and son James, he willed his "lands and housing thereon" to his son John.

2. JOHN² (James¹), the eldest son of James, was born about 1650 and died at the age of 59, leaving a widow, three daughters and one son, Samuel, to whom, after providing for his widow and daughters, he by will gave all his lands in Malden and Charlestown "to him and his heirs forever."

3. SAMUEL³ (John,² James¹), who was born in 1679, was a representative of the town in the general court in 1742. His wife died at the age of 72, and he died February 21, 1761, at the age of 82, leaving four sons: James, John, Timothy and Ezra, and one daughter, Mary Dana. To his beloved

* Mr. Webster fixed the date according to the "old style" of reckoning, which explains the apparent discrepancy between his statement and the date named in Dr. Lothrop's sermon.—[EDITOR.]

son Ezra, he by will gave all the remainder and residue of his real and personal estate, he paying his debts, funeral expenses and the various bequests to his other children and granddaughters.

4. EZRA⁴ (*Samuel*,³ *John*,² *James*¹), was born in 1714, and married Sarah Hutchinson, who died July 7, 1741, at the age of 26 years. His second wife, Eunice Burrell, of Lynn, died October 20, 1760, aged 47, leaving two sons, Ezra and Bernard. For his third wife, he married Mary Vinton, by whom he had one son, Aaron. Said Ezra Green was deacon of the church in Malden, selectman and representative in the general court during the years of 1760, '61 and '62. He died April 28, 1768, at the age of 54 years. By his will, after providing for his beloved widow Mary, he gave to his son Ezra twenty acres of land in Chelsea, and about five acres near "Penny Ferry," apart from what he had paid for his collegiate and medical education, and the gift of a horse, which he deemed equivalent to the homestead, real and personal (except what he had disposed of to his son Aaron, besides his collegiate educational expenses), which he bequeathed to his son Bernard, making as it did the fifth generation, and embracing more than two hundred years since its first purchase by James Green in 1610.

Dr. Green was in his second year's naval service, when, by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, he was married to Susanna Hayes in the twentieth year of her age. She was then reputed to have been quite handsome and a great favorite with all her acquaintance. She had a delicate and petite figure, nut-brown hair, and shaded bright hazel eyes which lit up her regular cut features with a winning expression, which played over a soft transparent complexion, lovely as a fresh-blown rose.

Her father's will, making his estate reversionary in the event of his daughter's decease without issue, happily placed her and her husband in no such unpleasant dilemma; for in the brief time of nineteen years, thirteen children were born to them, viz.:

- i. EUNICE, b. July 1, 1780; d. Oct. 7, 1782.
- ii. REUBEN HAYES, b. Aug. 20, 1783.
- iii. CHARLES, b. March 26, 1785; d. April 5, 1854.
- iv. DEBORAH SHACKFORD, b. March 20, 1787; d. May 7, 1860.
- v. SARAH, b. Oct. 19, 1788; d. Nov. 2, 1874.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 4, 1790; d. Jan. 23, 1791.
- vii. MARTHA, b. July 13, 1791; d. Nov. 25, 1792.
- viii. EUNICE, b. Oct. 8, 1792; d. May 25, 1839.
- ix. A DAUGHTER, b. July 15, 1794; still-born.
- x. MARTHA, b. June 9, 1795; d. Aug. 3, 1795.
- xi. A SON, b. April 27, 1796; still-born.
- xii. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 5, 1797; d. Nov. 3, 1823.
- xiii. WALTER COOPER, b. July 1, 1799.

My mother's earliest paternal ancestor* in America,

1. JOHN¹ HAYES, is said to have emigrated from Scotland about 1680, and settled in Dover, New-Hampshire. He had a grant of land in 1693. By his wife Mary Horn, he had seven sons and three daughters, viz.:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. i. JOHN, b. 1686. | vi. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 6, 1698. |
| ii. PETER. | vii. BENJAMIN, b. ———, 1700. |
| iii. REUBEN. | viii. A DAUGHTER, m. Phipps. |
| iv. ICHABOD, b. March 13, 1691-2. | ix. A DAUGHTER, m. Ambrose. |
| v. SAMUEL, b. March 16, 1694-5. | x. A DAUGHTER. |

* I am mainly indebted for the annals of my mother's paternal ancestry to John R. Ham, M.D., of Dover, N. H.

2. JOHN² (*John*¹), married Mrs. Tomson, and lived at Tole-End, four miles from Dover corner. He was a deacon of the First Congregational Society in Dover. They had eight children, viz.:

- i. ANN, b. June 3, 1718.
3. ii. REUBEN, b. May 8, 1720 : d. 1762.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. March 15, 1722.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. March 6, 1723.
- v. MEHITABEL, b. Dec. 11, 1725.
- vi. JOHN, went to North Yarmouth, Maine, to reside.
- vii. ELIJAH, went to Berwick, Maine.
- viii. ICHABOD, went to Berwick, Maine.

3. REUBEN³ (*John*², *John*¹), was born May 8, 1720. He lived at Tole-End and married Abigail Shackford, by whom he had only one child, viz.:

- i. SUSANNA, b. March 23, 1759.

Reuben Hayes died in 1762, at the early age of 42 years, and by his will, after a liberal provision for his wife Abigail, he gave all the residue of his estate, real and personal, to his only child Susanna Hayes, consisting of his farm of 150 acres at Tole-End, with this reservation that, in case "his said daughter Susanna, at her decease, should leave no issue of her body lawfully begotten surviving, then my will is that, my whole estate that shall then be remaining, both real and personal, shall revert and be divided among my four Brethren, namely, Benjamin, John, Ichabod and Elijah Hayes."

THE FIRST MINISTER OF MENDON, MASS.

By the Hon. JOHN G. METCALF, M.D., of Mendon.

THE town of Mendon was incorporated May 15, 1667 O. S., and although the general court did not (as was usually the case in the early settlement of Massachusetts) enjoin them to have an orthodox minister settled with them within a given time, nevertheless they early turned their attention to the subject, as the following extracts from the records of the town will show.

At a town meeting held Sept 10, 1667, "Then ordered to build A minister's house for the *first* that shall be settled heere And a 40 acor house Lott layd to it of Land wth all other proffitts and Priviledges and Meadow proportionable as any other 40 acor lotts shall have to him and his heyres confirmed to him and to sett it in the most convenient place in the Towne."

"April 24, 68. Ordered to send A Letter to give Mr. Benjamin Aliot A call, wth his ffather's leave, and A letter sent to that effect."

The Benjamin Aliot (*Eliot*?) here mentioned has always been supposed to have been the sixth son of the "Apostle of the Indians;" but if the Genealogical Sketch of the Eliot Family of Nazing, as printed on p. 145 of the REGISTER, April, 1874, is correct, this could not be, as Benjamin, the son of the apostle, had already been

in his grave ten years, dying, according to the "Sketch," Oct. 15, 1657. Is the date of his death correctly stated? However, the Benjamin Aliot, called above, whoever he may have been, did not put in an appearance, and nothing more was heard of him.

On the same day the call was sent to Eliot it was "Agreed on then alsoe by the maior p'te of ye Inhabitants at this Towne Meeting that the Meeting house shall be sett on the highest side or p'te of the land wch is A highway neere to Joseph White's saw pitt in his house lott and to erect it with all speede."

"Sept. 25, 68. Att A General Towne Meeting It is ordered that the Selectmen doe take care to gett the Meeting house Erected in the Place formerly agreed on upon the best And cheapest Tearmes they can for the Good of ye Towne—the breadth 22 foote Square 12 foote Studd the Ruffe gathered to A 7 foote Square wth A Turret.

"October following we gave Job Hide an order to goe on wth the work w^{ch} is heere incerted—The Towne then gave Deacon Hide leave until May the first .69 to settle wth his family and Job alsoe.

"It is agreed on by the Selectmen for the more ease of the Poeple heere and the speedie carringe on of the building that Job Hide doe under take the whole warke for the well Managine of the frame of the Meetinge house and for his Payues and several days warke that hee shall doe at it shall be allowed 2^d. 6^d. pr day, but not to deduct it out of his or his ffather's pay for theire lotts but to Receive it as wee can make it—And every person in Towne that can wark doe assiste him as much as shall come to ther Rates as heereafter shall be Agreed on for each lott to beare, whose affection to soe good A wark will be known thereby Carringe for God's glory and the Publique good, faithfully and speedily to perfectt it as the season will permit."

As nothing more is heard about building the meeting-house it is supposed that it was completed by Job Hide, although neither he nor his father removed to Mendon.

"Feb ii. 69: Agreed that the Townesmen [Selectmen] wth Goodman Alby, Goodman Harber & Walter Cook doe see that the *Minister's* house be speedily set forward in gettinge all things in A readiness To build it and erect it where the place is Agreed on wth the length breadth height wth all dimensions formerly Agreed to to compleat it wth speed And to finish it—to bee carried on in A way of A Rate w^{ch} is thought the best way to ease charges and speede the warke."

"May 10th .69 The selectmen Mett & ordered the speedy carringe the frame of the Minister's house and that Thomas Juell doe provide 400 of good Clapboards upon his owne accompt and bring them to the frame as Goodman Barnes and Goodman Read shall approve of and he is alsoe to bring 212 more clapboards upon Gregory Cook's accompt good and Marchantable as y^e said former persons shall Judge wth in one Month after this day.

"Ordered that Gregory Cook doe pay in Nayles in p'te of his Lot seventeen shillings and eight pence in eight penny and the rest as the workmen shall see best beinge the full of his purchase." "Ordered that the Constable doe take care that the orders about the Minister's house be complied wth."

"June 5 .69 The Selectmen met and ordered that the Sellor under the Minister's house be forth wth digged and that Goodman Steven Cook, John

Gurney And John More wth Joseph Juell doe it and two worke at a tyme untill it be finished and that Gregory Cooke and Peter Alderidge doe carry stones to the Sellor w^{ch} are digged."

"July 14. The Selectmen Mett and ordered to send to the Constable to Summon before us Job Tiler the next fryday at one of the clock at Gregory Cook's house to answer his contempt of our orders as alsoe why he refuseses to work on the Selor at the Minister's house—at that tyme y^e Constable Retourne his answer to us."

"July 16. The Selectmen mett accordingly and the said Constable made his Retourne that he had warned Job Tiler before us—his answer was that he could not nor would come, but if the Selectmen had more to say to him than he to them they might come to him. Upon this answer of Job Tiler's the Townesmen Resolved to make theire complaint to the Magistrates of his contempt of severall of the Selectmen's orders and of his Miscarriages of the Lord's day & at Publique assemblies if he doe not Submytt, w^{ch} he did not."

At the same meeting (and we think it would do no harm if the law should be read, once in a while, now-a-days) :

"Ordered by us to Reade the law to y^e youth to exhorte them to the due and careful observation of the Lord's day and that theire parents be desired to doe theire duty herein for the promotinge of God's glory, theires and their children's good."

"Ordered alsoe to allow to all that finde clapboards to y^e Minister's house five shillings for each hundred shaven and brought to the house good and Marchantable, and that Thomas Juell provide 200 and bring them to the house within three days after notice upon y^e penalty of 20s. because he hath so long delayed it; and that he bring 200 more well shaven, good and Marchantable wth all convenient speed beinge his due towards the house as is charged upon his lot to allow."

The meeting-house and the minister's house were probably completed during the summer and fall, and, although Job Tiler was still contumacious, the town then proceeded to settle its *first* minister, as follows, viz. :—

"Proposalls by Mr. Bunkley¹ [Bulkley] to the Towne of Mendon in behalf of Mr. Emerson, his Sonn-in-law, to be settled to him. first. To give him forty five pounds y and for the two first years payment As followeth.

"Tenn pounds at Boston y and at some shope there, or in money at this Towne—the Remayning of the hafe yeere to bee made up Two pounds of butter for every cowe the rest in Porke, wheat barley and soe to Make up the yeares pay In work, Indian Corn, Ray, Pease and Beeffe.

"2. For the third yeere after he is settled to be payd fifty five pounds y and soe as God shall Inable them.

"3. The house to be Made fittinge to come into wth all convenient speede wth two fire places and A little leanto of sixteen foot in length wth a Chimney as a Kitchen Towards Goodman Cook's house—for Mr. Emerson to contribute something to it, the Towne being not willing to do it alone.

"4. To gett for him Twenty Corde of wood yeerely.

"5. Then if Mr. Emerson come and Inhabitt, dyinge in the Towne or

¹ Of Concord, Mass.

enter into office, then to have the said house and the forty Acor lott and Meadow to it wth all other privileges and Divisions Made or to be made to that Lott as all other lotts of that bigness shall have, settled to him and his heyres forever and soe Recorded in the Towne Booke. This being Assented to by the Inhabitants of Mendon, Mr. Emerson will settle with them.

“Lastly it is Agreed that if the Maior p^{te} of the Poeple Inhabitinge neere shall carry it soe unworthily Towards Mr. Emerson as that there cannot be A Reconciliation Made Among them selves, Then it is heereby unanimously Agreed to Refer the difference to the Churches of Metfield, Dedham and Roxbury to heere and Determine it. And if it shall be by the said Churches judged for Mr. Emerson to leave and Depart the Towne yett he shall enjoy the house and land A bove expressed to him and his heyres forever, otherwise he is not to leave the Towne and his labours heere During life.

Dated December the first Anno Dom. '69.

John Alderidge

John Parris

John Thomson, Jr.

Walter Cooke

Samuel Read

John Rockett

Sam: Spencer

Joseph White

Poeter Alderidge

John Thomson, Sen^r.

ffardinandoe Thayer

John More

Steven Cooke

Abraham Staples

Thomas Juell.

Jobe Tiler

Will. Croune

Gregory Cook

John Harber

John Woodland

Mathyas Puffer

Joseph Alderidge

I assent to this Wittnes my hande

JOSEPH EMERSON.”

Mr. Emerson continued to be minister of the town until 1675, when, in consequence of King Philip's war, the town was deserted, and, soon afterward, burned by the Indians. When the inhabitants returned in 1680, Mr. Emerson did not return with them. Quite likely Mr. Emerson might have died before the return¹ of the inhabitants, as we find, under date of Nov. 19, 1683, the following record :

“Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, Relick to Mr. Joseph Emerson, formerly of Mendon, Debter to A Towne Rate baring date 24 November, 1683

02-00-00.”

HEALEY—BROWNE [see vol. xxvii. (1873) p. 139, of REGISTER].—William Healey m. Sarah (Cutting) Browne, wid. of James Browne the glazier, who removed to Salem from Newbury and purchased an estate on Prison Lane (now St. Peter's Street), being a part of what was formerly Christopher Waller's lot. She was a dau. of Capt. John Cutting of Newbury, and Browne's second wife. Another dau., Mary Cutting, m. Mr. Nicholas Noyes, of Newbury. James, a son of James and Sarah (Cutting) Browne, was a glazier and lived in Charlestown and Salem; perhaps in Hampton. In Middlesex Deeds, B. 8, L. 297, is a deposition of James and Hannah Browne about Mr. William Healey's courting their mother, Sarah, Feb. 23, 1652, James then aged about 36 years. There is another deposition of James Browne, B. 135, L. 18, State House Files, Witchcraft case.

William Healey (then of Roxbury) and two eldest chil. are mentioned in will of Elizabeth Moricke, wid. of John Morricke (or Merrick) deceased at Hingham, “now of Roxbury,” March 14, 1649, Prob. 5 (7) 1650, co. Suffolk, Probate Files No. 99.

H. F. WATERS.

¹ Savage says he “removed to Concord and there died Jan. 3, 1680.” (*Gen. Dict.* ii. 113.)—EDITOR.

TRANSFER OF ERIN.

By THOMAS C. AMORY.

(Continued from page 96.)

NEARLY twenty years of the last reign of the Tudors remain for compression within brief space. A general view of an historical epoch often conveys more distinct idea of its form and pressure than details more minute. Readers engrossed with one subject or eager for information upon many have rarely taste or leisure for investigation out of their accustomed beat, and to them even this imperfect sketch of a period fraught with momentous consequences, not confined to the actual generation but perennial even to our own, may be of use. The difficulty of sifting truth from error, where authority and evidence are so various, conflicting and often inaccessible, can hardly be exaggerated, and demands allowance for mistake.

Desmond's confiscations had little warrant from precedent. His ancestors wrested portions of their vast domains from the septs, more had vested in their line by purchase, inheritance or grant. If in their veins flowed as large a measure of Milesian blood as of Nesta or Plantagenet, if to preserve what fell to their lot they were often engaged in rebellion, it was owing to the ties that bound Geraldines and Burkes to the Irish chieftains, that England retained what hold she had of the island. Often before English lords had been subjected to fine and forfeiture or even decapitation, but their estates if sequestered were restored to their lineal heirs and pardon speedily followed submission. Gerald had been patient under injury and insult. Cast into prison, duped and trifled with by the queen and her representatives, it was in self-defence that he was provoked to resistance, and then under circumstances more excusable than had often justified concession and forgiveness not to one race alone but to both. If smarting under wrong he hearkened rather to resentment than to more prudent counsels, no Geraldine experience in the past foreshadowed the approaching catastrophe in the irretrievable downfall of his house.

In Perrot's parliament 1585-6 nearly all the septs and both races as we have seen were represented. Of the confiscated estates of the attainted earl and his kinsmen, Ormond, Raleigh and thirty more divided half the spoils, the rest being left to possessors who had friends at court. But desolation brooded over Munster. From Tralee to Youghal extended a howling wilderness. Famine and pestilence were at work and wolves fattening on human flesh. War had penetrated far beyond previous limits. Artillery employed a century earlier, now greatly improved, had battered down wall and battlement. Castles in dilapidation, towns and villages in ashes,

not even the cabin spared, what remained of the wretched inhabitants hid in caverns or clefts of rock among the mountains, to perish of hunger and cold. Younger sons and other adventurers from over the sea eagerly responded to the call of undertakers to colonize what once was the garden of the land, but dismayed at the misery that surrounded them and the angry menace of the despoiled, speedily forsook these sorry substitutes for the comfortable homes they had left. More sanguine spirits favorably circumstanced to avail themselves of the opportunities presented, bought cheap claims thus abandoned, and when the country nearly depopulated offered safer abode, others equally enterprising flocked in. Contrary to the stipulated conditions, leases were made to native tenants who preferred to till for others their ancestral lands than starve. Later wars divested both them and their taskmasters, but numerous families still hold under titles derived from these Desmond confiscations.

Burkes and Bingham were over much for Connaught. The death of Sir Richard Burke lord of Mayo and husband of Grace O'Malley led to a disputed succession. Bingham slew Thomas Roe and Richard Oge of Lough Mask and O'Brien of Castle Owen. Hostages were executed, helpless inhabitants plundered and massacred. The deputy remonstrated, but the council taking part with these severities suffered no interference. At Ardnaree, Bingham surprised at night an army of Scots come over to assist the Burkes, driving them with great slaughter into the Moy, and never sated wherever he could with impunity he pursued his work of devastation and destruction.

The most remarkable personage of the period was Hugh O'Neil. Whether his father Ferdoragh was son of the first earl of Tyrone or the blacksmith of Dundalk has never been determined. If the latter hypothesis be correct, he was an O'Kelly of Breggia and the other parent of Hugh was Joanna Maguire of Fermanagh. Born about the time his father was created baron of Dungannon, natural endowments of a high order, an amiable disposition with prepossessing manners and attractive person rendered the youth a favorite alike with his clansmen and with the queen and her court. The best schools afforded him advantages which he carefully improved, and long residence near the queen and her ministers inspired him with confidence which was strength in his power to cope with them. Certainly in duplicity and dissimulation he was fully their match. He had married early in life an O'Toole whom he divorced; Judith O'Donnel daughter of Manus brought him seven children; his third wife, the beautiful Mabel Bagnal, in 1591 eloped with him; and his last who survived him, daughter of Magennis, lord Iveagh, was his companion in exile at Rome, where he died aged and blind in 1616.

During his early manhood, subjected to jealous scrutiny, it was only in the army of the queen that he could acquire experience in arms. In 1580 he took part in the expedition against the Spaniards at Smerwick, serving with distinction, and four years later with

Perrot and Ormond in that against the Scots of Ulster. Standing high in royal favor in 1587 he was created an earl and placed in possession of Tyrone. Permitted to maintain in his pay six companies he changed his men till the great body of his clansmen became efficient soldiers. The lead imported for his new castle of Dungannon, in quantities sufficient to sheet the mountains, was run into balls. He made friends of the MacDonnells, fostered his son with O'Cahan, and conciliating his vassal chiefs was elected and inaugurated the O'Neill at the rath of Tulloghoge. The tragedy of Fotheringay quickening catholic resentment wrecks from the armada strewn his shores. The rescued Spaniards found cordial welcome beneath his roof. And while careful not to excite suspicion, subsequent events proved the nature of their conferences and what were already his designs.

Perrot angered Tyrconnel by gaining possession of Hugh Roe its youthful heir by enticing him on board a merchantman laden with wine sent there for the purpose. Fitzwilliam his successor, after accepting a bribe of six hundred cows from MacMahon to reinstate him in his chieftaincy, hung him at his gate, parcelling out his domains for a price. MacToole and O'Doherty were held to ransom, on pretended charges, and by his rapacity and extortion he alienated what little affection remained for the queen. Her execution in 1591 of O'Rourke at Tyburn who had fled to Scotland exasperated still farther his northern neighbors. Her unscrupulous deputy connived at the escape of O'Donnel, who was retaken to have better success two years later, when after indescribable suffering and manifold adventure he found shelter, half dead with cold and his feet frozen. He repaired first to Tyrone, and when at home his clans welcomed his return with great rejoicing and elected him chief of Tyrconnel, his father aged and infirm resigning in his favor.

That the two Hughes, one in early manhood, the other in the full vigor of his prime, at this period pledged themselves to coöperation in the cause of Ulster independence, admits of little doubt. Times were not ripe for overt act and O'Neil was wary. When another Hugh son of Shane charged him with correspondence with Spain, he proceeded to court, made his peace with the queen, and returning hung his accuser. When the Maguires driven to desperation by the extortions of their sheriff were about to execute summary justice, Tyrone interposed for his release, and wounded in a hosting not long after with the deputy against that sept, he was pleased to have this evidence to show of his affected loyalty.

More out of reach, O'Donnel had less reason for disguise. With Maguire he besieged Enniskillen, and defeating an army approaching with food for its relief at what was afterwards known as the ford of biscuits, the town capitulated. When however Sir John Morris, famed in continental warfare, was sent over to take more efficient measures, Tyrone confiding in his strength threw off the mask,

storming the fort at Blackwater and beleaguering Monaghan. Russell now deputy forced him to raise the siege, but in an engagement at Clontibret, five miles off, he killed Sedgrave, a knight of unusual strength and prowess, in single combat, and gaining the victory, Norris and his brother being wounded, these places also surrendered. Whilst Hugh Roe was coöperating in these movements, Burkes and George Bingham plundered the monasteries of Rathmullar and Tory Island, renowned for its churches, but quarrelling over their spoils, the latter was slain, and Sligo surrendered to O'Donnel. The neighboring clans, exasperated at the despotic sway of the governor, rallied to his banners, and most of the strongholds in Connaught fell into his possession. Going home for reinforcements, he returned to sweep havoc through the lands of whoever refused to combine against their common foe, and baffling all attempt of Bingham to stay his progress he destroyed the castle of Sligo, and establishing Theobald as chief of Mayo, drove home his prey.

Elizabeth hating expense, and her efforts to create discord between the Hughs having proved unavailing, had empowered Gardner and Wallop in 1595 to negotiate peace. The chiefs demanded full pardon and reparation for the past, free exercise of their religious rites, and that no sheriff or garrison should come within their borders; and after Clontibret, Ormond and Magrath on a like errand were authorized to make these concessions. But after deliberation the chiefs responded that reflecting upon the number of princes and chiefs who confiding in insincere promises had been deprived of life or robbed of their patrimonies, and fearing the promises now made might not be kept, they had decided to reject the overtures.

When event disappointed expectation recourse was had to change of rulers, and Lord Brough, now deputy, directed Conyers Clifford who had superseded Bingham to attack the enemy at the west. Thomond and Clanrickard, always of one mind, joined him and laid siege to Ballyshannon, a principal abode of O'Donnel, who with Maguire and O'Rourke forced them speedily to retreat. Tyrrel and O'Connor with four hundred men near Mullingar, annihilated Barnwall with a thousand; Clifford with seven hundred was driven back while on his way to join the deputy. Brough had seized Portmore, but was defeated at Drumfluch near by, himself and Kildare dying of their wounds, and their army retreating by Newry to the pale.

Ormond now lord lieutenant and friendly to Tyrone was directed to negotiate a peace, and the earls met at Dundalk. The old terms again demanded were reported home, Thomond and Clanrickard being joined as negotiators. Tyrone stayed hostilities in Leinster, caused Ormond's brother to be released by O'Moore, provisioned Blackwater and his pardon was signed in April. But the English renewing the war and Bagnal invading Ulster, Tyrone gathered his army of seven thousand foot and fifteen hundred horse, and having despatched fifteen hundred into Leinster prepared to storm the fort

at Blackwater as he could not for lack of artillery reduce it by regular approaches.

Bagnal, with about equal numbers marching from Armagh on the bright morning of the tenth of August, near Portmore was saluted by volleys from either side of the defile through which he was advancing. Pressing on his cavalry he charged up to the lines behind which Tyrone and Tyrconnel were entrenched, but became entangled in pits dug and covered with wattles to embarrass them. Their guns were battering the entrenchments with promise of success, when a powder-cart exploded in their ranks creating confusion. The Irish bore down on the cavalry of Brook and Fleming, the columns of Wingfield and Cosby were shaken, and the English routed fled toward Armagh, losing on the field and in their retreat twenty-five hundred men including Bagnal, and all their artillery, gold and banners. Newry and Armagh surrendered and Ulster was set free.

Our historical sympathies lean naturally to the victors who were defending their hearths and altars, for in the cause of human rights and independence they are excusable even where against our own countrymen if forging fetters for the free. There could be no justification for the attempt to reduce Ulster to a conquered province. It had been tried and signally failed. It had cost vast expenditures of life and treasure, and now except the trembling garrisons in Dublin and Cork, Ireland was Irish. Leinster chiefs levied tribute under the walls of the capital, and when O'Moore marched into Desmond the southern chiefs and Geraldines Roches and Butlers rose in arms and joined him to expel the undertakers.

Essex, sent in April, 1599, with twenty thousand men to retrieve this disaster, the Irish in arms being about equal in number, after humiliation at the pass of plumes took Cahir and marching toward Limerick was defeated by the MacCarthies and Geraldines at Crome and chased back to Dublin. Later he ordered Clifford to join him, who with two thousand men in the Carlow mountains was routed and himself slain by O'Donnell and O'Rourke. Dismayed, he attempted parley. Tyrone demanded what he allowed was reasonable, but fretted at a scolding letter from the queen Essex went home without leave and was soon beheaded. Tyrone the idol of his countrymen made royal progress to Holy Cross. The chiefs flocked to greet him. He put the white knight and his son-in-law Donogh McCarthy in chains, and perhaps unfortunately replaced Donal by Florence, who had married in 1588, Ellen daughter of the late earl of Clancarthy, as McCarthy More. But Charles Blount now sent over to take command was of other sort than Essex. His force was as large as that which his incompetent predecessor had wasted. Dowcra had four thousand men in Derry, Carew governor of Munster three thousand. O'Neil and Tyrconnel were active and discouraged Blount from pressing Ulster. His policy was to sow disaffection, and in this he unhappily too well succeeded. By dealing moderately

with religion and holding out expectations as a snare, he weakened resistance. He bought Neal Garb O'Donnel, Art O'Neil son of Tirlogh, one of the rival Maguires and Dermod O'Connor whose wife was daughter of the late earl of Desmond. Florence MacCarthy, who like Tyrone had acquired the art of dissimulation by his long sojourn in London, with more craft than wisdom played fast and loose to save his own and his wife's inheritance, and it was said through her attachment to the queen he was lost to the Catholics. It was without benefit, since of his life forty years were passed as a prisoner, most of them in the tower of London.

James Fitzgerald, called the sugan or earl of straw, claims brief attention. It will be remembered that the sixth earl who died in 1482 was set aside for marrying from affection the lovely Catherine McCormack. A century later James the fourteenth or rebel earl married his cousin Joan, daughter of Maurice the mad lord Fermoy. After his succession to the earldom he repudiated her on pretext of consanguinity, and his successor the unfortunate Gerald was his son by Mora O'Carrol. Sir Thomas Ruagh by Joan, lord of Kilmaleon and Castlemore, died in 1595, and James his eldest son was now recognized by many as seventeenth earl. Of noble presence, high honor and generous disposition, he stood the higher in the esteem of the Catholics, that his cousin James son of Gerald had apostatized. His career of adventure and vicissitude has been subject for romance, and the devoted affection of his brother John towards him constitutes a noble trait midst the treachery and double dealing of the period. He married Ellen Fitzgibbon. When in hiding near the castle of his father-in-law the white knight, he came near being surprised, and his mantle left behind in his flight indicated who had escaped. Lord Barry bearing a grudge against Fitzgibbon, with Dermod O'Connor brother-in-law of the Protestant earl then a prisoner in London, reported the circumstance to the lord president, who held him responsible for the capture of his son-in-law, and paid him a thousand guineas for effecting it at Aberlow. James was carried to London with Florence MacCarthy, and in 1608 ended his troubled life in the tower. His brother John called count of Desmond died in Spain seven years later, and his son Gerald in Germany in 1632. Thomas of Drogheda, eighth Desmond, son of the first usurper mentioned, died in 1467 on the scaffold; the fourteenth owed his succession to the murder of the court page his predecessor, and his son Gerald expiated these usurpations, and his own over his brother Thomas Ruagh in his decapitation by O'Kelly at Glenakilty. Florence MacCarthy, prince of Carberry, though greatly indebted to his brother-in-law Owen O'Sullivan for his marriage with Ellen the heiress of Clancarthy, and for his election as MacCarthy More at Holy-Cross, had by help of this same Dermod O'Connor betrayed him to the English government, and he too was at the time a prisoner. His imprisonment prevented his

taking part in the war, and he retained his estates till his death in 1623 at an advanced age.

Blount employed the summer in an expedition into Ulster with little result, and in November, after constructing a fort at the Mowry pass where he had encountered Tyrone with no advantage, withdrew to return the next June to as little purpose. His design was simply to prepare for an invasion later when roads should have been opened, strong points fortified and the conjuncture more propitious. Most unfortunately as it proved in September thirty-four hundred Spaniards under D'Aguila took possession of Kinsale, where O'Sullivan Beare, O'Connor Kerry, and Driscoll joined him, all the other chiefs having made submission to Carew the president keeping aloof. Blount besieged Kinsale with 15,000 men. Tyrone and Tyrconnel marched 6500 to its relief. They intended to refresh their troops after this long march before engaging them in combat against such odds, but on Christmas eve were surprised by the English who were on the alert against surprise themselves, and after a long and obstinate resistance at disadvantage were defeated losing two thousand men, the rest effecting their retreat back to Ulster unmolested. Kinsale capitulated and the Spaniards sailed away.

Carew for fifteen days with four thousand men battered Dunboy the chief castle of O'Sullivan Beare, defended by a garrison of one hundred and forty under their heroic commander Mageoghan, who bleeding to death was about to blow up the castle when killed. O'Sullivan Beare fought his way with diminishing forces to Leitrim to join Tyrone, and when all hope of retrieving affairs was over entered the Spanish service and was created count of Bearehaven. Blount followed Tyrone and Tyrconnel into Ulster. The former set on fire his castle of Dungannon and retired to the neighborhood of Strabane. Here he held his pursuers at bay till the following spring, when, all his chiefs subdued and his country devastated, he met Blount at Mellifont tendering submission on condition of receiving full pardon, free exercise of religion for himself and Ulster, re-grants to himself and the other northern chiefs of their respective territory, except six hundred acres about Blackwater. He agreed to surrender his son Henry as hostage and admit sheriffs. His proffer was accepted. During the negotiation Queen Elizabeth died at Greenwich, and when on the thirteenth of March the treaty was consummated at Drogheda, James the son of the unfortunate Mary of Scots had succeeded her on the throne.

STARR.—Persons who have reason to think they are descended from Comfort Starr who settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1673, or have any information relating to him or his descendants, are requested to send their address to the undersigned, who is collecting information for a history of the family.
Middletown, Conn.

FRANK F. STARR.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, January 6, 1875.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

WITH thanks to the Giver of all good, and acknowledging Him as the source of all life, light and power, I desire to present you my most hearty congratulations on the commencement of a new year, and the preservation of so many of our lives to the present time.

Impelled by a sense of duty, as well as of gratitude for the confidence reposed in me, I accept the office with which you have honored me for so many years, and to which you have again elected me.

We this day enter upon the duties of another year, praying that our own lives may be spared, our energies increased, and our labors be abundantly rewarded with success. But while I congratulate you upon the increasing and beneficent influence of our association, we should not forget that we have sustained greater losses of distinguished members than in any former year. In my address of last year, I brought to your notice the decease of several officers and members who had taken an active and prominent part in our proceedings, and now I have the sad duty of adding to that starred roll the names of Fillmore, Perley, Upton, Farrar, Lee, and Shurtleff, all of whom had filled the office of vice-president, or honorary vice-president of this society. These, with others who have taken a less prominent part with us, have fallen in the great battle of life, and passed away never to return.

“One generation comes,
Another goes, and mingles with the dust.
And thus we come and go, and come and go, —
Each for a little moment filling up
Some little space.”

And now that the labors of our lost associates have ceased on earth, let us cherish a remembrance of their devotion and virtues, and amid the frailty of sublunary things, let us be consoled by the hope, that when we shall have finished our pilgrimage here we may be permitted to join them in that better land and better life, where none can die, and where the record of our mission here shall be merged in the record of a life of immortality.

Appropriate action has been taken, and resolutions of respect and condolence have been passed by the society in regard to several of our departed friends; and memoirs of them, with portraits, have been published in, or are in course of preparation for, the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

We have thus been called to part with a larger number of those who had held official position than in any year since the formation

of the society. During this period of thirty years we have lost twenty-one vice-presidents and honorary vice-presidents, being at the rate of less than two per year, while in the last we have been deprived of six members who had occupied these positions. But the fell Destroyer is no respecter of times or persons.

“Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
And stars to set,—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!”

Nor would I omit on this occasion to record the decease of one, although of foreign birth, who was an honorary member of our society, and renowned alike at home and abroad as an illustrious statesman and historian. I allude to François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, whose life and character have been so ably illustrated by our historiographer, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, in his eulogy on this distinguished man. They need no further comment at this time. Suffice it to say that M. Guizot shared an esteem and respect not often accorded to any one man. Of him, said Goethe, the illustrious German poet and philosopher, “I have found in him a depth and thoroughness not surpassed by any historical writer.” His single life spans the most eventful epoch in the history of his country. Born before the reign of terror, which deprived him of a father's care, he saw the fall of the monarchy under which he was born, and the rise and fall of other successive forms of government, surviving two republics, two empires, and a restored monarchy, to end his days under a third republic. His political life, which began with the fall of the first Napoleon, lasted till the revolution of 1848. During the last years of his official life, from which he retired to private life with hands unsoiled by bribes, he controlled the destinies of his country. He leaves a name that will live in the literature which he has enriched by his genius and his learning, and in the history of his country, to which he gave the matured powers of his mind and the wealth of his knowledge. His labors in the cause of popular education in France will endear him to our people. But what adds an enduring lustre to his memory was his constant Christian character, his confession of faith in the Bible and the gospel of Christ. “I believe,” said he, “in God, and adore Him, without seeking to comprehend Him. I recognize Him present and at work not only in the universe and in the inner life of the soul, but also in the history of human society, especially in the Old and New Testaments,—monuments of revelation and divine action by the mediation and sacrifices of Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human race.”

The reports submitted to-day, afford gratifying evidence of the healthful condition of our society and of the continued interest manifested by the public in our work. By the report of the librarian, it appears that we now possess upward of fifty thousand books

and pamphlets, constituting a library, which, in its historical and genealogical department, it is believed has no superior in this country. Nor can I fail to allude to its excellent condition under the assiduous care and supervision of Mr. Dean, whose devotion to our cause deserves to be acknowledged and remembered. Nor should we forget to express our obligations for the gratuitous services rendered by other officers and committees in the administration of the affairs of the society, all of which, except those of the librarian and his assistant, have been rendered without charge. Especially would we recognize the eminent services of our historiographer, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., who, after seven years of diligent labor, now asks to be relieved of the office,—an office which he has filled both with credit to himself and honor to the society; and I know I speak the sentiment of every heart when I express our gratitude for the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged the delicate duties of this office, in treasuring up the memorials of our deceased friends.

The efforts of the various historical, genealogical, antiquarian and statistical societies, during the present century, have awakened a general interest in these researches, and a vast amount of local and traditionary history has been secured, which will prove of great and lasting benefit to mankind. The acquisitions of our own society have been far greater than could have been anticipated by its founders. Although laboring under great embarrassments in its early history, it has constantly been enlarging its sphere of influence, and by the unflinching devotion of its members it has attained a well-earned reputation; and has the consolation that the tree they planted will bear fruit long after they and we shall have passed from time. While we rejoice with unfeigned gratitude in what our society has done and is still doing, we cannot but feel that we should be unmindful of the labors of those who founded and have labored for its advancement, were we not to use more active efforts for the promotion of our cause. The society has indeed accomplished a great work, but it has a still greater to perform. It has but just crossed the threshold and entered the vast field which it is to explore in the future, and we should therefore take an enlarged view of its prospective work. The objects, condition and purpose of this society are so well known to you that I scarcely need allude to them, except to remind you of the obligations which rest on us to work while our day of probation lasts, and to place our institution on a still higher and broader plane of usefulness.

It was for this purpose and end that the founders of this society instituted their inquiries, that they might be of advantage, not only to themselves in their own time, but that the blessings which flow from them might be perpetuated for all time, so that each successive generation as it passes from the stage may leave behind it the form and spirit of its time; and that from age to age the ex-

amples, memories and histories of the illustrious dead may live on to influence those who are to follow them. Permit me, however, to say that our first and great object is—to rescue from the past all that is valuable in regard to New-England, and to preserve all that may in any way contribute to the history and renown of her people. But this society is not to be limited to barren genealogy. Its records are to be enriched by biography, and history is the appropriate superstructure of both; and while your field of investigation will be somewhat devoted to the illustration of personal services, personal history and personal character, they all are the materials of biography and history; and all these lines of study converge to one point, the history of our race.

The great deficiency of genealogical works has ever been a matter of serious regret, and it was this fact which has influenced this society to devote so much of its labors to genealogical and biographical researches, constituting as they do an exceedingly valuable portion of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. That part of the Register which has been devoted to memorials of the lives of deceased members has been of especial interest, both from the care and good taste which have been displayed in their preparation, and also from the intrinsic importance of the subjects. Nor are these confined to persons of distinguished birth or ancestral renown, but they are devoted largely to members who have given, or in some way contributed to, an impulse in the progress of moral and social improvement. And here let me commend the Register to the patronage of every lover of American history in our land, especially to the members of our society, every one of whom we should be happy to receive as subscribers. It is the acknowledged organ of the society, and is worthy of the patronage of every person who feels any interest in the objects which it seeks to promote. It is especially recommended for the service which it is constantly rendering, and constitutes one of the most important aids in rescuing and preserving whatever may pertain to the traditions and history not only of New-England but of the whole country. It is a great reference book, and in this respect it furnishes information and material to the historian and genealogist not to be found in any other publication. These volumes also contain a vast amount of other information, constituting a repository of great and permanent value, in regard to antiquities, history and genealogy.

In this respect we are made the custodians of important interests, and it therefore devolves on us to keep a wise outlook for the future. The time is not far distant when our present edifice will need extension, or, what is equally probable, prospective improvements will reach the capitoline hill, and, perhaps, necessitate our removal to still larger and more commodious quarters. It must be borne in mind, also, that the services of our members for the

most part have been gratuitous, but that with the growth of the society, the labors of these will increase, and will ultimately have to be paid for.

But while we thus speak, we would acknowledge with gratitude the liberal subscriptions which were made for the erection of this House, and for the care of the library. But we cannot stop here. The spirit and demands of our age are constantly requiring more from us. The world moves on and we must move with it.

Our House has become the resort of students in history, not only from every part of New-England, but from every part of our country, and of visitors from foreign lands. The accumulation of works on local and family history is constantly increasing our resources in this department, which have already become, we believe, more extensive than those possessed by any similar library or institution in our land. Our society is daily enlarging its sphere of operations in this line of researches, and although extensive now, they will in the future become still greater. Our association not only embraces within its fold all the New-England states, with which we are constantly in communication, but it is in regular correspondence with the most distinguished societies and prominent historians of other states and countries, whereby a community of interest is kept up for the promotion of our cause. Our work is inexhaustible in its character, and should command the cordial and hearty coöperation of every one who can trace his descent from New-England sire.

We shall therefore need more funds for the successful prosecution of our work, and I doubt not that with the return of the commercial and general prosperity of our country, which we believe is not far distant, the generous friends of our society will contribute for the advancement of our object, either by present donations, or providing for us in liberal bequests, when they are making a distribution of their worldly goods for other societies. And while on this topic, let me suggest, that if a few examples of liberal donations or bequests should be made for special objects,—such as the publication of an annual volume, as suggested by the Committee on Publication in their last report, to contain the proceedings of the society in full, especially the biographical sketches and the memoirs of deceased members; and from time to time a volume of such manuscripts or historical researches as are of great interest; and for the purchase of such rare and very expensive books as cannot be obtained without money,—such donations or bequests doubtless would be followed by others. “Within this class,” said the Rev. Mr. Slafter in his report of 1871, “would fall such books as were published in England relating to the very early voyages to this country, the planting of this colony, and the exceedingly rare tracts which treat of the conflict between the colonies and the mother country.” No better use could be made of money. We have a large number of members on our list, many of whom could aid us in this

way. Most of our funds have been acquired by direct solicitation, but if a few examples of bequests were to be made to our society, they would beget others of a like character, and thus place our institution on the roll of societies which are the constant recipients of public favor.

And have you ever, my friends, duly considered the solemn import and influence of history in its effect on the welfare of the world, embodying as it does the life-work of all time? O how grand and infinite the objects and issues with which its record is invested! The creation of this world! the birth of an immortal soul! the wondrous story of human existence and human progress! the mission of a Saviour! the ineffable wisdom and glory of God in all his ways and works! Were the influence of our lives to end with the brief hour that we tread the stage, history would be comparatively of little import; but when we consider that our examples will be reflected on the generations of future time, we feel the responsibility of life. Were the soul not destined to immortality, we might eat and drink and die; and man, made in the image of his Creator, "in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in comprehension how like a God!" *man*, His noblest work, would be only preparing by his probation here, to make a royal feast for worms!

And yet how few keep any note of passing events, any record of themselves, their ancestors, or of the incidents of the time in which they live! But how important this duty! The lessons of history teach us that events which at the time are apparently but of little interest, often work out a destiny of momentous consequence to mankind. Who that has reflected on this subject does not appreciate its importance as the great revelator which has guided and will forever be the guide of all nations and people in their progress towards perfection? These influences reach through all time, solve the problems of human existence, and form the basis of all advances in the march of civilization. They are the direct agencies in promoting the highest happiness of our race and the glory of God.

Without entering into the scientific speculations of the day in regard to the creation of this world or the antiquity of the human species, which surprise us with conclusions that they date far back, perhaps some thousands of years, to an indefinite anterior period; without expressing any opinion in regard to the theories of those learned scientists, Dr. Dowell, Russell, and Schliemann, that this globe may be half a million or five millions of years in age; or of a preadamite race, as some suppose; or of the belief of Dr. Darwin, and others, regarding the origin of species and the mutations of animal or vegetable life, we cannot but feel a profound respect for their enterprise and research; and must confess that they are conferring on the age a vast amount of useful information, which like a long line of witnesses may aid in unravelling many of the mysteries

which have hitherto obscured our mental vision and confounded our faith. We cannot, therefore, withhold the expression of our gratitude for the constant contributions they are making to the knowledge of the world.

Thus science and civilization are marching on hand in hand, and thus the restless spirit of man is ever reaching forward for more light and more knowledge in regard to the world in which he lives, the links which connect the past with the present, and the destiny of the race.

And now a word in relation to the influence of family history. In nothing is the divine benevolence more fully illustrated than by those ties of friendship and fraternal love which bind the family circle together,—a type of that blessed day when peace on earth and good will to man shall unite the families of earth in the great family above. The importance of family history has been sadly overlooked in our land, and were it not for associations like our own, we should have been deprived of much of the wisdom which we now possess, and of many of the noble examples which have made this nation and people what they are. In some of the older countries of the world it has for centuries been a sacred duty to preserve the genealogy and history of families; but our busy population are so engrossed with present cares, that few have had regard for the past, or solicitude for the future history of themselves or their families. But to those who have a respect for their ancestral name, or who desire to be remembered when they are gone, I know of no more agreeable duty than to place on record the history and incidents of their lives and of their relatives, that they may be carefully preserved to the latest generation. And what more grateful reflection can we have than the thought that when we have joined the loved and lost of earth, our names shall live with theirs in the family record of long succession, and, if we have in any way contributed to the happiness of the world, it shall be remembered and felt in the ages that succeed us?

It is through the records of family history that we have the lineage of our race down from our first ancestor. Look, for example, to the Bible record of patriarchal families. The history of the Jewish people is a good example for us, a part of whose religion it was sacredly to preserve and to transmit to future ages the history of their families. Thus they have the names of their historians, patriarchs, prophets and kings perpetuated to the present time, "that the generations to come might know them, even the children who should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children."

Thus for thousands of years, old, stereotyped China has preserved her history, and her historiographers are still charged with the duty of recording the events of the empire. Thus England, from the reign of William the Conqueror, has preserved with the greatest care the annals of the nation, and felt their influence on the moral

and social condition of society. Her "Herald's College," founded more than eight hundred years ago, is still the great genealogical repository where details of families are to be seen back to very early times.

But aside from considerations connected with family and ancestral associations, history engraves on her tablet the experience and influence of all time, without which we should have only a tangled skein of tradition to guide the student in the researches of by-gone days. And considering the uncertain and perishable nature of human affairs, the only safe course is the record made by each generation as it passes over the stage of action. The only facts which can be relied on with safety are those contained in contemporaneous records of events, for the want of which the history of remote periods has been buried in the lapse of ages, and time has drawn her dark veil of obscurity over them forever. Millions of benefactors to our race, whose deeds and virtues have been unrecorded and unhonored for the want of institutions like our own, have joined the great congregation of the dead; but we believe that no such neglect will in the future occur in our own beloved land.

But why should I address you, my associates, in this manner, except to excite you to more active exertions, and thus to impress others with the importance of history, and induce them to follow your good example? In a word, let us remember the maxims of the wise and good who have gone before us.

"To neglect the study of history," said Johnson, "is not prudent. If entrusted with the care of others, it is not just."

"History," said Cervantes, "is the depository of great actions, the witness of what is past, the example of instruction to the present, and monitor to the future."

"History," said Kossuth, "is the revelation of eternal wisdom, instructing us how to be happy and immortal on earth."

"History," said another, "is a sacred kind of writing, because truth is essential to it, and where truth is, there God himself is."

Suffice it to say, history is the hand-writing of Providence on the wall, the revelation of his divine will, holding up the mirror of human life to us, in which we learn how that his merciful care, which allows "not a sparrow to fall without his notice," controls the destinies of his creatures for one great end.

Never before has the attention of the civilized world been so thoroughly aroused in efforts to promote investigation and discovery, and to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge. Every day brings to light acquisitions which surprise mankind. Nor are these confined to earth, air and water; but man, ever restless man, not content to harness the lightning for his use, directs his vision to the skies, and, as it were, compels the celestial orbs to unveil themselves to his eye, and to transmit their image and substance to earth. Nor does he, in his desire for more light and knowledge,

hesitate to enter the very council chamber of nature's laboratory, and seizing the secrets of her wonder-working power, learns how she paints the lily, perfumes the rose, and from the tiny seed raises the monarch of the forest, recording by its own tissues, as correctly as the chronologist, an age anterior to the birth of our Saviour.

And thus the investigations of the naturalist, the researches of the explorer, the discoveries of the astronomer, the decypherings of the archæologist, and the record of the historian, combine to make the present age more remarkable than any which has preceded it. Nor will He who made this world and peopled it with his own image, suffer it to wane, or his children to recede in progress; but will, we believe, control its operations for the benefit of our race.

How grand and sublime the lessons of astronomy! One of the most remarkable phenomena of the present century occurred on the 8th of last month, and which should have a place in the records of the year. I allude to the transit of Venus moving in a line between us and across the sun's disk. Only four transits of Venus have ever been beheld by human eyes; those of 1639, 1761, 1769 and 1874. One more will occur in 1882, which will be visible throughout the United States, and not another until 2004. This will prove the correctness of the present observations, and give to the world data for calculations for the next 122 years. Most of the great nations of the world, in which the United States took a conspicuous stand, arranged expeditions for observation at different stations, both on the main land and on the islands of the sea. From eighty to one hundred expeditions were sent out under public and private patronage, at an expense of a million of dollars or more, to witness this interesting and rare phenomenon. The importance of this enterprise on the bearings of science may be appreciated when it is shown that it is expected to obtain with more accuracy the distance of the earth from the sun, the distances of the planetary bodies, and the correction of lunar tables, by which the mariner may ascertain his position at sea; and to solve other important problems.

And so the march of mind and the stride of progress will go on and on to the final day. Each generation will grow wiser than its predecessor, and man will rise in the scale of being from one degree of knowledge to another. And when we, who inhabit this globe, floating in mid air, reflect upon the immensity of space which surrounds us, that twenty millions of stars already discovered are glittering in the firmament above us; when we consider that it requires more than two-thirds of the life of a generation for the light of some of these to glimmer on our vision, and that others from their infinite star-depths may never reflect a ray on those who now live, we are overwhelmed with awe and our inmost soul cries out, "Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all! O, Lord, what is man that thou art mindful of him!"

And yet how merciful is that Providence that opens up to us these fields of research, and whose watchful care provides for the exigencies of life, the comfort and improvement of mankind! And when man comes to need, his extremity is God's opportunity. How wonderfully is this illustrated in our own day and generation! When our forests were being denuded and fuel exhausted, the black diamonds were discovered, hid for ages in the bowels of the earth, producing inexhaustible mines of coal. When the monsters of the deep, which had furnished abundance of oil for light and lubrication were becoming reduced in numbers, and would be wholly inadequate to furnish a supply, then the liquid oil bursts forth in voluntary fountains from where it had been concealed. And now, when the supply of fertilizing materials of the Pacific Isles have nearly all been carried off, and our soils and crops are hungering for restoration, He unbosoms the vast phosphate beds of our southern states, covering an area of two-thirds of the size of our own State.

Thus, too, the discovery of this continent was withheld until the world, groaning in bondage, sighed for the light of our new civilization, —and, may I not say without exaggeration, that no event in the last nineteen centuries, if we except the birth of Christ, was fraught with such mighty issues for mankind, constituting as it does a sublime era in the grand drama of human existence, and investing the history of this nation with events more momentous for good than any which have characterized any other nation on the globe.

When we review the history of New-England from its first settlement, and contrast the past with the present; when we consider the prominent position which this country, although young in years, now occupies in the rôle of nations, whose thoughts do not instinctively revert to the momentous part which New-England men and New-England principles have played in the triumphal march of modern civilization! Like the rills which gush from her mountain sides to commingle with old ocean's tide, or as light moving on the face of the waters, so we believe will the spirit of our free institutions affect the whole being of mankind, and ultimately irradiate the entire horizon of civilized lands.

In a few months we shall be called on to unite with our friends of Lexington in commemoration of the first battles of the American Revolution, and next year we shall be invited to coöperate and participate in the Centennial Celebration of our nation's independence, at Philadelphia, the place of its birth. There, will be congregated the representatives, not only of the states and territories of this great republic, but those from other countries. There, too, will be represented the genius and skill of the artisan, and the products of the mines and soil; and best of all, there too will be the delegates from all parts of the world to exchange friendly greetings on our progress and prosperity as a nation.

But who can estimate the debt of gratitude we owe to those patri-

otic men who then laid the foundation of our free government? Surely their works do follow them. The institutions they planted are our richest inheritance, and we would enshrine their precious memory in our hearts for all time. How priceless the blessings which they have conferred on our country and the world!

But great and memorable as the past has been, we look forward to still greater results in the future; and these are the convictions which impress the minds of the intelligent men of the world. In the words of the Spanish statesman, Senor Castelar, "America, and especially Saxon America, with its immense virgin territory, with its republic, with its harmony between liberty and democracy, is the continent of the future,—the immense continent stretched by God between the Atlantic and the Pacific,—where mankind may plant, essay, and resolve all social problems. Europe has to decide whether she will confound herself with Asia, placing upon her lands old altars, and upon the altars old idols, and upon the idols immovable theocracies, and upon theocracies despotic empires; or whether she will go by labor, by liberty, and by the republic, to collaborate with America in the grand work of universal civilization."

In conclusion, my friends, let us do what we can to advance the well-being of our institution and the cause which it seeks to promote. For my own part, I pledge myself to do so while I live. Ere long, many of those who now occupy these seats, and he who now addresses you, will have passed the boundary which divides time from eternity; but this association will live on, and as time progresses will develop more and more the benefits of its researches and the wisdom of those who founded it. Let us therefore discharge the duties of our day and generation with fidelity, so that our children may have cause to bless the memories of their fathers, as we now revere and cherish the names of those who laid the foundations of this republic.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ERRATA.—Vol. xxviii. page 40, line 2 from bottom of text, *strike out the first* should; page 368, line 3 from bottom of note, *for* 1700 *read* 1670; page 370, line 18 from top, *for* Solcombe, near Lydenmouth, *read* Salcombe, near Sidmouth; page 395, line 7 from top, the sentence should read thus: "In the old cemetery in Farmington, is his tombstone, a coarse, unhewn slab, some two feet in height and eighteen inches wide, with the following inscription, that must have been broken," &c.; page 453, line 26 from top, *for* Amherst *read* Abercrombie; page 459, line 3 from top, *for* Bambury *read* Banbury; and in line 13 from bottom of same page *strike out* sentence beginning "During the absence," &c.; page 460, *for* Smollet (wherever the same occurs) *read* Smollett; in line 12 from top of same page *strike out* a year; and in line 13 from top of same page *for* loblolly *read* loblolly.

Vol. xxix. page 16, line 10 from top, *for* Quiberow *read* Quiberon; page 20, line 8 from top of note, *for* countermand *read* command; page 81, lines 10 and 11 from bottom, should read as follows: "Henry VIII. closed his feverish life and reign January 28, 1547, two years and two days more than a century before his gr. gr. gr.

nephew," &c. ; page 166, line 3, *for dors read doers* ; page 169, lines 5 and 6, *read* His children as far as known, all by his first wife and born in Ipswich, were ; line 14. *for Bennett read Bennet*.

ODELL.—William Odell, supposed to be a descendant of the English family of Odell mentioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry," came in 1639 from England to Concord, Mass., where he was probably a member of the congregation of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who was born in the parish of Odell, Bedford co., England. In 1644, Mr. Odell removed to Fairfield, Conn., and his son William became one of the principal proprietors of Rye, New-York.

The undersigned will be happy to correspond with those interested, with a view to confirming the probable relationship between the English and American families; and also with reference to the preparation of a genealogy of the family.

Yonkers, Westchester Co., New-York.

EUGENE ODELL.

POOLE.—Savage gives John Poole, of Cambridge, 1632, afterward of Reading. What is his authority, and who was Margaret, the wife of John Poole, from whom descended the families of that name in Reading, Medford, Lynn, Boston and South parish of Danvers?

Washington, D. C.

C. H. POOLE.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Hon. THOMAS C. AMORY, of Boston.

ELISHA TYSON WILSON, M.D., a resident member, died in Boston, June 18, 1872, aged 59.

His earliest American paternal ancestor was the Rev. Christopher Wilson, of Graysouthen, in the county of Cumberland, in England, where he was settled as a clergyman. An interesting and singular document has been preserved of him, bearing witness to his piety and honesty of purpose. It is dated 1759, and entitled by himself "A Lamentation;" it is a moan over some reverse of fortune. The slender stipend of his cure having proved inadequate to the wants of a growing family, he had, to increase his store, embarked his inheritance in foreign venture, and lost it all. In his distress and anguish, he seeks for help and guidance, and in his prayer, which is beautifully in earnest, implores that these may be vouchsafed, and that whether it be his lot to remove to America, or whatever way else to turn, he may be kept in paternal and divine sweetness, and no deceit nor any council but honesty and uprightness be his guide.

His son John married in this country Nov. 14, 1764, Alisanna Webster, and their third child, John Webster Wilson, born Nov. 2, 1771, and Lucretia Tyson, born Nov. 1, 1780, became the parents, in Baltimore where they resided, of the subject of this memoir, April 14, 1813. His father was successfully engaged for many years as a merchant in that city in the flour trade. His mother was the daughter of Elisha Tyson, a name well known all over the land for his devotion to the colored race and his steady efforts to protect them, when he could, from injustice, to improve their condition and bring about emancipation. His great-grandfather, Ryner Tyson, was a German, converted to the faith of Fox by William Penn, whom he accompanied to England, and at whose request he came over as one of the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania. Ryner settled at Germantown, and afterwards at Abington, where he acquired a large estate. His nine children have numerous multiplied. Elisha, son of Isaac, son of Matthias, son of Ryner, married Mary Amos, of Harford County, Maryland, and their fourth child was the mother of Dr. Wilson.

With such progenitors as Christopher Wilson and Elisha Tyson, the elements of his nature were well commingled, and in whatever Dr. Wilson undertook he was faithful, assiduous and devoted. At the age of 21, he was engaged in the counting-room of his uncle, and soon after went to South America to enter into mercantile life there, but the destruction of Concepcion by an earthquake changed his plans and he returned to his early home. Whilst seeking some pursuit that would ensure

him competence, chance offered him an advantageous opening into the profession to which ever after he devoted his talents with success; and, having married Cecilia L. Porter, of New-Haven, Connecticut, in 1836, he practised as a dentist for some years in Taunton, in this State, where he was much respected, and where several of his children, three of whom still survive, were born. After the loss of his first wife, he married, in 1849, Charlotte Fales Peckham, of Taunton, now resident in this city.

After these varied experiences, with thorough knowledge of his profession and peculiar qualifications for its successful practice, he established himself in a hired house in Boston, in 1854, opposite the common, in what was known as Colonnade Row, afterwards exchanged for the residence he purchased and occupied the residue of his life in Marlboro' Street. As a Mason and Knight Templar, he made influential friends. In politics, he sided with the democratic party.

Throughout the late war he spared no effort to recruit the ranks of the army and put down the rebellion. He offered with the rest his first-born to the cause, who, gaining many laurels in the navy, came back unharmed. When, on the outbreak of the war, our gallant defenders left their work and their employments for the front, the communities at home assumed the charge of their dependents. Stipends were for a while paid from private contributions, but it was not long before State aid was authorized from the Treasury, and Dr. Wilson, as one of the Aldermen of the city in 1861-1862, distributed for the eighth ward, with conscientious fidelity, this needed relief among hundreds of families. Other sums were raised subsequently to promote enlistment for the same object, and of one fund in Boston, called the Soldier's Fund, which has disbursed nearly one hundred thousand dollars, he was the chief executive when he died. The discharge of his other official duties displayed like administrative skill, and, although his professional business was lucrative and engrossing, not one seemed to be neglected. He gained the esteem and confidence of the public and his associates, and there seems no reason to doubt that he justly deserved them.

In his professional career, though keeping up with the progress of mechanical contrivance, he was naturally conservative; trying few experiments, but ever ready to accept what had been proved by others. His zeal in maintaining a high standard of his branch of medical science was testified by his originating, with the coöperation of Dr. Parker in 1867, the American Academy of Dental Science, an association now thoroughly established and well known. The leading members of the profession here, all over the continent and abroad, gladly joined it as associates. Dr. Wilson was its first president, and delivered a discourse at the annual meeting in 1868.

He was in early life a quaker, as were his parents, but in Boston became a member and communicant of Trinity church, and was warmly attached to its ministers, Bishop Eastburn, Dr. Potter and Mr. Brooks. He contributed liberally, according to his means, to church objects, was kind to the poor, a zealous friend, and devoted to hospitality. His death, which occurred June 18, 1874, was occasioned by pulmonary disease, after some months of impaired health, and a few weeks of entire prostration. His remains were deposited at Taunton. He left three children.

1. Charles W., who received a commission as master's mate May 13, 1861, and sailed at once in the South Carolina, Captain (now rear admiral) Alden. He was present during the engagements at Galveston, Port Hudson, Mobile, at the passage of Fort Morgan, and capture of the rebel ram Tennessee. He served through the entire war, was twice promoted, and honorably discharged with the rank of acting lieutenant, Nov., 1866. He married Sarah S. Atkins, daughter of Isaiah Atkins, of Boston.

2. Ella C. married A. E. Swasey, Jr., of Boston.

3. Cecil P. married C. Josephine Nourse, daughter of B. F. Nourse, of Boston.

Prepared by the late JOHN H. SHEPARD, A.M., of Boston.

ELIAKIM LITTELL, Esq., a resident member, was the son of Stephen and Susan (Gardner) Littell, and was born in Burlington, N. J., January 2, 1797, and died at Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870. He was a descendant in the 5th generation from Samuel¹ Littell, of New Jersey, born about 1680 (who is supposed by the author of "Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Passaic Valley," but probably erroneously, to have been a grandson of George Little, who emigrated in 1640 from London, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass.), through Joseph,² Capt. Eliakim³ by wife Hannah Jewell, and Stephen,⁴ his father, above-named, born Jan. 3, 1772. His mother was a direct descendant from Thomas Gardner, who went to Burlington, N. J., about 1678, and whose posterity were much respected, and often honored with

high and responsible offices, both in the colony and the state of New-Jersey. His paternal grandfather, Capt. Eliakim Littell, distinguished himself in the defence of Springfield, N. J., when attacked by the enemy in the American Revolution; and, in the churchyard of that place, a monument has been erected to the memory of this gallant man.

The subject of this notice received his education at the grammar school at Haddonfield, N. J. Though he did not remain here long, his progress in his studies was rapid. Blessed with friends, who were fond of literature and possessed of choice libraries, he obtained the loan of standard works, which formed in him a sound judgment, and cultivated a taste for the English classics, so little read and seldom sought for by the youth of our times. Such was the ardor of young Littell to improve and elevate his mind that he often, while an apprentice in a bookstore, sat up until after midnight, poring over the contents of some grand old author.

Thus qualified, by a love of belle-lettres and an extensive knowledge of our best writers, to judge of the merits of works, he began business as a publisher, and issued Hume's History of England, Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures, the writings of Miss Edgeworth, Bishop Beveridge and Bickersteith, and many other books of standard reputation.

In January, 1819, he commenced, at Philadelphia, a weekly literary paper, entitled the *National Recorder*, which was enlarged in 1821, and called the *Saturday Magazine*, and the next year was merged in *The Museum of Foreign Literature and Art*. This was a monthly magazine, in which was reproduced the cream of the English quarterlies, monthlies and other periodicals. With only a few intervals, it was published twenty-one years. In 1844, he removed to Massachusetts, and began, at Boston, May 11, 1844, the publication of the *Living Age*, a weekly magazine, of a similar character to the *Museum of Foreign Literature*. This work makes, annually, four quarterly volumes, and, at his decease, it had reached 1354 numbers and the 105th volume.

When Mr. Littell began this great and costly undertaking, it was a doubtful experiment; but its success justified his enterprise. His reading had been so various and comprehensive that he saw that literature, in reaching the public mind, had assumed new channels. Through the medium of periodicals and reviews, published weekly, monthly or quarterly, the pen of genius and learning concentrated its forces in terse and elaborate articles on particular topics, some of which, especially those of Jeffrey and Macaulay, were of great power, and were sought for with avidity. England, Scotland and Ireland were soon flooded with these publications. Consequently, few persons on this side of the water could afford to purchase them all, and fewer still had time to read them. The public soon appreciated the worth of the *Living Age*. To embody the gist of the foreign periodicals in a weekly magazine; to reproduce in its columns tales of romance written by the great novelists of the day; to give here an article on history or biography, and there an essay on science, interspersing them with notes and paragraphs of late discoveries and inventions; and to adorn occasionally the whole with a leaf watered by the fountain of Helicon, this was the noble and darling object of a life consecrated to usefulness. Well may this periodical be compared to a labor-saving machine, reaping the rich prairies of knowledge and binding the serials in sheaves for the reader.

The *Living Age* contains sixty-four pages, weekly, in double columns. To prepare the materials and, week by week, to edit such a work was an herculean task. The incessant, unabating, interminable labor must often have discouraged him. Yet, ever cheerful, without a murmur at his lot, never idle nor absent from his desk or duty, and unallured by the temptations of pleasure or the stir of novelty, Mr. Littell went on in his enterprise, days and weeks, and months and years, during the brightest and best part of a long life.

The testimonials of John Quincy Adams, Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, Edward Everett, George Ticknor, the historian Prescott, and many other eminent scholars among the living and dead, bear witness to his skill and judgment as an editor.

Mr. Littell was the author of a scheme of revenue reform, known as the "Compromise Tariff," which was adopted and carried through Congress by Mr. Clay, during the administration of Gen. Jackson. His opinions of Free Trade, when Secretary of the Free Trade Convention in Philadelphia, where Albert Gallatin presided, were commended in the *New York Evening Post*, and won the approval of statesmen and financiers. He was a man of uncommonly genial disposition, his temperament being naturally cheerful, and his friendship unwavering. His turn for wit and anecdote was remarkable, yet he was tender and considerate of the feelings of others. He was a polished gentleman, affable and courteous in all the relations of life.

He lived beyond the term usually allotted to our race, and his mental powers were unimpaired to the end of his life. His sickness was short; for he was at his post on Friday, the 6th of May, and on Tuesday, the 17th, while he lay surrounded by his family, death put his hand gently on him. He was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, under the solemn rites of the Episcopal church, of which he had long been a member, and many friends sympathized with the mourners at the funeral.

In this obituary, among the virtues of the deceased, one trait of character especially deserves our notice: for it ran through the whole path of life, from the morning to the evening of his days. It never palled nor drooped, nor lost its sweet influence over his soul. I refer to his taste for reading, his intense love of books, and thirst for knowledge. If electricity vivifies nature and adorns creation with wealth and beauty, the electric power of reading seems in the same manner to vitalize the mind. It was surely so with him. He had a burning thirst for books—books of the highest and most artistic kinds. From them, he derived the exquisite taste in esthetics which so often showed itself in *THE LIVING AGE*.

He was admitted to this society June 4, 1867.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Wednesday, January 6, 1875.—The annual meeting was held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock, at the Society's House, 18 Somerset street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

David G. Haskins, Jr., the recording secretary, read the record of the proceedings at the previous meeting, which was approved.

The Hon. Charles L. Woodbury, chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list for officers and committees. The Hon. George Cogswell and the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., were appointed a committee to collect and count votes, who reported the above-named list of candidates unanimously elected. The officers and committees for 1875 are:

President.—The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice-Presidents.—The Hon. George C. Richardson, Massachusetts; the Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., LL.D., Maine; William B. Towne, A.M., New-Hampshire; the Hon. Hampden Cutts, A.M., Vermont; the Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., Rhode Island; the Hon. William A. Buckingham, LL.D., Connecticut.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—The Hon. John A. Dix, LL.D., New-York; the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., Illinois; the Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., California; the Hon. Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., Wisconsin; the Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., District of Columbia; William A. Whitehead, Esq., New-Jersey; the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Maryland; William Duane, Esq., Pennsylvania; the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., Indiana; the Hon. Thomas Spooner, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary.—The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M. *Recording Secretary.*—David Green Haskins, Jr., A.M. *Treasurer.*—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, Esq. *Historiographer.*—The Rev. Samuel Cutler. *Librarian.*—John Ward Dean, A.M.

Directors.—The Hon. George C. Richardson, Charles W. Tuttle, A.M., John Cummings, Esq., John Foster, Esq., the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury.

Committee on Publication.—Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., John Ward Dean, A.M., Wm. B. Towne, A.M., the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Harry H. Edes, Jeremiah Colburn, A.M.

Committee on the Library.—James F. Hunnewell, Esq., Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Deloraine P. Corey, Esq., Prof. Charles P. Otis, A.M., George T. Littlefield, Esq.

Committee on Finance.—William B. Towne, A.M., Henry Edwards, Esq., the Hon. Charles B. Hall, Percival L. Everett, Esq., the Hon. John A. Buttrick.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Frederic Kidder, Esq., the Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D., William S. Gardner, A.M., Albert B. Otis, A.M., the Rev. W. F. Mallaliu, D.D.

Committee on Heraldry.—The Hon. Thos. C. Amory, A.M., Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., William S. Appleton, A.M., George B. Chase, A.M.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder having been re-elected president then delivered his annual address, which will be found in this number of the REGISTER, pp. 192-202.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, made his annual report. The whole number of volumes in the library as reported last year was 11,534, additions since then 803, making a total of 12,337 volumes now in the library. The number of pamphlets reported last year was 36,834, added since 3,580, making 40,414 pamphlets in the library at the present time.

James F. Hunnewell, chairman of the committee on the library, reported the needs of the library and offered suggestions for making it more complete.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt, chairman of the committee on publication, and Samuel Adams Drake, chairman of the committee on papers and essays, made the annual reports of those committees.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that forty-two resident and six corresponding members had been added to the society during the year. He also reported the usual historical correspondence.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the historiographer, reported that biographical sketches of twenty-seven deceased members had been prepared and read during the year. Thirty-two members had died in 1874, and the deaths of three other members, who died in previous years, had come to his knowledge during this. Dr. Clarke also tendered his resignation, and stated that during the seven years of his incumbency the memoirs of about one hundred and thirty deceased members had been prepared by him and his assistants, Charles W. Tuttle and John Ward Dean, each of whom had held the position of assistant historiographer for three years.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported that the income in 1874, from annual assessment, admission fees, the income of the life and library funds, including a balance of \$33.91 at the beginning of the year, amounted to \$2,924.33. The ordinary expenses have been \$2,920.12, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$4.21. During the year \$210 have been received for life-membership and added to the life-fund.

Col. Abner D. Hodges, chairman of the trustees of the Bond fund, reported that \$8.10 had been expended for books, and that the fund now amounted to \$475.87.

The Hon. Charles B. Hall, for the trustees of the Towne memorial fund, reported that this fund now amounts to \$3,595.23.

William B. Towne, chairman of the trustees of the Barstow fund, reported that this fund amounts to \$1,000, that 1821 volumes have been bound from this income during the twelve years of its existence, and there is a balance to the account of 1875 of \$109.14.

Col. A. D. Hodges, for the trustees of the Cushman fund, reported that this fund now amounts to \$47.60.

Delano A. Goddard, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed at the December meeting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

This society desires to place on its records an expression of its respect for the memory of its late associate, Daniel N. Haskell, whose death, while in the fulness and vigor of his life, has taken from the society a valued member and from this community an estimable and useful citizen.

In his profession Mr. Haskell was a discriminating and shrewd observer of men and events, quick to form opinions and abrupt in expressing them, but on account of his strong common sense and prevailing uprightness of purpose, seldom going wrong; of a temperament naturally sympathetic and disposed to take up heartily whatever objects enlisted his feelings or were commended to his judgment; always ready, and more than ready, to do his part for the interests and welfare of the community in which he lived. In presenting his own views, or in shaping the views of those around him, his mental honesty, his truthfulness, frankness and directness of character gave to his work a peculiar quality which was sure to attract attention, and will be long remembered.

Mr. Haskell was always interested in the annals of Boston and its neighborhood, and especially in the personal and family traditions which make up its unwritten history. In the investigations of this society he also had a lively interest, and took especial pleasure in promoting its objects by every means in his power.

As a citizen he was universally respected; and among those who knew him well, he was beloved for many fine qualities of mind and heart. Of a character open as the day, generous alike to friend and foe, manly, honorable, straightforward in all his dealings, of great tenderness of nature, especially toward children and those who were advanced in age, interested in young men, and always free with needed counsel and sympathy, giving to all expressions of genuine affection a more lavish return; all this we wish to put on record as testimony of respect and gratitude for a life

adorned with so many virtues and exemplifying in so many ways the graces of a truly Christian character.

William B. Trask, chairman of the committee previously appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions which were also adopted :

Whereas the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., historiographer of this society for the past seven years, has expressed a wish to be released from that office, it is therefore

Resolved, That in acceding to this request we would bear witness to the fidelity and thoroughness which he has so truly manifested in the discharge of the duties of said office, involving much correspondence, patient investigation and industry to secure success.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered Dr. Clarke for the invaluable service he has so long rendered us in this capacity, and that our best wishes go with him in the future.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to furnish Dr. Clarke with a copy of these resolutions.

On motion of Frederic Kidder, it was voted to petition the city government to remedy the deficiencies of the official records by procuring transcripts of existing church records or otherwise.

Boston, Wednesday, February 3, 1875.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Society's House, 18 Somerset street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

Edward R. Humphreys, LL.D., of Boston, read a paper on "Oxford and Oxonians," which combined much valuable information in regard to the history of the University of Oxford, England, and the course of study pursued there, with interesting reminiscences of life in its walls, and accounts of many of its quaint old customs still observed. On motion of the Hon. Francis B. Hayes, thanks were voted to Dr. Humphreys for his valuable paper. Mr. Hayes made some appropriate remarks upon the occasion, and, as a graduate of Harvard College, reciprocated the kindly feelings which Dr. Humphreys, a graduate of an English university, had expressed toward that institution.

John W. Dean, the librarian, made his monthly report of donations to the library. During January, there had been received 15 volumes, 55 pamphlets, 22 old State bank bills, 1 manuscript, 2 broadsides. Special mention was made of the donations of George T. Paine, of Providence, R. I., Charles T. Dunklee, of New-York city, Miss Ellen D. Larned, of Thompson, Conn., and Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N. Y.

A letter was read from Brev.-Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Benham, U.S.A. It was accompanied by the well-known manuscript history or record of Fort Independence, formerly Castle William, in Boston harbor, written from sixty to seventy-five years ago, and mainly by Major Nehemiah Freeman, U.S.A. Gen. Benham deposits this volume for safe keeping with the society, and it is to be kept in the society's commodious safe. Thanks were voted to Gen. Benham.

BOOK-NOTICES.

A History of New-Sweden : or, the Settlements on the River Delaware. By ISRAEL ACRELIUS, Provost of the Swedish Churches in America, and Rector of the Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Del. Translated from the Swedish, with an Introduction and Notes, by WILLIAM M. REYNOLDS, D.D., member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc. Published under the Joint Auspices of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Philadelphia: Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 820 Spruce Street. 1874. [8vo. pp. l.+458-16+10 pages of Names of Subscribers to Pub. Fund.]

As early as 1621 the heroic Gustaf Adolph of Sweden conceived the idea of founding a colony, or colonies, in North America as a refuge for the persecuted Protestants

of Europe. It was to be a free state, where all should be secure in their persons, their property, and their rights of conscience. Slavery was not to be permitted. The native inhabitants were to be treated kindly, and, if possible, brought within the elevating influence of a Christian civilization. The idea was as grand as it was novel; and it was worthy of the head and heart of its author. During all the wars and political commotions in which Gustaf was thenceforward engaged up to the time of his death in 1632, he never lost sight of this project; but it was reserved to his friend and prime minister, his successor, also, in the administration of the kingdom, the great Axel Oxenstiern, to practically inaugurate the plans of his august master. In 1637, he despatched a colony to the banks of the Delaware. Here they arrived early in 1638, and found the country unoccupied save by a few peaceable Indians.

Two or three attempts in previous years by the Netherlanders to establish trading posts on the Delaware had utterly failed. The English, although claiming the country as theirs by the dubious right of prior discovery, had never essayed a settlement in that locality. The Swedes, true to the spirit of their instructions, entered into treaties of amity with the natives of the soil, and purchased from them such privileges as they had to sell, namely, to inhabit, to hunt, to fish, and to till the soil without molestation from the aborigines; and thus by the right of actual and permanent settlement they could claim the territory as against any other settlers or colonists in America.

The colony, thus happily begun, steadily flourished under the favoring support of the home government, and with only a few interruptions from the Hollanders at Manhattan and the English of New-England, so long as Sweden continued to hold its own among the great military powers. The colonists as steadily pursued the policy of justice, and hence of peace, toward the Indians, and thus set an example which Penn, his associates and successors, imitated and followed. When, however, Sweden had exhausted herself by the "thirty years' war," and when the great Oxenstiern was dead, then, in 1655, the Hollanders at Manhattan under Stuyvesant sallied forth, more than six hundred strong, subjugated the Swedes on the Delaware defended by less than one hundred and fifty fighting-men, and took possession of their country. Their tyranny was sharp and oppressive, but their dominion was short; for in less than ten years both Swedes and Hollanders in North America were brought under the sway of the crown and laws of Great Britain.

But though the political connection was thus severed, the government, people, and Church of Sweden never ceased to take an affectionate interest in these pioneers of Christian civilization on the Delaware, and from time to time supplied them with religious teachers. Among these was the elder Campanius, who, as early as 1642, under Governor Printz's administration, zealously engaged in the work of Christianizing the Indians. In this he antedated by several years the labors of Eliot, "the apostle" to the Indians of Massachusetts, as he did probably by his *Dialogues and Vocabularies of the language of the Delawares*, and by his translation of Luther's *Shorter Catechism*, "any other attempts at reducing the language of the North American Indians to writing."

In 1696, under the efforts of Dr. Svedberg, afterward bishop of Skara, and father of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, the "Swedish mission in America" was established; and through this agency the Swedish churches on the Delaware were furnished with a succession of pastors and teachers, with books, and pecuniary aid for the erection of their churches. From 1696 to 1786 the number of clergymen thus furnished was not less than twenty-four, and at a cost, it is estimated, of from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars. During forty years, from 1695 to 1735, Bishop Svedberg was the constant friend and superintendent of this mission. He presented the churches with hundreds of copies of his hymn book. "He sent his own son to them as a schoolmaster, and several of his relatives as clergymen," says Dr. Reynolds; and "he maintained a constant correspondence with them, and wrote an extensive work (entitled '*America Illuminata*'), on the subject of missions in America. . . . In 1712, the English 'Society for the Propagation of the Gospel' thanked the king for his care of the Swedes in America, and elected Bishop Svedberg as one of its honorary members. It was in accordance with his instructions that the Swedish missionaries in America maintained such intimate relations with this society and the Episcopal churches and clergymen in the same field of labor."

Among other distinguished Swedes who took a deep interest in this mission were Charles XII. the king; Professor Peter Kalm the naturalist, who while in America

(1748-1750), found the materials for his two volumes of travels and observations, and a wife; and Dr. Charles Magnus von Wrangel, who from 1759 to 1768 was provost of the Swedish churches on the Delaware. Several of the Swedish American pastors,—such as Hesselius, Björck, and Acrelius,—wrote and published books “on the state of the Swedish Church in America.” “Of all these, however,” says Dr. Reynolds, “the work of Acrelius is the most complete and respectable.” The work thus spoken of is the one before us, which is now for the first time given to the world in the English tongue. The Rev. Israel Acrelius, the author, returned to Sweden after about seven years’ residence in America, and, after more than thirty additional years of service in the church, died in 1800, aged eighty-six.

The “History of New Sweden” was published in Stockholm in 1759, after the author’s return. The existence of this work and its great value in an historical point of view have long been known to those who are familiar with Swedish literature. A portion of it was translated as early as 1799, by the Rev. Nicholas Collin, the last Swedish rector of the churches on the Delaware, and now forms a portion of Volume I. (N. S.) of the “Collections” of the New-York Historical Society.

The whole work has been translated and edited by Dr. Reynolds. About one half of the volume is devoted to the history of Swedish colonization on the Delaware; the Swedish, Holland and English administrations; the administrations of Penn., his associates and heirs; to a description of the country (New Sweden),—its towns, trade, agriculture, and stock-raising; the manners and customs of the people generally; the iron works in Pennsylvania and the adjacent English colonies; and the more remarkable trees in Pennsylvania.

The remaining half of the volume is devoted to the state of the Swedish churches from 1655 to 1696, including sketches of their pastors and a minute history of the events connected with these churches through all their vicissitudes. The author gives a list of Swedish books, sent from Sweden to America, and an account of his visit in 1753 to the “community” of Dunkers, a kind of Anabaptists, settled at a place called Ephrata in the county of Lancaster, Penn.,—a sort of Protestant cloister; also an account of his visit to the Moravian “community” at Bethlehem. These narratives are very entertaining and instructive.

This work of Acrelius shows him to have been a thoroughly good and devoted pastor, a man of more than ordinary ability, a keen and careful observer. As a contribution to the early ecclesiastical and civil history of the country, it has great value, independent of its descriptions of the habits and customs of the people, and of the products of the soil or of manufactures. As an authoritative history of Swedish colonization, it has a peculiar interest to us of this day, who see how immense has been and still is the emigration of Swedes to this country,—an emigration so large, reckoning also those born of Swedish parents in America, as likely soon to exceed the number of Swedes left at home. Most excellent and desirable citizens they are now, as were their predecessors in the 17th and 18th centuries,—whether we consider them in respect to industry, frugality, honesty, intelligence, or temperance.

The volume is beautifully printed: and is illustrated with a portrait of Acrelius, and a map of “Nova Suecia,” or New Sweden, and of the “Smenska” or Swedes’ river, now the Delaware, being a fac-simile of a reduced copy of the original of Peter Lindström, the royal Swedish engineer. The volume constitutes the XI.th of the *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, and it may be well claimed that it is not inferior in interest or value to any of their previous publications.

Journals of General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, 1735-1835. Published by authority of General Convention. Edited by WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D. Vol. I. 1785-1821. Claremont, N. H. The Claremont Manufacturing Company. 1874. [8vo. pp. 655.] Vol. II. 1823-1835. [pp. 736.] Vol. III. [pp. viii. + 528.]

The first general convention of the Protestant Church was held in Philadelphia, September 27 to October 7, 1785. As early as the year 1814 great difficulty was found in obtaining sets of the journals of the general conventions, and in the year 1817 a reprint of these journals in one volume was published by Bioren of Philadelphia. A few years later, but one entire collection of the originals from which

this reprint was made could be found. So rapidly had these documents disappeared, that in 1853 it was stated that probably "less than ten entire sets of the journals of the general conventions were in the possession of dioceses or individuals in the land."

In the meanwhile, repeated efforts were made to accomplish the reprinting of the journals, and these finally were so far successful that in 1861 the first volume of the proposed series appeared, under the joint editorship of the late Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks then filling the office of historiographer of the church, and the Rev. William Stevens Perry the editor of the present edition. Owing however to the failure of the publisher, and other causes chiefly growing out of the civil war, the further publication of that edition was abandoned.

After the failure of efforts extending back for nearly forty years the work is now accomplished, through the zealous cooperation of the present editor and the enterprising publishers of this edition. From what we know of the habitual thoroughness and scrupulous accuracy of Dr. Perry, the present historiographer of the church, in such matters, we are fully prepared to believe that this edition is a faithful transcript of the original journals from 1785 to 1835, a period, strictly speaking, covered by the first two volumes.

The third volume contains a complete index of the three volumes, and a "collection of important documents illustrating the formation period" of the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church, edited and supplemented with notes by Dr. Perry. So that, in fact, in this the third volume we have a complete history of the organization of the church, and, taken in connection with volumes 1 and 2, a history of its legislation for half a century.

Among the interesting matters contained in the third of these volumes we have room to mention a few only. Here will be found a complete history of the efforts made to secure American bishops: of the famous "Proposed Book," sometimes but erroneously styled the "Bishop-White Prayer-Book;" of the framing of the accepted Book of Common Prayer and the Articles of Religion; the text of "Bishop Seabury's Communion Office;" "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States considered," by Bishop White; and some curious letters, among which are several of Granville Sharp and of Dr. Franklin, and an account of the "Prayer Book" gotten up by the Doctor and his friend the Baron le Dispenser.

We need not enlarge upon the value of such a work as this, not only to the members of this Church, but also to historical students and writers, and to the collectors of rare books.

A. H. H.

Papers relating to the History of the Church in Massachusetts, A. D. 1676-1785. Edited by WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D. Privately Printed. 1873. [4to. large paper, uncut, pp. 720.]

For some years, Dr. Perry, the historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been engaged, under the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities, in collecting, editing and publishing what may be called, not improperly, the Documentary History of the Church. The first volume, published in 1870, relates to Virginia; the second, in 1871, to Pennsylvania; the third of the series is the volume now under notice, which is to be followed by others, relating to the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the remainder of the "old thirteen colonies."

This is a private enterprise, involving vast labor, and a heavy expenditure of time and money. These volumes are published by subscription, and under conditions exceedingly liberal and favorable to those who subscribe for the entire series.

To historical students it is needless to say that such a series as this is will be of great practical value, and that no public or private library aiming at completeness or working efficiency can afford to do without it. In fact, the history of these States could not be understood, much less written, without a careful study of the material contained and to be contained in these volumes. Not a few of the papers in the volume before us have been printed before, but in detached forms, and not always with that scrupulous care as to the accuracy of the text which is absolutely necessary for historical uses.

The largest portion of this volume, like its predecessors, is made up of papers printed from copies of the originals in the archives of the Sees of Canterbury and York, and of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In the Appendix, the editor gives papers copied from the originals in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

In all cases, the matter was printed from faithful transcripts of the originals, and this volume embraces everything of importance in the depositories above named.

These facts make this work one of authority, and will thus supersede the necessity of consulting the originals.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Perry may be encouraged by liberal subscriptions to go on with this work, which, so far, reflects the highest credit upon his editorial labors.

A. H. H.

History of Windham County, Connecticut. By ELLEN D. LARNED.

Vol. I. 1600-1760. Published by the Author, 1874. Worcester, Mass.:

Printed by Charles Hamilton. 1874. [8vo. pp. xi.+583.]

Though Windham county was not incorporated till May, 1726, it was settled in the previous century, having formed portions of Hartford and New-London counties. It is rich in historical associations and well deserves the minute and carefully prepared history which Miss Larned has here given us.

After a preliminary chapter, devoted to the aboriginal history of the territory, the volume is divided into four books, the first giving the history of the several settlements previous to the erection of the county in 1726; the second continuing their annals to the year 1746; the third, 1749 to 1760, giving an account of the "Separate Movement" produced by the great religious excitement of that day, in which "separations from the mother churches were effected and new churches formed, claiming greatly increased purity and spirituality," in every town in the county; and the fourth, to the general affairs of the county from 1745 to 1760, including the troubles and revolt in Woodstock which resulted in transferring that town from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to that of Connecticut.

At the time of its incorporation the county contained eleven towns, namely, Windham, Lebanon, Plainfield, Canterbury, Mansfield, Coventry, Pomfret, Killingly, Ashford, Voluntown and Mortlake. In 1756 it contained twelve towns and 20,014 inhabitants; in 1774, the same number of towns and 28,128 inhabitants; and at the last United States census in 1870, sixteen towns with a population of 38,518. Between the last two dates, the county was shorn of a considerable portion of its territory.

A map of ancient Windham, containing all the territory ever pertaining to Windham county, with the original bounds and land grants so far as they could be identified, is here given; also, a fac-simile of an original plot of Mashamoquet, by John Chandler, Jr., May 13, 1719, preserved among the town records of Pomfret.

The author is to be congratulated upon the manner in which she has executed her task; upon the fulness and thoroughness of the information concerning this ancient county which she has been enabled to obtain; and upon the clear and lucid arrangement of her materials.

The second volume, which will bring the history of the county down to the present time, is in preparation, and will probably be issued within two years. J. W. D.

The Story of the "Domus Dei" of Portsmouth, commonly called the Royal Garrison Church. By H. P. WRIGHT, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. Nihil scriptum miraculi causâ.—Tacitus. London: James Parker & Co., 377 Strand. 1873. [12mo. pp. 211, and xii.]

Portsmouth, it is well known, is one of the oldest of the garrison towns of England, and has had a history both eventful and interesting. The Royal Garrison Church of Portsmouth is all that is left of the ancient Hospital, Maison Dieu or Domus Dei, which once occupied a part of the now Governor's Green and the ground lying between the south side of the church and the ramparts. This Domus Dei was founded by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1212, and for many generations was used for its original purposes,—the reception and succor of religious pilgrims and strangers. In the course of centuries, it fell into decay, and suffered more or less from neglect and civil commotions, and only partial attempts, at long intervals, were made to restore its former state and use.

Recently, the work of restoration was seriously and energetically begun, with the sanction of the government, and with the aid of officers of the army and navy, and of others, under the direction of an executive committee, of which the Venerable Archdeacon Wright, the author of this volume, was an active and efficient member. This undertaking has gone on steadily, though slowly, for a number of years, and is now nearly, if not quite, completed. The result must be highly gratifying to the

inhabitants of Portsmouth, to the officers of the garrison, and to all who have aided by labor, counsel, or pecuniary contributions.

Archdeacon Wright has now prepared and published a very interesting history of this ecclesiastical relic, giving all the facts and traditions extant that he could glean from ancient records, public and private, from books, and from all other sources accessible. The text is also copiously illustrated with engravings on wood, photographs, maps, plans, &c.

The work of furnishing the interior, and the erection of memorial-windows, tablets, and other memorials in honor chiefly of the distinguished dead of the army and navy, has been carried forward with great success, so that in this respect this restored edifice bids fair to be a lesser Westminster Abbey.

Sometime during the year 1871, through the courtesy of Archdeacon Wright, an invitation was extended to the State of New-Hampshire to erect in this ancient church a memorial to Captain John Mason, the patentee and founder of the province of New-Hampshire. A few gentlemen, most, if not all, of whom are natives of that State, availed themselves of this invitation, and have contributed the sum of one hundred and ten pounds sterling, the amount necessary to accomplish the result aimed at.

A. H. H.

The Siege of Savannah, in 1779, as described in two Contemporaneous Journals of French Officers in the Fleet of Count D'Estaing. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Mansell, 82 State Street. 1874. [Royal 4to., uncut, pp. 77.]

Our knowledge of the history of the Siege of Savannah in 1779, by the fleet under Count D'Estaing, and the land forces under General Lincoln, has been chiefly derived from English and American sources. The volume before us supplies the most satisfactory French account of that transaction that has come to light. This information comes from two sources: first, from a copy of a manuscript journal of a French officer, or of some person connected with the besieging fleet, who undoubtedly was present during the siege, and personally cognizant of the events he describes. This is sufficiently indicated by the minuteness of the details and the accuracy of the description of certain persons, places and incidents,—a minuteness and accuracy which, in some essential respects, are not to be found in any of the English or American narratives. Supplementary to this account, we have here also the journal of a French officer who participated in the siege, which was printed in Paris in 1782. This, too, contains interesting and new matter. Both the manuscript and the printed journal were procured in Paris, at the Luzarche sale in 1869, and are the property of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The translations were made by Mr. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of New-York, who has added valuable and interesting notes upon the text. He has also enriched this publication by a photo-lithographic copy of an original map, purchased at the late sale of Lord Rawdon's papers, and selected from his military portfolio, showing the plan of the siege. It is apparently the work of a German or Swiss engineer, and was undoubtedly used by British or Hessian officers during the siege.

A. H. H.

The Isles of Shoals. An Historical Sketch. By JOHN SCRIBNER JENNESS. New-York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. 1873. [12mo. pp. 182.]

The Isles of Shoals, whose location and the poetic and romantic side of whose history must be known to all who are tolerably familiar with New-England guide books and New-England poetry of the day, have been growing in the public estimation for twenty or thirty years last past as a watering-place. Now they fairly rival the oldest and hitherto most famous in America; and it is believed that as soon as the charm of their climate in summer comes to be generally known, they will scarcely afford room for the travellers,—pleasure- or health-seeking,—who shall frequent them.

Besides offering abundant material for the poet's fancy and the painter's skill, these Isles have a history, which dates as far back as that of any part of the Atlantic coast, and it is the purpose of this book to give that history.

The author of this attractive and handsomely illustrated little volume does not own or keep a hotel, and must be excused from any charge of having prepared this book for an advertisement. His motive was a more laudable one than that. He is a native of Portsmouth, and, knowing from boyhood how many attractions these Isles

have, both for the traveller and the invalid, has sought, in an informal way, to add to their interest, and also to add a chapter to our written history. It will undoubtedly grow upon his hands, and come to be accepted as a permanent chapter in the local history of New-England.

A. H. H.

Oration delivered before the City Government and Citizens of Boston in Music Hall, July 4, 1874. By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, 122 Washington Street. 1874. [8vo. pp. 55. Pamphlet.]

Inadvertently, we have hitherto neglected to notice this oration, which is the more interesting because it was pronounced in the centenary of the true birth of that joint political action on the part of the colonies which resulted afterward in the declaration of independence, in the confederacy, in successful resistance to the armed intervention of the British ministry, and, finally, in the actual and acknowledged independence of the colonies. The oration is specially valuable in that, for the first time, as we believe, the true significance and influence of this political action of the continental congress of 1774 are pointed out and suitably discussed. This is done in an historical as well as philosophical manner.

The treatment of such a theme afforded the orator fitting opportunity for recalling the attention of the people to the principles upon which our federal and constitutional government was founded, and the imperative necessity at the present time, especially, of understanding and sedulously protecting these principles from either decay or encroachment.

If the whole American people could be brought to a knowledge and hearty acceptance of these truths in action as well as in theory, it would be well for them and their posterity.

A. H. H.

The Colonial Records of Virginia. Richmond, Va.: R. F. Walker, Superintendent Public Printing. 1874. [Quarto, pp. 106. Paper Covers.]

This volume is the one referred to in the REGISTER for July, 1874, page 362, as then in press. Its contents briefly stated by titles are as follows:

1. The proceedings of the first assembly of Virginia, held July 30, 1619. 2. Lists of the living and the dead in Virginia, February 16, 1623. 3. A brief declaration of the plantation of Virginia, during the first twelve years, when Sir Thomas Smith was governor of the company. 4. A list of the number of men, women and children, inhabitants in the several counties within the colony of Virginia, in 1634. 5. A letter from Charles II. acknowledging the receipt of a present of Virginia silk, 1668. 6. A list of the parishes in Virginia, 1680. 7. Addenda (notes).

The documents in this volume are printed from copies obtained from the public record-office of Great Britain, and, with one exception, none of them have ever before been printed, and with the same exception no copies of them had ever been in this country since the originals were first sent to England at or about the time indicated by their dates.

This volume, which is the first instalment of a series of similar documents, to be published by the state of Virginia, was brought out under the superintendence of the late Col. Thomas H. Wynne, and of W. S. Gilman, Esq., chairmen respectively of the senate and house committees on the library.

As materials for a history of Virginia, these documents are of great value, and whoever has occasion to examine them will congratulate himself that they have been made accessible to the public in a printed form.

A. H. H.

Genealogical Memoir of the Newcomb Family, containing Records of nearly every person of the Name in America from 1635 to 1874. Also the First Generation of Children descended from Females who have lost the Name of Newcomb by Marriage. With Notices of the Family in England during the past Seven Hundred Years. By JOHN BEARSE NEWCOMB, of Elgin, Illinois. Eleven Portraits on Steel. Elgin, Illinois: Printed for the Author by Knight & Leonard, Chicago. 1874. [8vo. pp. 600.]

The author has been engaged nearly fourteen years in preparing the present work. It "was begun," he says, "and has been carried forward as a 'labor of love.' An

incredible amount of time has been bestowed upon it, the last four years having been almost wholly devoted to it. Several thousand letters have been written,—as high, in one instance, as six hundred in a single month,—and many more circulars have been sent out soliciting facts respecting the family. Persons of the largest experience have been employed in searching old as well as modern records.”

This volume contains the substance of thousands of letters, varying in length “from a single page, note size, to over sixty pages of foolscap, closely written and much abbreviated,” which have been received by Mr. Newcomb, and which, if printed, would fill several volumes of the size of the present one.

The arrangement of this genealogy varies but little from that in use at the present time in the REGISTER, and the ancestors and descendants of the various individuals are easily traced by it. There are three indexes given: the first, of soldiers who have served in the various wars in this country; the second, of the christian names of persons by the name of Newcomb; and the third, of the surnames of other individuals.

The work is appropriately dedicated to the memory of the author's only child, Miss Foneta A. Newcomb, who died last spring, at the age of twenty-two, and to whose cultivated taste the author acknowledges his indebtedness. A paragraph from President Wilder's annual address before this society in 1871, forms an appropriate motto for the book.

It seems to be compiled in a careful and praiseworthy manner, and the printing, paper, illustrations and binding of the volume are worthy of the contents. Besides the eleven steel portraits, mentioned in the title page, numberless fac-similes of autographs are furnished.

J. W. D.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Edited by the REV. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D. Vol. III. London. Printed for the Society. 1874. [8vo. pp. 466.]

This third instalment comes freighted, as usual, with valuable historical papers. Besides the names of the members of the Society, now numbering 383, the volume contains eleven historical essays, which cannot fail to be helpful and suggestive to the student who may wish to investigate any of the subjects to which they relate.

We have not space to refer to each of the different subjects as they well deserve. We give the subjects as follows:

1. Domestic Every-day Life in the Ancient World. By George Harris, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.H.S.
2. Old-found Lands in North America. By Thomas Morgan, Esq., F.R.H.S.
3. The Rise of the English Legal Profession. By J. W. Hill, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, F.R.H.S.
4. Three Poets of the Scottish Reformation: Alexander Cunningham, Fifth Earl of Glencairn; Henry Balnaves, of Halhill; and John Davidson, Minister at Prestonpans. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.R.H.S., F.S.A. Scot., and Cor. Mem. of the Hist. Soc. of New-England.
5. The great Mace and other Corporation Insignia of the Borough of Leicester: with an Appendix on Corporate Emblems and Insignia in England and Wales. By William Kelly, Esq., F.R.H.S.
6. Adventures of a Bohemian Nobleman in Palestine and Egypt in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. By the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, F.R.H.S.
7. Notes in the History of British Life Assurance. By George Tomkins, Esq., F.R.H.S.
8. On the Possibility of a Strictly Scientific Treatment of Universal History. By Gustavus George Zerff, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.H.S.
9. Malta and its Knights. By the Rev. Samuel Cowdy, LL.D., F.R.H.S.
10. The Art Revival in Italy. By George Browning, Esq., F.R.H.S., Hon. Sec. for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.
11. Some account of Sir Audley Mervyn, His Majesty's Prime Sergeant and Speaker in the House of Commons in Ireland, from 1661 till 1666. By John P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Hon. F.R.H.S.

The article, which will especially interest readers on this side of the Atlantic, is that entitled “Old-Found Lands in North America,” by Thomas Morgan, Esq. It relates to the Icelandic voyages to this country in the eleventh century. A careful reading of this paper will furnish a very good general idea of this interesting opening

of American history. The attention of antiquaries has of late been directed to this subject, and several entertaining volumes have been written. The field is however a wide one, and future investigations will probably throw upon it much additional light.

While this paper by Mr. Morgan is well written and generally supported by trustworthy authorities, we are greatly surprised to find that Pinkerton's *Voyages and Travels* are referred to as authority both in the text and foot-notes. The eccentric John Pinkerton had a mania for printing books, and had the gratification of seeing seventeen huge quartos ushered into the world bearing his name and the title of "*Voyages and Travels*." How much he really knew of their contents can easily be imagined. The passages which Mr. Morgan quotes in his foot-notes contain several palpable errors, as we might expect. But Pinkerton is not responsible for them. He took the article from Harris's *Voyages*, by whom it was probably compiled. Harris published his collection as a popular adventure, and, like the endless volumes of Peter Parley, they had their day and their use. They were never intended to aid or advance the critical study of history, and we must believe they were referred to by Mr. Morgan under a misapprehension of their historical value.

The volume before us is uniform in form and type with the preceding publications of the Royal Historical Society, is carefully edited, and has an index to names, an indispensable characteristic of a good historical work. E. F. S.

East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments: a Narrative of Events connected with the Settlement and Progress of the Province, until the Surrender of the Government to the Crown in 1703. Drawn principally from original sources. By WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. With an Appendix, containing "the Model of the Government of East New-Jersey, in America, by George Scott, of Pitlochrie." Reprinted from the original edition of 1685. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Newark, N. J.: Martin R. Dennis. 1875. [8vo. pp. x.+486.]

The first edition of this work published in 1846, and constituting Volume I. of the *Collections of the New-Jersey Historical Society*, has for some years been out of print. Its merits as a chapter in the history of New-Jersey,—covering the most important if not the most interesting period of that history,—have been known to all our historical students for more than a quarter of a century, by whom it has been universally recognized as an authority of the highest class. Upon its first appearance it at once superseded the general histories of Smith (1765) and Gordon (1834), and other works referring to New-Jersey.

In his preface to the present edition, the author expresses his gratification "that nothing has been developed since the publication of the first edition, through the researches of himself or others, controverting any statement of importance either of facts or of views which it contained." Much light, however, he further remarks, "has been thrown upon some portions of the history; and all have received some further elucidation from sources then unknown or inaccessible, and from having now in print what was then only in manuscript." In this he refers specially to the analytical index to the colonial documents of the state in the English archives, published by the New-Jersey Historical Society,—copies of most of which documents the Society has secured; and to the New-York colonial documents.

The present edition has been thoroughly revised by its learned author, and rendered more complete by the addition of much entirely new matter. A. H. H.

Genealogy of the Wells Family, of Wells, Maine. By CHARLES K. WELLS. Milwaukee: Press of Burdick and Armitage, 100 Michigan St. 1874. [8vo. pp. 43 + (Appendix) 38.]

The Wells, or Welles family in England is of ancient origin. About 1635 several families of that name,—some spelling the name Wells, others Welles,—emigrated to Massachusetts. It is probable that Thomas Wells, of Ipswich, was the earliest emigrant of the name to Massachusetts, where he is found as early as 1635. The name of his wife was Abigail, daughter of William Warner. By her he had not less than eight children. The genealogy of his third son, Thomas, prepared by Mr. David W. Hoyt, was published in the *Register* for April, 1858 (vol. xii. 157), and it is the object of this volume to trace the descendants of his second son, John.

especially through the earlier generations. It is to be hoped that some one will also furnish for publication the genealogy of Nathaniel, the first son, who died in 1681, and whose wife was Lydia Thurlley.

About 1657, as it is supposed, John Wells, second son of Thomas of Ipswich, went to Wells, Maine, and there settled. There also about 1664 or 1665 he was married to Sarah Littlefield of that place. He died April 11, 1667, leaving four children; and these, contrary to the statement of Savage, the compiler believes to have been all he ever had. From these children,—John, Thomas, Patience and Sarah,—have descended a large family, not a few of whom have been or are distinguished in the various professions and callings.

The work seems to have been compiled with care and a disposition to take nothing for granted without evidence; and when doubt exists, it is stated. The compiler by his researches is able to correct many of the errors of Mr. Savage, and such as occurred in the account of Thomas Wells in the article entitled "Physicians of Ipswich," contained in pages 11 and 12 of the 4th volume of the REGISTER.

The volume also contains a reprint of Mr. D. W. Hoyt's sketch of the family of the Rev. Thomas Wells, first minister of Amesbury (the younger brother of John of Wells, Me.). In the Appendix the compiler gives the wills of Thomas Wells, of Ipswich, executed in 1666, his widow Abigail, dated in 1671, of Sarah, widow of John Wells of Wells, Me., and afterward widow of William Sayer, dated in 1734, of John Wells dated in 1748, Thomas dated in 1737, John dated in 1779, Nathaniel dated in 1776, Robert dated in 1802, and of Daniel dated 1861.

The compiler of this valuable genealogy, Charles Kimball⁷ Wells (Y. C. 1842), to whom we are indebted for a copy, is a descendant of Thomas¹ Wells, of Ipswich, through Daniel,⁶ Robert,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Thomas,³ John,² all of Wells, Maine.

A. H. H.

A Collection of Family Records, with Biographical Sketches and other Memoranda of various Families and Individuals bearing the name Dawson, or allied to Families of that name. Compiled by CHARLES C. DAWSON. "For a Memorial."—Ex. xvii. 14. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, 82 State Street, 1874. [8vo. pp. 572, uncut.]

A Record of the Descendants of Robert Dawson, of East Haven, Conn. Including Barnes, Bates, Beecher, Bissell, Calaway, Carpenter, Cary, Colman, Doolittle, Doud, Douglass, Dresser, Evans, Fox, Fuller, Gran- nis, Johnson, Meloy, Morse, Parsons, Perkins, Richmond, Rogers, Sigourney, Sill, Smith, Stone, Tuttle, Van Buren, Walker, Werdon, Whittlesey, Woodruff, and numerous other Families, with many Biographical and Genealogical Notes concerning the same. Compiled by CHARLES C. DAWSON, . . . Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, 82 State Street. 1874. [8vo. pp. 115.]

The Dawson family, as the author of this large and compact volume says, is both ancient, numerous and widely scattered, so that "it may be safely asserted that there is no English speaking country or colony where the name is not found, and the commercial enterprise and religious zeal of individuals have carried it far beyond these limits,—into nearly all lands, indeed, christian and heathen. The name of Dawson is borne by an important river in East Australia, by a lake in Canada, by an island in the Pacific, by a street and place in London, a street in Dublin," and "by several counties and post offices in the United States."

The first thirteen pages of the volume are devoted to the origin, significance and history of the name. Then follow the genealogies of some fifty families of the name, originally settled in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Canada. So far the compiler has not been able to trace the relationship, if any existed, between the original emigrants. The descendants in the male line from each of the original emigrants are given with great fulness, and apparently with careful attention to accuracy in details. Copious and valuable foot-notes biographical and genealogical are also furnished, with a supplementary chapter of corrections and additions. The work is richly illustrated with steel-engraved portraits, of which there are thirteen, including that of H. B. Dawson, Esq., the editor and publisher of the "Historical Magazine."

The second title above given is that of a volume which embraces a part of the main collection, and contains the family to which the compiler, Mr. Charles Carroll Dawson, belongs, who is of the sixth generation from Robert Dawson above named.

The plan adopted in the arrangement of these genealogies differs in some respects from that of any similar work with which we are familiar. It answers the purpose well enough, and we see no special objection to it, except that it increases the existing variety of plans. The tendency of late has been to uniformity of arrangement, and this on many accounts is desirable.

A. H. H.

Life and Correspondence of Samuel Johnson, D.D., Missionary of the Church of England in Connecticut, and first President of King's College, New-York. By E. EDWARDS BEARDSLEY, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New-Haven. Second Edition. New-York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. London: Rivingtons. 1874. [8vo. pp. 380.]

Dr. Johnson (*ante*, vol. xxvii. pp. 42-47, 227-236)—the life-long friend of Bishop Berkeley, and one of the tutors of Yale College, who in 1722, in connection with Dr. Cutler, then rector of that institution, and with others, made declaration of conformity to the Church of England,—was, in his subsequent career, so respectable a character, and such a useful and honored man, that it has long been a matter of surprise that a suitable biography of him has never before been prepared and published. It is true that we had Dr. Chandler's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, first published in 1805, or more than thirty years after it was written, but that was left incomplete and unrevised by its author, and was entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory as a biography of one who was eminent for intellectual ability and culture, varied and sound scholarship, exalted personal worth, and prominent in the ranks of the public men of his eventful day; and who, if now living, would be equally eminent.

The preparation of a biography worthy of the subject, and answering the requirements of the critical canons which regulate such writings as this, was reserved to Dr. Beardsley, who has had occasion, as well as opportunity, for a thorough exploration and study of all branches of the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut. He has executed his work with candor, fidelity and good taste. Our only regret is that he did not enlarge the work sufficiently to embrace more of Dr. Johnson's letters and journals, and more of the documentary history of the period. What he has given us whets the appetite and excites the hope that the great mass of Dr. Johnson's manuscripts may be still further utilized.

The portrait which forms the frontispiece of the volume is from a painting in the possession of one of Dr. Johnson's descendants, and is supposed to be the work of Smibert. It shows Dr. Johnson to have been a man of noble presence and pleasing expression of countenance.

A. H. H.

The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. New-York: Henry B. Dawson.

The numbers for February and March, 1874, of this valuable periodical are now before us. The principal articles in the former are: 1, What was in front of us early in 1865? a letter by the assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, Hon. J. A. Campbell, dated March 6, 1865, to Gen. Breckenridge, Secretary of War of the Confederacy; 2, The New Jerusalem Church in the United States, by John Holden; 3, The Historical Status of the Negro in Connecticut, by Prof. William C. Fowler, LL.D.; 4, Annals of the City of Bangor, Me., by the late Hon. William D. Williamson; 5, Gen. Charles Scott, by Isaac Smucker; 6, Historical and Personal Reminiscences of Chenango County, N. Y., by Samuel S. Randall, LL.D.; 7, The Ancient Vinland; 8, Early Records of Trinity Church, New-York city; 9, The Vermont Controversy, a series of unpublished papers from the New-Hampshire Archives upon early Vermont history; 10, Recollections of the Civil History of the War of 1812, by the late Joseph Gales.

In the March number, we have: 1, Diary of Ensign Caleb Clap, of Col. Baldwin's regiment, Massachusetts Line, Continental Army, from March 29 to Oct. 23, 1776, from the original in the possession of his grandson, Capt. Thomas W. Ripley, of Greenfield, Mass.; 2, The Second Brigade at Monterey, a report of its operations, by Col. Persifer F. Smith, from the papers of Gen. Worth; 3, a continuation of Mr. Randall's article on Chenango County; 4, The Gospel Pioneer in Western North Carolina (Rev. John Thompson), by Prof. E. F. Rockwell; 5, 6, 7 and 8, continua-

tions of the 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th articles in the February number; 9, Major Childs, U.S.A., Extracts from his correspondence with his family, from the original manuscripts; 10, The Vermont Controversy, continued.

Besides these articles, both numbers contain the usual quantity of Flotsam, Notes and Queries, &c. The reviews and notices of books are quite full, 17 pages being devoted to them in the February number, and 30 pages in the March number, an extra of 16 pages being given with the latter.

The *Historical Magazine* is published at Morrisania, New-York city, in monthly numbers, of 64 small quarto pages each, at five dollars a year.

Mr. Dawson, the editor and publisher, has now been engaged for upward of twenty years in illustrating the history of the United States, and has spent nearly nine years in editing the *Historical Magazine*. During the last few years, he has been visited with severe and long-continued sickness, and is still in ill health. This has thrown him into arrears in the publication of the magazine. He has on hand a number of complete sets of the second and third series as far as published, which he offers at the subscription price of two dollars and fifty cents a volume. Those who are able to purchase the work are urged to do so, as they will furnish him with the means of bringing up his arrears in publication.

Since the appearance of the numbers at the head of this notice, Mr. Dawson has issued two extras of his magazine, bearing date December, 1874, and January, 1875. The first extra contains a letter to the postmaster-general of the United States, in which Mr. Dawson recapitulates certain acts of gross official mismanagement by the postmaster at Morrisania, and the action of the general department in the premises. Mr. Dawson states that, having been wronged by the local postmaster, he preferred charges and specifications against him, and that at a hearing before a special agent appointed by the department at Washington, the accused admitted the truth of the charges, but that the functionaries at Washington refused to attend to the matter further, on the plea that the evidence did not sustain the charges, when no evidence had been offered, though Mr. Dawson had prepared himself with abundant proof had the charges been denied.

The second extra contains a petition to Congress for an investigation of the matter. We hope it will be thoroughly investigated. J. W. D.

Contributions to the Annals of Medical Progress and Medical Education in the United States before and during the War of Independence. By JOSEPH M. TONER, M.D. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1874. [8vo. pp. 118.]

This compilation was undertaken at the request of the convention of school-superintendents which met in Washington in 1872 to consult in regard to the exhibition of the United States system of education at Vienna. The author, Dr. Toner, is the founder of the Toner Lectures at Washington, the president of the American Medical Association, and a medical writer of acknowledged ability. He is now engaged upon a "Biographical Dictionary of Deceased American Physicians," a much needed work, and our readers are advised to send to him such original information as they may have concerning deceased physicians in their locality and elsewhere. His address is 350 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. It is his intention to give a biographical sketch of every deceased practitioner of regular medicine from the earliest settlement of this country to the present time. The present work contains notices of about eight hundred physicians. We notice some errors in them, a part of which are doubtless typographical. We hope to see them corrected in his Biographical Dictionary. J. W. D.

Descendants of Ezekiel Northend, of Rowley. Salem: Printed for the Salem Press. 1874. [Royal 8vo. pp. 16.]

This is a reprint of an article contributed by the Hon. William D. Northend, of Salem, to the twelfth volume of the Essex Historical Collections.

Ezekiel Northend, the ancestor of this family and an early settler of Rowley, Mass., was probably from Yorkshire, England. He had a brother Anthony, who wrote to him in 1678, from Beverley, in East Riding of Yorkshire, a few miles from which town is situated Rowley, whence many of the first settlers of our Rowley came. A relative of Ezekiel, Mr. Jeremiah Northend, came to New-England with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, but returned to England and was buried at Rowley, York-

shire, April 14, 1702. The name is found in the sixteenth century in the vicinity of Halifax, in the same county (REGISTER, xxvii. 189).

This genealogy seems to be carefully compiled and is handsomely printed.

J. W. D.

Maryland not a Roman Catholic Colony, Stated in Three Letters, by E. D. N.

First printed in Daily Pioneer, Saint Paul, Minnesota. Nec falsa dicere, nec vera reticere. Minneapolis: Johnson & Smith, Printers. 1875. [8vo. pp. 10.]

Bishop Gibbons, a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Virginia, in his recent reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on Papal Infallibility, claimed that the decree respecting religious toleration which was passed by the general assembly of Maryland in 1649 was the work of "Catholics." The Rev. Edward D. Neill, who has given much study to the history of that colony, affirms and cites his authority to prove that the Maryland assembly, which passed the law of 1649, above referred to, was not Roman Catholic in sentiment.

Course of Study and Text-Books of the Cincinnati High School, adopted April 17, 1874. [8vo. pp. 8.]

First Annual Report of the New-Hampshire Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, presented at Exeter, September 17, 1874. [12mo. pp. 20.]

Second Annual Report of the Woman's Missionary Association of the Diocese of Long Island. 1875. [8vo. pp. 8.]

First Annual Report of the Directors of the Lawrence [Mass.] Industrial School to the City Council. 1874. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Correspondence relative to the Transfer of the Rev. Edward D. Neill from the Presbytery of Saint Paul, to the Reformed Episcopal Church. Printed for the use of Friends. Minneapolis: Johnson & Smith, printers. 1874. [8vo. pp. 11.]

A History of the Eastern Diocese. By Calvin R. Batchelder. In three Volumes. Vol. I. Claremont, N. H. The Claremont Manufacturing Company, Church Printers. 1875. [Advance Sheets. 8vo. pp. 38.]

A Sermon delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. William Henry Furness, as Pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, January 12, 1825. By Henry Ware, Jun., Minister of the Second Church in Boston. Together with the Charge, by Aaron Bancroft, D.D., of Worcester (Mass.), and the Right Hand of Fellowship, by Ezra S. Gannett, of Boston. Philadelphia: Printed and Published by Abraham Small. 1825. [12mo. pp. 46. Reprinted in Philadelphia, January, 1875, by Sherman & Co.]

Protection of Animals. By George T. Angell, President of the Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Social Science Association, 1874.) Printed from the Publications of the American Social Science Association, 1874. [8vo. pp. 16.]

The Philadelphia Tea-Party of 1773. A chapter from the History of the Old State House. By Frank M. Etting. Respectfully inscribed and printed for the Ladies of the Centennial Tea-Party, December 17th, 1873. Philadelphia. Chapter IV. [Sm. 4to. pp. 8.]

Sermons and Addresses Commemorative of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Ordination of Rev. James H. Means as Pastor of the Second Church, Dorchester, July 13th and 14th, 1873. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. [8vo. pp. 72.]

Dorchester, Past and Present. A Sermon preached in the Second Church, Dorchester, December 26, 1869. By Rev. James H. Means. Boston: Published by Moses H. Sargent, No. 13 Cornhill. 1870. [8vo. pp. 24.]

South Boston Flats. Report of the Committee appointed under Chap. 88 of the Resolves of 1874, in relation to the use of the Commonwealth Flats at South Boston, January, 1875. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1875. [8vo. pp. 79.]

Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company. Report of the Corpo-

rators, appointed under Acts of 1874, Chap. 403. January, 1875. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1875. [8vo. pp. cxxxv.]

Tenth Annual Report of the Overseers of the Poor, of the City of Boston, for the Financial Year 1873-4. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers. 1874. [8vo. pp. 52.]

History of Paper Money in the Province of Massachusetts before the Revolution, with an account of the Land Bank and the Silver Bank. Read before the American Statistical Association at Boston, May, 1874. By E. H. Derby. The New-England News Company, Nos. 37 & 41 Court Street, Boston, Mass. 1874. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Bibliotheca Americana. Catalogue of a valuable collection of Books and Pamphlets relating to America. * * * With a Descriptive List of the Ohio Valley Historical Series. For sale by Robert Clarke & Co. Cincinnati, 1875. [8vo. pp. 180.]

Bulletin of the Essex Institute [Salem, Mass.], Vol. 6, No. 9, September, 1874. (Field Meeting at Rockport, Thursday, August 6, 1874.)—No. 10. (Field Meeting at Manchester, Friday, October 2, 1874.)—No. 11. (Regular Meeting, Monday, November 2, 1874.)—No. 12. (Special Meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874.)

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Public Library of the City of Newburyport. Newburyport: William Huse & Company, Printers, 42 State Street. 1875. [8vo. pp. 31.]

Lecture on Drifting and Automatic Moveable Torpedoes, Submarine Guns, and Rockets. By Lieut. F. M. Barber, U. S. Navy. U. S. Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., December, 1874. [8vo. pp. 46, with several Illustrative Plates.]

Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Maine for 1875. * * * Volume IV. Compiled at the office of the Kennebec Journal. [Large 8vo. pp. 14.]

The CCXXXVth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Massachusetts, 1873-4. Sermon by Rev. Geo. D. Johnson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 14 School Street. 1874. [8vo. pp. 67.]

Chronological Index of Historical Fiction; including Prose Fiction, Plays and Poems. Second and Enlarged Edition. 1875. Issued by the Public Library. Boston. [Royal 8vo. pp. 32.]

Factory Children. Report upon the Schooling and Hours of Labor of Children employed in the Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments of Massachusetts. By George E. McNeill, Deputy State Constable. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1875. [8vo. pp. 76.]

Notes on Torpedo Fuzes. By Lieut. G. A. Converse, U. S. Navy. U. S. Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., January, 1875. [8vo. pp. 31, with Illustrative Plates.]

Annual Report of the Chief of Police, for 1874. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, 1875. [8vo. pp. 37.]

Officers of the Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Association for 1874-75. With the By-Laws, as amended May, 1874, and the names of Life-Members. Worcester: Printed by Charles Hamilton, Palladium Office. 1874. [12mo. pp. 12.]

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Gorham D., LL.D., an eminent teacher, in South Natick, Mass., July 30, 1874. He was born in Brunswick, Me., Sept. 3, 1807, and was a brother of Jacob and of John S. C. Abbott.

AUDUBON, Madame, widow of Audubon, the great ornithologist, in Louisville, Ky., June 18, 1874, aged 88 years.

BROWN, John Carter, Esq., in Providence, R. I., June 10, 1874. He was born in that city, Aug. 27, 1797, and was a son of Nicholas Brown from whom Brown University received its name. His private library, it is said, is unsurpassed in the world in its collection of works on the history of America.

CHACE, The Hon. Oliver, in Fall River, Mass., May 6, 1874, aged 61. He was the son of Oliver and Susanna (Buffington) Chace, and was born in Swanzev, Mass., Nov. 11, 1812. His parents removed to Fall River when he was quite young. He was early connected with the manufacturing interests of the place, and was for many years one of its most enterprising business men, giving employment to a large number of operatives. Possessed of a kindly heart and generous impulses, the poor and "he that had no helper" found in him a friend. He was an early and constant supporter of the philanthropic movements of the day.

While a resident of the adjoining towns of Tiverton and Fall River, R. I., he was repeatedly called by his fellow citizens to fill important public trusts, and was several times elected to the general assembly of Rhode Island, both as representative and senator. See *Fall River Weekly News*, May 14, 1874, for obituary and resolutions of respect to his memory.

CORNELL, the Hon. Ezra, in Ithaca, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1874. He was born at Westchester Landing, county Westchester, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1807. He was one of the pioneers in establishing telegraph lines in the United States; but is more distinguished as the founder of the university in Ithaca which bears his name.

DE PEYSTER, James Ferguson, in the city of New-York, June 12, 1874, in which city he was born, Feb. 3, 1794. He was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen, and held many positions of honor and responsibility.

EATON, Cyrus, Esq., in Warren, Me., Thursday, Jan. 21, at 5 o'clock in the morning, aged 91. He was the sixth child of Benjamin and Mary (Stacy) Eaton, and was born in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 11, 1784. He was descended in the 6th generation from *Jonas¹ Eaton*, of Watertown and Reading, through *John²*, *Jonas³*, *Benjamin⁴*, and *Benjamin⁵*, his father, above named.

His father died when he was sixteen years old, and his mother was left in poverty with a numerous family. "Making the best use he could of the slender advantages of the common schools at that time, together with a few weeks at the Framingham academy, to which he had to travel three miles from his home, then in South-boro', and after teaching in that town

one winter, he started in 1804 for the wilds of Maine, where he commenced his nearly forty years' career as a teacher, in the meanwhile industriously educating himself in the classics, most of the sciences, and in the French and German languages." In 1830, he was chosen preceptor of Warren academy, established in 1809, and held the position from Dec., 1830, to April, 1843. He held the office of town clerk of Warren 13 years, from 1817 to 1830; and represented that town five years, 1811-13, and 1815-16, in the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1845, he lost his sight entirely, having been partially blind from an accident some years before. This calamity did not prevent him from working; for, by the help of an invalid daughter, Miss Emily Eaton, he compiled the "Annals of Warren," 12mo. pp. 437 (see REGISTER, vii. 95), and the "History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston," 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 468 and 472 (see REGISTER, xix. 283). These works, though both prepared while he was blind and the latter after he had passed the age of four score years, show an amount of industry and carefulness that have not been excelled by those who labor under no such disadvantages. In 1848, Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of A.M., and, in 1859, he was elected a resident member of the Maine Historical Society. He was a corresponding member of several other historical societies.

He had no sickness, and his mind continued clear to the last. In fact, he took such good care of himself and was so regular in his habits that he was almost always well. Only the last day was he confined to his bed.

EATON, Miss Angelina, daughter of the preceding, in Warren, Me., Jan. 27, aged 60 years 7 months 16 days, surviving her father 6 days and 1 hour. With untiring zeal she had devoted her life to the care of a blind father and an invalid sister. This sister, Miss Emily Eaton,—who for 34 years has not been able to take one step without assistance, but who during this time has been sight as well as pen to her father, and has enabled him to compile his historical works,—is now deprived of father, mother, brother and sisters, though cared for by her brother's widow and children.

J. T. CALDERWOOD.

FOSTER, John G., Major-General, U. S. A., in Nashua, N. H., Sept. 2, 1874, in the fifty-first year of his age. He

was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in July, 1846, and distinguished himself in the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the late civil war.

GRINNELL, HENRY, in the city of New-York, in June, 1874. He was born in New-Bedford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1799. He was one of the founders and the first president of the American Geographical Society. He fitted out at his own expense two exploring expeditions to the North Polar regions, one in 1850, the other in 1854. He was an eminent merchant and a liberal benefactor.

KINGSLEY, the Rev. Charles, canon of Westminster Abbey, in London, Jan. 25, 1875. He was born in Holne, Devon, June 17, 1819. He was a distinguished graduate of Magdalen, Cambridge, and the author of several volumes of novels, poems and sermons, and other celebrated and meritorious works. At the time of his death he was one of the most popular preachers and writers in England. He visited the United States in the winter of 1873-4, and lectured in many of the principal cities.

MORRIS, the Rt. Rev. Thos. A., D.D., senior bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1874. He was born in the county of Kanawha, Va., April 28, 1794. He was elected bishop in 1836.

McARTHUR, Arthur, Esq., died at his residence in Limington, Maine, November 29, 1874, aged 84 years, 10 months, 15 days. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1810, and at the time of his death was the oldest graduate then living, with the exception of the Hon. Seth Storer, of Scarborough, who graduated in 1807. Mr. McArthur was admitted to the bar of the county of York in January, 1815, and for more than fifty years was a constant attendant upon the various terms of court in that county.

N. J. H.

PRESCOTT, Isaac (No. 2459 of the Prescott Memorial, p. 408), in Corinth, Vt., October 6, 1874, aged 63. He was born 1811, and was the 7th generation from James,¹ of Hampton, N. H., through James², Samuel,³ Jeremiah,⁴ William⁵ and Sherburne.⁶

W. P.

REED, Learned, in Wilmington, Vt., May 15, aged 87. Born Oct. 31, 1786, of Joseph and Hannah (Learned) Reed, of Oxford, born 1750, married 1775, who

was son of Deacon Thomas Reed (born 1715, married Aug. 2, 1749) and Experience, dau. of Jeremiah Shuraway. Deacon Reed's will, Feb. 13, pro. 28, 1750, left to widow and only child Joseph. Widow married (as his second wife) John Wyman, of Oxford, April 23, 1752, whose first wife was Sarah Cutler, of Woburn, 1749; third wife, Anna Town, of Charlton, 1762. Deacon Reed was son of Samuel Reed, of Mendon, grandson of Samuel and Hopestill (Holbrook) Reed, of Mendon, great-grandson of John and Sarah Reed, early of Rehoboth. Nearly related to this line was the late Rev. Gardner Spring, D.D.

w.

ROLLINS, the Hon. Daniel G., in Great Falls, N. H., Feb. 23, 1875, æt. 78. He was son of John and Elizabeth (Shapleigh) Rollins, of Somersworth, N. H., and Lebanon, Me.; grandson of John and Mary (Carr) of Somersworth; great-grandson of Hon. Ichabod and Abigail (Wentworth) of S.; gr.-gr.-grandson of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) of S.; gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of Ichabod (slain by the Indians in 1707) and Mary (Tibbetts) of Dover; who was the eldest son of James Rawlins, an early settler at Bloody Point (Newington).

Mr. Rollins's life from early manhood till near its close was a very active and useful one; possessed of sound judgment, and incorruptible integrity, he always held the entire confidence of all who knew him, both in his extended business relations and in social life. He was often called by his townsmen to fill the highest town offices, in Wakefield where he resided for some years, and in his native town; and was for several years the representative of Somersworth in the state legislature. He was one of the corporators, a trustee and vice-president of the Somersworth Savings Bank from its organization to the present time; also one of the founders and a director of the Great Falls Bank from 1846 to 1862; at different times, a director, agent, treasurer and superintendent of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, and a director of the Great Falls Fire Insurance Company from 1849 to 1860. In July, 1857, he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Strafford, holding that office and faithfully discharging its duties till he had reached seventy years, in 1866, when he was constitutionally disqualified by reason of age.

Ever earnest for whatever might promote the welfare of his town, he was

an active and zealous friend of the temperance cause, and was for some years president of the Great Falls temperance society.

Mr. Rollins married, Feb. 3, 1825, Miss Susan Binney, daughter of Capt. Simon and granddaughter of Gen. Michael Jackson, of Newton, Mass., who, with nine children, survives him. The sons are Franklin-Jackson, Internal Revenue Collector at Portland; Hon. Edward-Ashton (grad. Dart. College, 1851), attorney at law and late Commissioner of Revenue; Daniel G. (Dart. Coll. 1860), Ass't Dis't Attorney of the city and county of New-York; and George F., resident in Washington. The daughters are Mrs. Thomas C. Parks, of Newton; Mrs. Oliver W. Shaw, of Austin, Minn.; Mrs. Susan A. Pope and Misses Caroline E. and Mary-Packard Rollins, of Great Falls.

J. R. R.

SAVAGE, the Hon. James, at his residence in Boston, March 8, 1873. A sketch of this distinguished genealogist and antiquary will be found in the REGISTER for January, 1847, vol. i., pages 81-84. Since that sketch was published a second edition of Winthrop's History of New-England edited by Mr. Savage has appeared; also his Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New-England, in four volumes, a monument of labor and research. A report of the tributes paid to his memory by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Charles Deane, LL.D., will be found in the Proceedings of the Mass. His. Society, for March, 1873.

SMITH, Gerrit, LL.D., in the city of New York, Dec. 28, 1874. He was born in Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797. He was a prominent anti-slavery man, and distinguished for his large benefactions to the colored race.

SPRAGUE, Charles, A.M., the poet, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1875, where he was born, Oct. 26, 1791. He first engaged in mercantile business. In 1820 he was appointed teller of the State Bank, and cashier of the Globe Bank in 1825, holding the latter position till 1865.

TUTTLE, Thomas, M.D., in Northwood, N. H., May 28, 1872. He was born Feb. 28, 1817, the eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Waterhouse) Tuttle, and seventh in descent from John Tuttle, of Dover. (*Ante*, xxi. 138.) He studied medicine with several eminent phy-

sicians, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1842. He settled in Northwood in the practice of his profession, and became eminent as a physician and esteemed in all the relations of life. He leaves a widow, his second wife, and several children.

WESTON, Mrs. Catherine B., in West Newton, Mass., December 15, 1874. She was a daughter of Col. Ebenezer and Lucy (Dudley) Webster, and was born in Orono, Maine, March 7, 1821. She married, in 1838, Maj. Nathan Weston, Jr., son of Hon. Nathan Weston, LL.D., of Augusta, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

I. W.

WHEELER, William Adolphus, the assistant superintendent of the Boston Public Library, in Boston, October 28, 1874, aged 40. He was born in Leicester, Mass., Nov. 14, 1833. His youth was passed mostly at Topsham, Me. After graduating at Bowdoin College in 1853, and teaching in various places, he was engaged, in 1858, by Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., to assist him in the preparation of his quarto dictionary. In 1860, after the completion of that work, the proprietors of the Webster Dictionary obtained him as assistant in the revision of their quarto edition, and to him is due the appendix containing a Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, which was enlarged and published as a separate work. In 1868 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Public Library, the cataloguing department being his special charge, for which he was eminently fitted. The broadsides and monthly bulletins prepared under his supervision are models of their kind, and have greatly contributed to give it a leading position among American libraries. In his special department of lexicography, to which he devoted the best part of his life, he stood in the front rank in this country, while he had few equals in bibliographical knowledge. As a Shakespeare scholar, he was beginning to have a reputation in England, and it is to be regretted that he did not live to carry out his plan of a cyclopædia of Shakespearian Literature, for which he had begun to collect materials.

WHITEHOUSE, the Rt. Rev. Henry John, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese of Illinois, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Chicago, Aug. 10, 1874. He was born in the city of New-York in August, 1802.

THE
NEW-ENGLAND
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REGISTER.

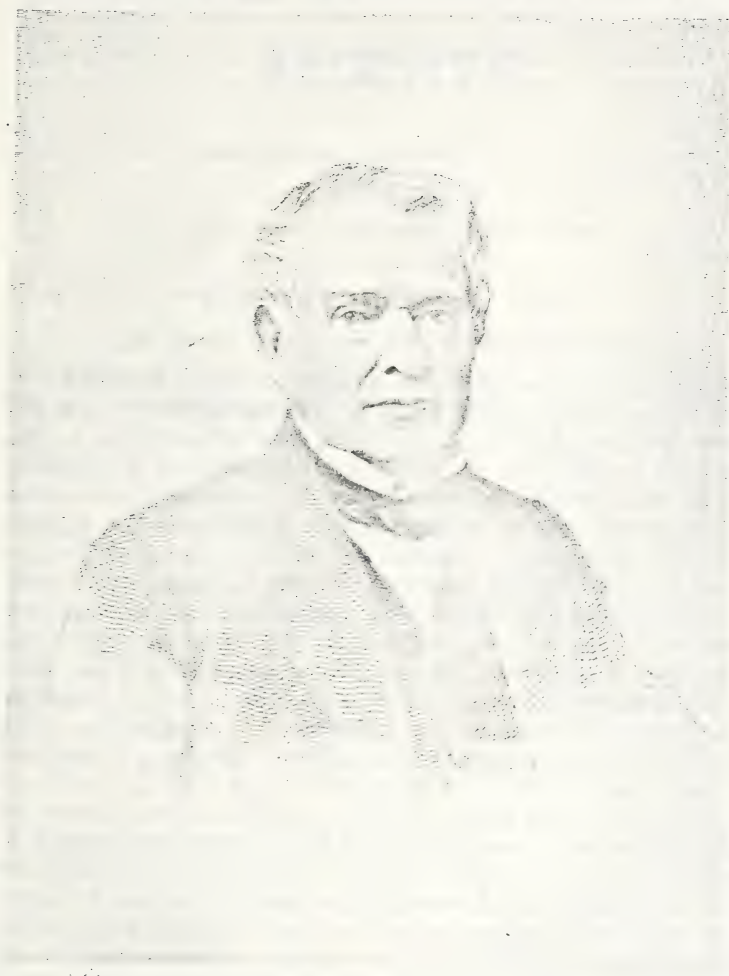
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J. Farrar

THE
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

JULY, 1875.

TIMOTHY FARRAR, LL.D.

By the Rev. SAMUEL LEE, A.M., of New-Ipswich, N. H.

A LIFE of eighty-six years in New-England, during any century since its settlement began, would have covered a period full of interest and crowded with events of no little importance, whether considered in their immediate relations or as a part of the general history of the country. It may fairly be claimed, however, and probably will be admitted, that the period of our history which is bounded on the one hand by the American Revolution and on the other by the centennial year of American Independence, is not the least important in our annals. This, which we may denominate the constructive era in the life of the nation, has been rich in men of public and private virtue, intelligence and learning, in warriors and statesmen, in orators and poets, in jurists and theologians, in merchants and inventors. The leading men of the revolutionary epoch were cast in no common mould, and they stamped the impress of their character upon the institutions which they framed, and upon the generations that followed. To have been born, reared and educated among such men as laid the foundations of our political fabric and devised our civil polity; to have helped, in no inconsiderable degree, in completing these institutions and in adapting them to the growing and varying needs of an expanding population and a progressive civilization; to have helped in building up and conserving the institutions of learning and sound morals; to have had a share in the interpretation and administration of our written and unwritten law; to have added something, not a little, to the accepted body of our jurisprudential wisdom; to have contributed something permanent and valuable to the elucidation of the great charter of delegated powers under which our federal union was secured;—all this would justly entitle a man to the honorable regards of his contemporaries and of posterity. In addition: to have associated from

early youth with men of mark and wisdom and power,—their disciple, companion and friend; to have been endowed with a mind, penetrative, inquisitive and exact; with a rare capacity for receiving and retaining impressions of men and events, and for searching out the hidden springs of human action; to have kept the power of thought, analysis and expression, vigorous to the last,—always and to the end of life a student; to have been moderate in prosperity and cheerful in adversity; to have been the cherished companion of the young as well as of the old; ever hopeful, never despairing of one's country and one's fellow-men;—such a life and character, such labors and virtues, if fully portrayed, could not fail to be both interesting and instructive. Such a character, such labors and experiences, belonged to the subject of this memoir; but it is not deemed practicable, at this time and in this place, to attempt anything beyond a brief memoir.

The life of Judge Farrar illustrates the power of example. He was the son of the Hon. Timothy and Anna (Bancroft) Farrar. His father was graduated at Harvard College in 1767 and lived in New-Ipswich, N. H., to the advanced age of one hundred and two. His character embodied a rare combination of excellencies, developed by circumstances peculiar to his time. He was just coming into vigorous manhood, at the opening of the revolutionary epoch of our history.¹ On the memorable April 19, 1775, he seized his musket and marched, with a band of his townsmen, for Concord. He was prominent in those efforts by which the authority of the British government was set aside and a new and independent state government organized. At the early age of twenty-eight he was made a judge of the court of common pleas. In 1791 he was promoted to the supreme bench as associate justice, and in 1802 he was appointed chief-justice, but declined. Early in life the eloquence of Whetfield won his heart and started him upon a course of Christian activity.

The Hon. Timothy Farrar, junior, was born to breathe the atmosphere of such a family, and an heir to its blessings. The power of the exemplification of the principles of an intelligent, Christian, patriotic manhood was never remitted, nor weakened by the admixture of inferior elements. As an only son he was the object of a very intense interest, all which he reciprocated,—yielding thus the plastic mind of childhood and youth to the impression of parental character. He was born in New-Ipswich, New-Hampshire, March 17, 1788. At the early age of twelve years, he was sent from home to become a member of Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. His preparatory course was completed in Groton, Mass. He entered Dartmouth College in 1803, and was graduated in 1807. He studied his profession with Daniel Webster in Portsmouth, N. H., and

¹ See REGISTER vi. 312-23 for a memoir of the Farrar Family, and notice, with portrait of Judge Farrar, senior; also History of New-Ipswich, 356-73.

was admitted in the year 1810 to the Rockingham bar in Exeter. He commenced the practice of law in his native town; but in 1813 accepted an invitation from Mr. Webster to become his law partner in Portsmouth,—a relation he sustained till Mr. Webster removed to Boston in 1816. He then alone continued the practice of the law in Portsmouth till 1822; afterward in Hanover, where he was also secretary, treasurer, and librarian of Dartmouth College till 1826. In 1824 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in New-Hampshire, and continued in this office till a change in the politics of the state was followed by the dissolution of the court in 1833. He then returned to the practice of the law in Portsmouth, where his ripened character and eminent abilities as a lawyer gave to him a large practice in his profession and won for him the confidence and respect of the community. In 1836 he accepted the office of cashier of a bank in Exeter, where he remained till the expiration of the charter in 1844. He then removed to Boston, and united the practice of his profession with business relations, being engaged in public and private trusts in various forms, till disqualified by the infirmities of age.

In 1817 he married Sarah Adams, daughter of William Adams, of Portsmouth, who survived him eight months and died in Boston at the residence of his son-in-law Edward Crane, Esq., June 30, 1875, aged 86. He leaves two daughters.

In 1854 he was a representative from the city of Boston in the general court of Massachusetts. From 1853 to 1858 he was a vice-president and a director of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, and a member of the Publishing Committee from 1851 to 1854 and from 1857 to 1858. He edited one number of the Historical and Genealogical Register, namely that for July, 1852.

In 1867 he received from his Alma Mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In estimating the character of Judge Farrar, we must make prominent the social elements. His life was love; his sympathies were profound. He entered thoroughly into the experience of others, whether joyous or sad. Hence the strength of his attachment to those whose character he could approve. His heart would blend in its entirety with the heart of such approved friend, and they were one in the deepest experiences of their souls. There are a favored few,—men whose locks are white and whose tottering steps are close upon the line that separates them and their friend, who can attest the truth of this remark. Still he was not demonstrative, the opposite rather in the extreme. There were no lavish professions of friendship; it was only as you were near him and long enough to fathom the deep, calm current of the soul, that you could know the treasure you had in his love. It was so even in his family, where only by indirection and on occasions of great affliction and sorrow did they learn how they were wrapped up in the tenderest sensibilities of his heart.

The strength of his friendship and the depth of his sympathies may be illustrated by the facts connected with the instant death of Ezekiel Webster while pleading a case in court. Judge Farrar was on the bench, and Mr. Webster in an earnest address to the court was looking him directly in the eye, when instantly he fell dead upon the floor. There were imperative duties of the moment, and they were discharged. His long and intimate connection with the deceased and his brother, as well as his own position, caused to devolve upon him in this case very much that was peculiarly distressing to his delicate, sensitive nature; and when these responsibilities were off and time was given for reaction, several months of sickness ensued,—the mere bleedings of the heart.

But while thus sympathetic, and so ready to “weep with those that weep,” he was not melancholy; and we should not present the range and comprehensiveness of his philosophy, physiological, ethical and religious, did we not allude to an element of his character quite in the other extreme. He believed it to be a condition of our greatest intellectual health and efficiency and therefore a law of God, that mental toil should be succeeded by thorough relaxation and amusement, and that among the recuperatives for the weary brain, was the play of wit and appeals to the risibles. A distinguished scholar and professor, who had for many years been under the medicinal influence of this power of the judge, assured the writer that he had never experienced from another such resistless provocatives to laughter.

As a scholar, Judge Farrar was learned rather than brilliant. To him the essential quality of exact truth had a value and a beauty, such that ornament seemed meretricious in comparison. He employed no factitious methods to win applause; a profound self-respect forbade it. He had his own reward of that, for which, had he taken the means which some others employ to secure it, would have received the praise of men.

There was also a radical principle in his moral character, out of which were “the issues of life,” that was operative in the same direction. He lived to do good, to impart rather than to receive. In the prosecution of this purpose of usefulness, his studies were directed to the attainment of exact knowledge, of conceptions with distinct and perfectly defined outlines. Hence a remarkable feature in his logic: it had the exactness of mathematical demonstration. Hence, too, the positiveness of his opinions, and the fact that he was ready to express them,—not with arrogance, but with assurance, and to act upon them as representing the reality of things. Hence his value as an advisory friend. We have asked of different men, and some of them aged clergymen,—for he was peculiarly the friend and made himself the profitable companion of ministers,—their opinion of the Judge. The most prominent of all the facts in their replies has been, “He was preëminently a safe adviser.” It was this feature in his intellectual and moral character that secured for him his professional reputation as a lawyer and a judge.

The ethics of the lawyer are sometimes a mystery to outside laymen. But while they might criticize him, they might find it difficult to construct a system of ethical principles, under which they themselves could practise at the bar. Of these principles, as exemplified by the subject of this notice, we are not informed in detail; but are sure that what he did, he did as right. His private professional advice to his clients we can easily understand.

It was for the bench that the qualifications of Judge Farrar pre-eminently fitted him. His exact knowledge on all subjects, and especially in the department of jurisprudence, combined with his unimpassioned candor, rendered him the man to whom might safely be confided the great power of that responsible office. The scales of justice were held in untrembling steadiness.

During his entire professional life, and to the last, the pen of Judge Farrar was consecrated to the public welfare. Articles for the daily and weekly papers were habitual. Our most valuable quarterlies have been enriched by his contributions. Among the many articles of this kind may be mentioned, "Review of the Dred Scott Case" in 1857, and the "Trial of the Constitution," in 1863, in the *North American Review*; articles on the "Adequacy of the Constitution," "State rights," and "Power of Congress over the Territories," in the *New-Englander*, in 1862,—most of which were published separately.

In 1819 he published the "Dartmouth College Case,"¹ "a volume now rare, but among the most valuable monuments of the judicial history of the country." It contains the only report of the great argument of Jeremiah Mason, and is of intrinsic worth as vindicating great principles, that are sacred to the friends of education, civil liberty and religious freedom. The case,² in the form of a special

¹ Report of the Case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College against William H. Woodward. Argued and determined in the Superior Court of Judicature of the State of New Hampshire, November, 1817. And on Error in the Supreme Court of the United States, February, 1819. By Timothy Farrar, Counsellor at Law. Portsmouth, N. H.: Published by John W. Foster, and West, Richardson & Lord, Boston. [1819.] 8vo. pp. 406.

² The following letters of Mr. Webster to Judge Farrar, which have reference to the decision in the "Dartmouth College Case," have never been published, and may not be uninteresting as a part of the history of the case.—[EDITOR.]

Feb. 2 [1819].

DEAR SIR,

A judgt. has been pronounced in our favor this morning; five Judges out of the six judges present concurring. I believe Judge Duval is the dissentient. The opinion was pronounced by the Chief Justice. It was very long, and reasoned out from step to step. It did not cite cases. I understand an opinion has also been drawn by Judge Story, which will probably be given to the reporter.

Yrs, in Court,

D. WEBSTER.

Washington, February 9, 1819.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have thought I would say a word to you, about preventing the Newspapers from triumphing too much, on the results of this cause. It is our true wisdom to enjoy our victory with moderation. It is great indeed, and needs no flourish of trumpets to usher in the annunciation of it. On all accts. a moderate and dignified course becomes us. We have many friends, who feel this victory as their own, and who would be grieved and mortified to see it abused. I have written to-day to Mr. Brown, and write you, if you agree with me, to impress on others a sense of moderation, liberality and magnanimity.

Nothing new has occurred here since I wrote you. Mr. Pinckney talks about arguing

verdict, upon which the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was based, was drawn by him, as counsel.

It was, however to a later period in the life of Judge Farrar, that was reserved his crowning work. His old age was one of rare interest, of beauty, of sublimity. The normal imperfections of the animal organism, the effect of age, were not attended with impaired intellectual vigor. The great work of his life, and which has made him an honor to his country and his age, the "Manual of the Constitution," was written after three score years and ten had passed away. His well-trained judicial eye had seen with regret the distortions of the constitution of the United States by partisan politicians and jurists, in their efforts, as he thought, to force that sublime instrument into the support of slavery and state sovereignty. The agitation of the slavery question quickened his spirit into earnest activity. In the calm energy of his well-instructed mind, he attempted the herculean task of turning back that tidal wave of political and judicial perversion that was bearing forward on its swollen crest and preparing to spread over the length and breadth of the land that greatest curse of our race, chattel slavery. For this end he wrote his "Manual of the Constitution." This work, so far as relates to the questions of American slavery and state sovereignty, was the enlargement of his previous papers on these subjects, and the general promulgation of his views had an important effect upon public sentiment and upon Congress.

It is not to be expected that Judge Farrar's interpretation of the Constitution will command the approval of all, but it is believed to be the ablest exposition of our fundamental law that has ever emanated from that school of interpreters of which Hamilton is confessedly the chief. In point of style, expression and logical argumentation, it may safely challenge comparison with any papers in the Federalist.

That we have not overestimated the importance of the Manual, we might quote the opinions of many eminent men; the following, however, from the pen of one whom we all delight to honor, will perhaps be sufficient:

"Senate Chamber,

"15th July, '67.

"My dear Sir,

"I am much obliged by your kindness in sending me a copy of your Manual of the Constitution; but I am more obliged to you for writing it.

one of the other causes, but I do not think he will attempt it. I shall endeavor to get the judgt. entered as of last term in the case of Mr. Woodward. In the other cases I hope to get a certificate that shall enable Judge Story to know what to do with them in May.

The Court is pressing along with the business. Judge Bell's cause will come on on Wednesday. To-morrow is the question of the constitutionality of the Bankrupt Laws of the States. I think it likely the Court will sit till March 10th. The Circuit Court bill seems not likely to pass. An attempt will be made for the Bankrupt bill, I fear unsuccessfully. In my opinion this is a *poor* Congress for business.

A horrible duel was fought yesterday near here, between Genl. Mason, and Mr. McCarty—the quarrel arose at an election two years ago. The parties fought with muskets, loaded with *three* bullets, as is said, at a distance of ten feet—Mason fell—his adversary escaped with a small hurt. Taken in all its circumstances it was the bloodiest affair I have heard of.

If Mr. Mason has returned from Dover Court, please show him this.

Yrs,

D. WEBSTER.

"Such a Manual is needed to correct the false interpretations which have been fastened on the Constitution. The clearness and weight of your language cannot fail to impress the reader.

"Your book signalizes the great change in our history. Such a system of constitutional law would have found little favor only a short time ago. I trust it will be generally accepted now. Accept my thanks and congratulations, and believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours.

"CHARLES SUMNER."

In addition to what is implied in the above, it is due to truth to name other methods by which in detail, the venerable man, from the noiseless, and save to a few, unknown retirement where his great mind and heart were at work, influenced the current of the nation's history. It was a common practice of Mr. Sumner, while a member of Congress, in emergencies, to seek aid of Judge Farrar. Thus: "I should like to introduce a bill Will you draw such a bill, with all professional machinery? I hope I do not take too great a liberty in appealing to you for this aid." Some of these bills were passed without change; others after amendment.

Nor were such requests made by Mr. Sumner alone. The Hon. William Whiting, when connected with the war department, made his appeals also, and in one letter now before us, wrote an urgent request to Judge Farrar, directing his attention to a recent publication, which he thought, as did his friends at Washington, was misrepresenting and injuring the government and should be answered; and he pressed Judge Farrar to render to his country the service; adding, "I know of no man who has the power to do it so well as yourself." We name these facts to show the character and reputation of Judge Farrar, and also the opportunities which a beneficent Providence furnished him, for doing good to his country.

In his religion Judge Farrar was not a sectarian, but a Christian. Subjectively his religion was not an "experience" of the emotional, procured by some mysterious cause. It was a deep and practical principle of obedience to God, that left the conscience void of offence, and thus gave free play to the natural sentiments of love and confidence and sympathy towards God,—a "fellowship with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ." His religion had its commencement in early life, and thus by a normal development of this, in connection with all the other elements of character, attained to rare symmetry and completeness.

He united with the Congregational Church when a member of Dartmouth College, and retained his membership in that denomination during life, yet with a heart that knew only and everywhere the bond of Christian brotherhood.

The Bible was accepted by him as inspired of God, and was, from his childhood, read with reverence; and the commonly received interpretations of its teachings were not called in question. But in the latter period of his life, he shared largely in that inspiring influ-

ence which has so extensively led the more intellectual class of religious men to a reëxamination of the Bible. With leisure, with the vigor of his intellect unimpaired, with the habit of nice discrimination acquired at the bar, and of calm and candid estimates practised on the bench, he was eminently fitted for an independent and original examination of the sacred volume. He proceeded on the hypothesis that the Bible contains a system of religious truth, in its facts, and is capable of systematic construction; also a truthful record of the methods which Infinite Wisdom had employed for the development, and especially for the religious development of the race from its earliest infancy to the Messiah. It was also assumed that an inspired volume of religious truth must of course stand in true correlation to the human mind as capable of moral and religious functions; so that the sacred pages could be correctly interpreted only by him, who should bring to the work a correct and well defined system of ethics. But such system there was not, and the clear mind of Judge Farrar could but see that those foggy and hopeless things falsely called moral philosophy, so far from affording light to the common mind, only involved it in deeper darkness. It interrupted the function of intuitional convictions, which, but for such interruption, would have led to a tolerably just appreciation of the sacred word.

What was to be done? The mind that could exhume the Constitution of his country from the accumulations of error in which it was imbedded, could attempt the same thing for the Bible. The first step was to seize the few and simple principles that are the basis of ethics. He came to the conclusion that "God is love," or that benevolence, whose correlate is the happiness of all; and that right is that in the agency of God or his creatures which is adapted to that end; wrong, the opposite.

In his analysis of the divine moral government he eliminated penalty. Penalty is the evil threatened and inflicted upon the transgressors of civil law, and is an indispensable element in civil government, which is not a moral government but simply the administration of physical force for the protection of the community. The sufferings of men under the Divine Providence are admonitory and reformatory, and he could see no reason why this should not be true of the coming world as of this; and further, that in the future, as in this world, there was no necessity of penalty to forbid the reconciliation of man, when penitent, to his Maker.

With this theory, the character of God appeared lovely, without a repelling element, and the government of God, seen in this light, did not require of man that he should crush down and trample into silence the most innate and intuitional convictions of the soul.

With these preliminary attainments, the venerable patriarch went to the sacred volume. The Hebrew he did not read, but the Greek was at his service, so that the leaves of the New Testament were laid out before him in the clear light of the original inspiration. He

read the Bible, much as three score years and ten before he read Blackstone; he read it to learn by direct inspection the import of its pages. During the last years of his life, this study of the Bible was almost his sole employment. It was his "ruling passion."

Judge Farrar died at his residence, Mount Bowdoin, Boston, on the 27th of October, 1874, in the eighty-seventh year of his age,—at peace with God, and, so far as we know, in charity with all men.

EDWARD GIBBON AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By ABRAM E. CUTTER, Esq. of Boston.

WAS Edward Gibbon, the famous writer of ancient history, connected by family ties with Thomas Jefferson, the great actor in modern history?

I find, in one of Sir Egerton Brydges's works, "The Lake of Geneva, a Poem, Moral and Descriptive, with Notes Historical and Biographical," published in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1832, some lines; and an explanatory note, which certainly answers the above interrogatory in the affirmative. I do not find that any of Jefferson's biographers make reference to such a connection. Jefferson, himself, in his autobiography refers in an incredulous, and rather an indifferent way, to traces of a pedigree on his mother's side far back in England and Scotland. Self-reliant democrat that he was, and occupied through a busy life with matters of great public moment, he did not devote much attention to family genealogy; yet there is no doubt that he would have acceded to the following just remarks of the accomplished writer of this poem, who did place a high estimate on such investigations, and was a devoted delver in pedigrees: "A due consciousness of illustrious descent ought to be a perpetual talisman, and a perpetual impulse. It ought at once to be a spur to rival the past, and a memento of responsibility for the conduct of succeeding generations; it ought to bring with it the constant recollection that the possessor's posterity may thus inherit the disposition to pursue glory rather than selfish gains!"—*Gnomica*, p. 44.

The part of the poem referred to, commences with Book III.

Over thine Eastern head, O Lake, how grand
 Lausanne, her ancient holy spires erects!
 I need not trace her history: but Britons
 Ever associate it with Gibbon's name!—
 A name now universal!—I can trace it
 With selfish fondness from its private source,
 On the white cliffs, where Dover's frowning towers
 O'erlook the ocean of the straits, that separate us

From rival Gaul. There, having climb'd the heights,
 That from the town wash'd by the waves ascend,
 With panting labour ;—leaving on our right
 The tower, the draw-bridge, and gigantic walls
 Of the stupendous Castle, ever noted
 In all the pages of old England's annals,
 On a light chalky soil we journey northward,
 A little inward from the fearful edge
 Of those tremendous cliffs, which Shakspeare's pen
 Forever has immortalized :—a scatter'd
 Hamlet and humble church,—where from the rim
 That overlooks the dashing billows, slopes,
 From the cliff westerly, the sheepwalk,—stands :
 And close adjoining the obscure remains
 Of the old manor-house. How little now
 Are these to outward sight ! But the creative
 Mind beholds in them a most noble spot ;
 The source, the cradle of a mighty genius ;
 Nor will it doubt, that when the rural lords
 Were wandering o'er these ocean-misted fields,
 In days of the Tudorian Princess, or
 Under the feeble but tyrannic rod
 Of Scottish Stuart's race, to vulgar eyes
 Only like rival squires of plough-tail memory,
 That in their brains the fruitful seeds were working
 Of future European eminence !

How have I trac'd them in the parish records
 With a fond microscopic industry,
 Which fools and half-philosophers call dull !
 There the great grandsire of the younger stock
 Whence sprung th' Historian, planted his young offset
 From an old root, as antiquaries tell us
 Of credit in cotemporary days.

The poem then goes on to give an account of the author's visit, in his early days, to the old manor-house in Westcliffe, and extends the history of its ancient occupants, tracing their descent from

The first royalty of proud Plantagenet :
 And its source e'en higher than that name
 Of glorious feudal splendor ! For the searcher
 Of genealogical sagacity
 Will trace it as a lineal male descendant
 Of the first race of Merovingian kings !
 And hence Jerusalem in the first Crusades
 Drew its third Monarch.

Another long digression follows giving traces of the Gibbon family, and then bringing together different branches of it at an imaginary meeting in the manor-house as follows :

Meantime Westcliffe's old Hall receiv'd at intervals
 The congregated branches : to the cliffs
 They wander'd, and in half-regretful memory
 Heard the waves beat beneath them, and beheld
 The white cliffs and the glittering towers of Calais
 Across the tumbling tides in beautiful
 And heart-arousing colours lift themselves !
 Then oft they stroll'd to gaze upon the Castle,
 Or to the busy town beneath, whose harbour

Crowded with entrances and exits, ever
 Supplied a moving, rich variety.
 And much they talk'd of their ascending hopes ;
 And of their rival children ; and the fire
 That shone already in their eyes, when fame
 And wealth and honours, and the distant grandeur,
 That far beyond the bounds of provinces
 Of petty circuit, stretch'd to grasp the world,
 And in dim vision they beheld the glories
 That after on their proud posterity
 Should fall !

And here the fortune-teller came,
 And taking an unmarried damsel's hand,
 And archly looking in her timid eye,
 Said : " Fair one, there is gloom upon thy countenance
 Mix'd with those streaks of glowing light, which laugh
 Rosily through the clouds !
 I do not say these streaks of light shall conquer,
 And keep off evil from thy future fate :—
 Much shalt thou have to suffer ! Yet infus'd
 Into thy cup shall also be much joy !
 E'en here upon thy natal spot shalt thou
 Know some few years of pleasure in a love
 Not unbecoming thee ! But yet it shall
 Be mix'd with cares, and terrors, and distractions,
 And much thy thoughtless, but good-natur'd husband
 Shall waste ; and shall at last exhaust the patience
 Of friends as well as foes ; and then shall Ruin
 Come irrecoverable ; and sweep all !
 And then again with weeping and convuls'd
 Embraces shalt thou be withdrawn away,
 With all thy little ones, across th' Atlantic,
 And in American woods among barbarians
 End thy last days ! O weep not, sigh not, tremble not !
 Thou art a young enthusiast, and thou lovest
 Glory ; and dost delight to make the future
 Over the present rule ! Then let the flame
 Of hope upon that swelling bosom play !
 For of those little ones, who by thy side
 Will weeping hang, and, when the stormy howl
 Of billows o'er thy rolling vessel breaks,
 Will shriek, and clasp thee, and for help from thee
 Uselessly call, shall come a future race,
 Whose sway shall o'er the northern Continent,
 Thy destiny, be mighty ! and whose name,
 When future empires, threatening the old world,
 Shall rise among the most renown'd, shall shine ;
 And Randolph's race,—and of their female blood
 Intrepid patriot Jefferson,—shall trace
 Their blood to thee ! " Thus ended, the proud maid
 A golden tribute to the palm applied.

Then smiling came a comrade, on the arm
 Of the fair damsel leaning ; from the stock,
 And of the name, who from the town below
 The castle, came that day upon a visit.
 " And thou too pretty one, went on the Gipsev,
 " Wilt hear thy fortune !—well ; it shall be told ;
 " And thou wilt not repent it."

Here follow traces of different branches of the Gibbon family,

forecast into the future, wherein the Historian is brought upon the stage and made to play his part.

In one of the notes to the Poem is the following :

"Gibbon's great grandfather, Matthew Gibbon, was born at Westcliffe, on the heights about three miles northward beyond Dover Castle; Edward Gibbon, elder brother of Matthew, was father of Jane, paternal grandmother of the writer of this poem. Edward's second wife (a cousin of the same name) was by a second marriage, mother of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. A sister of Edward and Matthew married a Randolph, and thence sprung the Randolphs and Jeffersons of North America."

And in another note treating of Gibbon's pedigree :

"I suppose the manor of Westcliffe descended by *gavelkind* among all the sons ; for *Matthew* had a share in it. I have a letter of his regarding the distress for rent, when Randolph, who married one of the sisters, fled to America."

I find also in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1797, in an article contributed by Sir Egerton, this additional information :

"Jane Gibbon, born 1640, married Edward Randolph, and had several children, of whom, Deborah married Thomas Smith, of Maidstone, M.D. Tradition relates, that Mr. Randolph having for some years rented the mansion and estate at Westcliffe, till, by imprudence, he was involved in considerable arrears of rent, fled to America where he founded a family, who have made some figure in the Congress there." Page 1107, 2d part.

Now, if these statements of Sir Egerton be compared with Jefferson's own account of his family, it will be seen that they form a context not improbable thereto. I copy the following from his autobiography :

"The first particular information I have of any ancestor was of my grandfather, who lived at the place in Chesterfield called Osborne's, and owned the lands afterwards the glebe of the parish. He had three sons: Thomas who died young, Field who settled on the waters of the Roanoke and left numerous descendants, and Peter, my father, who settled on the lands I still own, called Shadwell, adjoining my present residence. He was born Feb'y 29, 1707-8, and intermarried 1739, with Jane Randolph, of the age of 19, daughter of Isham Randolph, one of the seven sons of that name and family, settled at Dungeoness in Goochland. They trace their pedigree far back in England and Scotland, to which let every one ascribe the faith and merit he chooses."

That the Randolphs did have the pedigree thus referred to by Jefferson, and that it was an ancient and highly honorable one, these extracts I have given from Sir Egerton's Poem and Notes go to prove. Jefferson, through his mother, might have traced it to the Gibbon family, and through that family to

"The first royalty of proud Plantagenet :
And its source e'en higher than that name
Of glorious feudal splendor !"

Names, too, given to family localities in our country often suggest traces of the homes left in England, and it is fair to infer that the

Randolphs gave the name of Dungeness to their Virginia home from the old headland in the county of Kent of that name.

All of Sir Egerton Brydges's works were published in limited editions, and those published on the continent were very few in number. My copy of the poem I purchased in Geneva in the summer of 1873. It is in two volumes quarto, and has announced on the cover that twenty-five only were printed. There is however an edition in small octavo, but I have no means of knowing how many copies of this were printed. Volume one contains the poem, and volume two is occupied wholly with the notes. Many distinguished personages whose names are associated with the city and lake of Geneva are introduced, and much valuable biographical and historical matter is given. It contains a dedication to Wordsworth and Southey, which ends with the following lines :

" Thus on the verge of sixty-nine sad years
I yet may fearlessly the lyre resound,
And on the Tombs of mighty Bards of yore
Sing hymns, that shall their airy Spirits soothe !"

Sir Egerton in his autobiography states that very few copies of the Poem have reached England. His great reputation as a writer and genealogist,—his novel treatment of pedigrees in verse, and the interesting statements made which connect by ties of blood the famous writer of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with one of the most noted actors in the Rise and Progress of a great Republic, cannot fail to render these extracts of interest, and it is hoped they may lead to further investigation by some of our competent genealogists.

LETTER FROM GOV. EDWARD WINSLOW TO GOV. JOHN WINTHROP IN 1644, IN RELATION TO EARLY MATTERS IN CONNECTICUT.

Communicated by FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., of Melrose.

HONORED S^r

Yo^r of the 21. (1) 43. I rec^d & haue imp^ted it to my p^tner m^r Collier.² And p^rceiue we are like to haue some trowble about the controversie between Hartford & the Dutch. The l^rs from the Swedes³ & Dutch I rec^d & haue p^rused them, & according to yo^r desire haue returned them wth such advice as the Lord ena-

¹ The original manuscript from which this is printed is in the possession of Mr. Kidder. It is copied for the REGISTER by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., and DAVID PULSIFER, A.M. —[EDITOR.]

² William Collier was then associated with Mr. Winslow as commissioner of the United Colonies from Plymouth.

³ No doubt the letter from the Swedes is that from Gov. Printz printed in the article entitled, "The Swedes on the Delaware and their intercourse with New-England," in the REGISTER, XXVIII. pp. 48-9.

bleth me for answer. And first for the Dutch I obserue he writeth wth gr^t haughtines of spirit; full of confidence (as you say) yet marvell that a gent so well bread so great a traveller & go. of so great expⁱence should not be more moderate in writing especially in so publike a way, witnes his uncivill termes towards m^r Hopkins,¹ &c. whom we all know to be a man that makes conscience of his words as well as his accoⁿs. To many of the passages by him heer related I can say nothing, onely they agree too well wth co^mon f^fame & I feare our brⁿ of Hartford will be found faulty in them whosoever shall haue the hearing of it. yet am ready to make good every p^rticle of that Relac^o w^{ch} I gaue upon the solemn request first of yo^r gen. Court, & then of the Co^mmissioners, in regard of my experimentall knowledge of the first beginnings of them & us in Conectacut. to w^{ch} also I added certaine things w^{ch} I had from Liuten^t Holmes² who was over our people there. ffor his answer to w^t I affirme by that generall w^{ch} he bringeth (if I should grant all he sth how short it weare you may easily judge who to my best remembrance meddle not at all wth any passages between them after they came to clash together. He saith June the 6th 1638 that *I would not defend the Hartford mens cause for they had hitherto (or thus long) wronged the Dutch.* That I spake somewhat tending thereunto I acknowledge. ffor m^r Whiting & myselfe being at dinner wth him at his table. He flew out upon me (tho^o unseasonably being courteous both before & after to me) & charged me to be the man had more wronged the Dutch then any other by giving the first co^mis. to the Engl. (being then Gov^r of Plym.) to disturbe them at Conectacutt who were possessed before us &c. But when I had taken off this charge & returned the wrong upon themselues & called Capt. Curlo³ being one of those five at dinner wth us to witnes many things. Capt. C. replied :

The truth is w^t m^r Winslow saith S^r is true nor haue we that cawse to complaine of them as of others, nay they haue as much cawse to cōplaine of Winsor as we haue of Hartford, for looke how the one dealeth wth us so doe the other wth them, &c. whereupon he turneth againe to me wth Violence But will you justefie Hartford men (briefely charging them wth many of the things in his l^r) nay sez he there sits the man next to you whose howse stands upon our ground & hath thus & thus abused us &c. To w^{ch} I replied No S^r I will not justefie Hartford men Tis suffic. I can justefie our own

¹ Edward Hopkins, of Hartford, who alternated with John Haynes for many years as governor of Connecticut colony.

² Lieut. William Homes was sent with an armed force by the Plymouth authorities in the fall of 1633 to establish a trading house on the Connecticut river. He afterwards served in the Pequot war, and returning to England did service in the civil war. He came again to New-England, and died in Boston, Nov. 12, 1649. An abstract of his will is printed in the REGISTER, vii. 230.

³ Probably Jacob van Curier. See Brodhead's *New-York*, i. 234 et seq.; O'Callaghan's *New Netherlands*, i. 154, et seq.

proceedings. But Mr Whiting¹ is of age let him speak for himself. And this I added further to it that not onely my selfe but many English did conceiue the Dutch had hard measure from them in sundry particulars if things were true y^t were reported. And this was all I spake to the utmost of my remembrance. And these were my words the occasion beginning & end of them. But what is this to answ. that I affirme. That I had a place given (& the place we after possessed) the yeare before the Dutch began in the River. That the Dutch came in by way of prevention & stept in between us & our purpose &c. That this was done wthout spec. order ffrō either the States or their m^r the West India Cōpany & so confessed by C. Curlo. That the River was not Vacuum domicilium. but inhabited the yeare before &c. That they bought of Tatobam, whose title to the River was by conquest. That I brought in Attawanyut & there left him where he lived & died vpon the ground whō Tatobā the Tyrant had before expelled by war. That this Attawanyut by the relacō of Liueten^t Holmes if he would haue given way to it would haue cut off the Dutch because they entred by Tatobam. I cannot remember all the particulars of that I gaue under my owne hand writing but one thing more of gr^t consequence I call to minde That Tatobam for so we termed him after he had chid me for bringing in his mortall enemy & countenancing him as I did would haue had me (when indeed hee durst not attempt againe vpon him) to haue given him but a knife or but an awle blade for his consent to w^t I had don w^{ch} I utterly refused, &c. Now good S^r I pray consider w^t contradiccō is heer between my testimony given at yo^r request &c. & either my words as they were by me spoken, or as he pens them & would haue them. But the truth is I could say more about their entrance & the unworthines of it if I would bring our Gov^r on the stage but will not Write it under hand wthout his leaue. I p^{re}ciue there is no likelihood of Arbiterm^t heer bec. he conceiues no Abitracō faire unles it be between some Royall p^{er}sons or invested wth supreme authority, otherwise I should advise he might haue notice of our meeting next at Coneetacut where they haue a ffort to receiue him as he terms it. But if the States favor the Parliam^t, it may easily be either there ended or such Cōmission p^{re}cured either to informe them, there, or heer end the controversie as hee demandeth. I suppose the late deputed Cōmissioners notwthstanding their weighty occasions in Engl. would be brought to do somew^t in it, nay how easie were it for m^r Peeters to goe furnished wth Cōmissiō to end it in Holland. As for the controversie between M^r Lamberton & them, we heare their yea & his nay. nor doe I know how we can right our ffrinds of New Haven in any other way then already by the Cōmission you gaue thē, unles he would giue meeting as before w^{ch} I conceiue he neither can nor will.

¹ William Whiting, a wealthy merchant of Hartford. He had a trading house on the Delaware river.

The Swedish L'r I haue also p'used & conceiue it not the worst way to defer answer till you either heare againe from New Haven or understand w^t force yo^r Comission hath in those p'ts. ffor I suppose its in use ere now.

I thank you for yo^r large & painefull relacō of the State of Engl. at pr^{nt}. The Lord in mercy looke vpō his peop. & help forward his owne cawse. Thus saluting yo^r selfe & M^r Dudley &c. in the L. Jesus wth my due respects to both of you & all yo^r humbly take leaue & remaine
Yo^r till death

Marshfield (2.) 6. 44.

EDW: WINSLOW.

[Addressed]. To the right wppll his much | honored ffriend J. Winthrop | Esq., Govern^r of the Mass. | these be dd.

[Endorsed]. M^r Winslow | about the | Answ: from | the Sw: & Dch. | 2. 6 m^o 1644: ' touching | the Dutch. [The words in italic type are in the handwriting of Gov. Winthrop, those in roman in that of Joseph Hills.]

(Seal in wax. A pelican vulning herself.)

PORTRAITS^r AND BUSTS IN THE POSSESSION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, AND OF THE PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM.

Communicated by DAVID W. HOYT, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

I. BROWN UNIVERSITY.

1. JAMES MANNING, first president of Brown University. Painted from life by Cosmo Alexander, in 1770.
2. REV. DR. WILLIAM ROGERS, for ten months the first and only student of Brown University. Born, 1751; graduated, 1769; died, 1824. Presented by Miss Rogers in 1864. Copied from an original, by his daughter, Eliza J. Rogers. Original painted by Rembrandt Peale, in 1795.
3. NICHOLAS BROWN, the distinguished benefactor of the University, from whom it derives its name. Born, 1769; graduated, 1786; died, 1841. Painted from life by Chester Harding, in 1836.
4. SOLOMON DROWNE, a surgeon in the American army, and a college professor. Born, 1753; graduated, 1773; died, 1834. Presented by Dr. Drowne's family. Copied from an original, by C. C. Ingham.
5. TRISTAM BURGESS, the distinguished orator and statesman. Born,

¹ The date endorsed by Mr. Hills, namely, the 2d of the 6th [August] 1644, is evidently wrong. It should be the 6th of the 2d mo. [April]; for Winslow has enclosed the 2 in parentheses, and we see by the date at the beginning of the letter that this is his mode of writing dates; besides Winslow writes about obtaining the leave of "our governor," whereas he himself was governor of Plymouth at the latter date, having succeeded Bradford on the 5th June. He also calls Collier his partner, meaning probably his associate as commissioner, which he was in April; but in June John Browne was chosen to that office, and he became Mr. Winslow's associate or partner.

² In the REGISTER for October, 1874, we gave a catalogue of the portraits and busts in the State House in Concord, N. H., and at Phillips Exeter Academy. At our request, David W. Hoyt, Esq., has kindly furnished us with the following catalogue of the portraits and busts in the possession of Brown University, and of the Providence Athenæum. We are promised similar catalogues from other colleges and institutions. A complete catalogue of all the portraits and busts in our public galleries would be very valuable for reference, and would insure the perpetuation of their history. Such a catalogue we hope that the REGISTER will contain at no distant day.—[EDITOR.]

1770; graduated, 1796; died, 1853. Painted by C. B. King, of Washington, and presented by him.

6. WILLIAM COBBINGTON, first Governor of Rhode Island. Copied from an original in the Council Chamber at Newport, by T. Mathewson.

7. WILLIAM BLANDING, distinguished for his zeal in the study of natural history, and founder of the "Blanding Collection." Born, 1773; graduated, 1801; died, 1857. An original painting.

8. ESEK HOPKINS, first Commodore in the American navy. Painted by M. J. Heade, from an engraving.

9. SAMUEL SLATER, the father of American manufactures. Painted by J. S. Lincoln.

10. THOMAS POYNTON IVES, a distinguished Providence merchant. Copied by J. S. Lincoln from an original by Chester Harding.

11. LEVI WHEATON, an early graduate and professor of the University. Died, 1851. Painted by Geo. P. A. Healy, in 1846.

12. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. The distinguished Unitarian Divine. Copied from an original, by Henry C. Pratt.

13. GEN. JAMES TALLMADGE, Lieutenant-Governor of New-York. Born, 1778; graduated, 1798; died, 1853. Copied from an original, by Eliza J. Rogers.

14. CHARLES II., King of England, from whom Rhode Island received her Charter, in 1663. Painted from life, by John B. Gaspars.

15. CATHERINE, Queen of Charles II. Painted from life, by John B. Gaspars.—Both 14 and 15 were obtained in England by Ethelbert R. Billings, and presented by him.

16. JOHN DE WOLFE, professor of Chemistry in Brown University, from 1817 to 1834. An original painting.

17. ADONIRAM JUDSON, the distinguished Missionary to Burmah. Born, 1788; graduated, 1807; died, 1850. Painted by Geo. P. A. Healy, in 1846. Presented by the First Baptist Church, Providence.

18. MOSES BROWN, founder of the Friends' School, Providence. Copied from an original, by M. J. Heade. Original sketch by W. J. Harris.

19. COL. WILLIAM BARTON, the daring Captor of Major-General Prescott. Copied from an original, by J. S. Lincoln.

20. GILBERT STUART, the celebrated Portrait Painter. Painted by his daughter, Jane Stuart, from an original miniature in her possession.

21. NATHAN B. CROCKER, Rector for two generations of St. John's Church, Providence. Painted by D. Huntington, from life, in 1860.

22. GEORGE BERKELEY, the celebrated Irish Prelate and Philosopher. Resided in Newport, 1729-31. Copied from an original, by Henry C. Pratt. Original by Smibert.

23. ASHER ROBBINS.—A Distinguished Scholar and Statesman. Painted from life, by Charles King, of Newport.

24. COM. OLIVER H. PERRY, the Hero of Lake Erie. Copied from an original, by Jane Stuart. Original by her father, Gilbert Stuart.

25. HENRY WHEATON, the distinguished writer on International Law. Born, 1785; graduated, 1802; died, 1848. Copied from an original, by M. J. Heade. Original by Healy.

26. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Fourth President of Brown University. Painted by Geo. P. A. Healy, in 1846. Full length portrait, presented by John Carter Brown.

27. BARNAS SEARS, Fifth President of Brown University. Born, 1802; graduated, 1825. Painted by J. N. Arnold, in 1869.

28. OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth. Painted from two miniatures and a cast, by M. J. Heade, in 1866. Original miniatures by Samuel Cooper.

29. GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, Seventh President of the United States. Painted from life, by Amans, in 1840. Presented by Col. William H. Reynolds.

30. ABRAHAM WHIPPLE, the daring Commodore in the War of the Revolution. Copied from an original, by M. J. Heade.

31. LIEUT. COL. CHRISTOPHER GREENE, a distinguished Rhode-Island Officer of the Revolution. Copied from an original, by J. S. Lincoln. Presented by Simon Henry Greene.

32. BRIG.-GEN. ISAAC P. RODMAN, who fell at the Battle of Antietam, in 1862. Painted from a Photograph, by J. S. Lincoln.

33. MAJ. WILLIAM IDE BROWN, of the 18th New-Hampshire Volunteers. Class of 1862. Born, 1839; killed at Fort Steadman in 1865. Painted from a Photograph.

34. MAJOR-GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, formerly Governor of Rhode-Island, and now U. S. Senator. Painted by Emanuel Leutze, of New-York. A full length portrait.

35. HON. SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM. Class of 1794. Chancellor of the University. First Mayor of Providence.

36. HON. JOHN PITMAN. Class of 1799. Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode-Island.

Most of the above portraits were paid for by subscriptions from various persons. Many of them have been obtained through the exertions of the Hon. John R. Bartlett. Some of them are described more at length in Guild's History of Brown University, pp. 285-296; but catalogued under different numbers.

BUSTS.

Of the Rev. Dr. Wayland; a fine marble bust by Thomas Ball, in 1861.

Of Bishop Griswold,	} Plaster.
Tristram Burges,	
Judge Story,	

MEDALLION (Bronze) of Major-General Burnside.

II. PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM.

1. A portrait of Charles II. of England, painted by Cooper, a little more than half length, presented by Ethelbert R. Billings, Esq., in May, 1863.

2. A portrait of John Hampden, by Gandy, presented by the same, at the same time.

3. A copy of Stuart's full length portrait of Washington, executed by an Italian artist from the original, painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne, presented by Samuel Larned, Esq., in 1838.

4. Portrait of Cyrus Butler, presented by Alexander Duncan, Esq., in 1849.

5. Portrait of Dr. James G. Percival, the poet, presented by Dr. N. A. Fisher in July, 1850.

6. A portrait of Washington Allston, painted by Chester Harding, presented through the Rev. Edward B. Hall by a few friends of the Athenæum, March, 1859.

7. A portrait of President Zachary Taylor, painted by C. A. Foster in 1849, presented by Mr. Henry T. Cornett in 1865.

8. "A Girl reading," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being a portrait of his niece, Miss Theophila Palmer.

9. A picture called "the Hours," painted in water colors on ivory in 1801 by Edward G. Mallone, presented to the Athenæum in 1854, through the efforts of two ladies of Providence who procured subscriptions to the amount of \$1200 for the purchase of it.

10. A copy by an Italian artist of a painting called "Simplicity and Malice." Supposed to be by Antonio Caracci, presented by Ethelbert R. Billings, Esq., in 1869.

11. A photograph of the Coliseum, five feet by two feet four inches inside the margin. From Mr. Albert J. Jones, in 1860.

12. A photograph of Guido's Aurora, same size with the above, from Mrs. Anna Richmond.

13. A bust of Shakspeare in marble, modelled after the Chandos portrait presented to the National Gallery, London, by the Earl of Ellesmere, and said to be the earliest extant. From Ethelbert R. Billings in May, 1863.

14. A marble bust of John Pitman, first president of the Athenæum, by George O. Annable. Presented by Wm. S. Patten, Esq., in behalf of subscribers, in 1853.

15. A marble bust of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, by George O. Annable.

16. A medallion in plaster of the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of Newport, from Miss Eliza B. Lyman, in 1865.

17. Nineteen busts in plaster, of ancient and modern worthies, from Homer to Charles Dickens. Given by various persons at different times, ten of them by James Phalen, Esq., in March, 1840.

THE NAMES "MAINE" AND "NEW-HAMPSHIRE."

As the origin of the names of the States is now a subject of discussion among historical writers, the following letter is of interest. We learn that Mr. Tuttle is preparing a full account of the origin of the name of Maine.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:—The Transcript of the 5th instant contains the article entitled, "Origin of the States and their Names," taken from the May number of the American Historical Record, which is worthy of attention from the great public interest of the subject. Assuming that a superficial treatment of New-England history can no longer be tolerated, and that true history only is deserving of our consideration, I beg to call attention to several material errors in this article, respecting Maine and New-Hampshire.

The statements, that Maine "derives its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the queen of Charles the First," are not sustained by any historical facts. The name, Maine, was first authoritatively and deliberately applied to that part of the State lying west of the Kennebec River, in the charter of the great council for New-England, granting this territory to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, dated August 10, 1622. In this charter it is styled the "Province of Maine." This event was nearly two years before the Princess

Henrietta Maria of France was thought of for a wife to Prince Charles of England. At the time this name was inserted in the charter, a marriage treaty was pending, and had been for some years, between the courts of England and Spain, having for its object the marriage of Prince Charles and the Infanta Maria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain. A marriage of these royal parties was expected until early in the year 1624. It is clear from this, and other circumstances that could be mentioned, that the naming of Maine had nothing to do with Henrietta Maria of France, as alleged. I may add, in this connection, that I expect to show, in my life of Captain John Mason, soon to go to press, that this Spanish Infanta was designedly complimented about this time in the naming of a district in New-England, granted by the great council, a curious fact, overlooked by historians.

It seems reasonably certain that the State of Maine owes its name to no European State, province or personage, but to its own unique geographical features. Years before the name appeared in this charter to Gorges and Mason, its territory, or the littoral part of it, was commonly designated by English mariners and writers, "The Mayne," variously spelt, to distinguish it from its insular parts lying off the shore. This origin of the name, proposed long ago, seems to be the true one.

The statements that New-Hampshire was "so named when it was made into a separate province in 1676," and that "it was first called Laconia," are not true. No part of the original or present territory of New-Hampshire ever bore the name Laconia. The original territory of New-Hampshire first granted under this name, was included in the "Province of Maine," before referred to, which extended from the Kennebec River to the Merrimack River. This, then, was the first English name applied to New-Hampshire; for it was seven years later, namely, 1629, that the territory lying between the Merrimack and Piscataqua rivers was granted to Captain John Mason and by him then first named "New-Hamshire," and ever after so designated. Laconia was the name given to a province lying in the region of Lake Champlain, granted by the Council for New-England to Gorges and Mason, in 1629. Some years ago, a town in New-Hampshire was incorporated by the name of Laconia. New-Hampshire was detached from Massachusetts in 1679, not 1676, as alleged.

Boston, June 7, 1872.

C. W. TUTTLE.

A CONTRIBUTION TO DRAMATIC HISTORY.

By the late Hon. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, of Bangor, Me. Communicated by the Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast.

ON the first day of September, 1814, a British force of about three thousand men took possession of Castine, in the then District of Maine, which they strongly fortified and forcibly retained

until the following April. Among the troops was the twenty-ninth regiment of foot, called "the Boston Regiment," it being the same that perpetrated the celebrated Boston Massacre. "It is reported," said the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, "that one man who was at that time a private in that regiment still belongs to it, and is now at Castine."

During its occupation, Castine was a place of great resort. Many of the British officers were gentlemen of refinement and of education. For amusement, they established a theatre,¹ where standard plays were performed, with the aid of scenery and decorations. The following is a copy of one of the programmes :

OCCASIONAL EPILOGUE TO THE COMEDY OF THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

As performed by Officers of the Garrison of Castine, Jan. 2 (1815).

At the Theatre Royal.

Written by Dr. Mackesy, Surgeon of the 62d Regiment.

The scene is closed, and Worthington ¹ at rest,	Of bleeds and blisters at the Galen's head;
From weary care that filled his anxious breast,	And gay Sir Charles, ⁴ forgetting Emily's loss,
His cottage raised in western wilds once more,	Attends all duties under Corporal Jess. ⁵
But quits St. Lawrence for Penobscot's shore.	Frederick ⁶ no grave magistrate surpasses,
Here social views his little band inspire,	In ministering oaths and writing passes,
To breathe responsive to Apollo's lyre;	While Old Harrowby's ⁷ voice the vale alarms,
In tragic strains or Thalia's sprightly art,	With Attention !! Steady !! Shoulder Arms!
Aim to enlarge and humanize the heart;	And warlike aims the Cornet's ⁸ soul in-flame;
With mimic woes the feeling bosom warm,	He shuts up shop and treads the path of fame.
Or merry satire calm the wintry storm.	At Sir Robert's ⁹ nod the firm ramparts rise,
The drama's past, we close the sportive page,	The Bastions range—the vengeful Bullet flies.
More varied duties now our thoughts en-gage.	Anxious to please, each member of the corps
Emily, ² this night so blest in love and riches,	Shall do his best to cheer this dreary shore;
At morning's dawn draws on her boots and breeches;	More thankful still, when tried by Can-dor's laws,
Then Amazon-like extends the martial line,	The Poor Gentleman's efforts merit your applause.
Gives out commands and seals the coun-ter-sign.	
The proud Lucretia, ³ though so nobly bred,	

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

¹ Worthington (the Poor Gentleman),	Lieut. Gastin, <i>Royal Artillery</i> .
² Farmer Harrowby,	Lieut. Col. Ximines, <i>62d Regiment</i> .
³ Cornet Ollapod,	Adj. J. Veasie, <i>29th Regt.</i>
Stephen,	Lt. B. Wild, " "
⁵ Corporal Joss,	Lt. J. Broodrick, " "
⁴ Sir Charles Cropland,	Ens. J. Tommers, <i>62d Regt.</i>
⁶ Frederick,	Maj. Irvins, <i>62d Regt. Military Sec.</i>
⁹ Sir Robert Bramble,	Capt. Bonnycastle, <i>Royal Engineers</i> .

¹ "It is said that the British officers at Castine are building a theatre, and that they expect to import the female performers from Boston. If Boston was now as it was in 1776, they would have some other amusement."—*Niles's Weekly Register*, Dec. 31, 1814.

Women.

- ² Emily Worthington, . . . Major Wm. Hull, 62d Regt. Maj. of Brigade.
³ The Hon. Miss Lucretia Mactab, . . Surgeon J. Macksey, 62d Regt.
 Dame Harrowby, . . . Lt. J. Dennis, 62d.
 Mang, . . . Lt. W. Hewat, 62d.

LETTER OF MESSRS. R. SMITH AND CHRISTOPHER
GADSDEN, OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1768.

From the "HANCOCK MANUSCRIPTS" belonging to the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC,
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Charles Town. 13th Octo^r. 1768.

GEN^{tn}

We had the Honour to receive your Favour of the 11th of Aug^t about three Weeks since & the next morning put it into the Hands of the Chairman of the Com.^{ee} upon the Dispute wth Mr. Moore our late Collector there being no proper Com.^{ee} on Trade here & with regard to ourselves we have both of us been entirely out of Trade several years.—Your Letter has been handed about very generally among the merch^{ts} in Town who were almost unanimously of Opinion "that there was no Occasion to call a meeting of them as they did not choose to enter into any Resolutions restricting their Importations being of Opinion the Circumstances of this Province differ widely from those of the Massachusetts."

'Tis the prevailing Opinion of the thinking men in this Province to wait wth patience to hear what the New parliament will do relative to America, should they not relieve us from the unconstitutional Impositions of the last, but determine on the Execution of the late oppressive acts on Trade & the essential Liberties of us Americans. We are then greatly hopeful that we shall follow your noble Example & introduce a thorough Oeconomy amongst us, & import only such articles as we cannot do without, & with regard to those give the preference to our sister Colonies when they can supply us—We are in absolute Want of a greater Number of Articles than our Friends to the Northw^d from the Multitude of Slaves we have amongst us & no Manufactures at all, worth mentioning, being made in the Province.

We highly applaud the Prudence, Firmness & policy of your Province & think America under the greatest Obligations to her & are of Opinion that were the measures she recommends universally or even generally pursued throughout the Colonies they must be effectual, & productive of the desired End.

A little Time will soon show what the New parliam^t will do, as to the News papers there is no Dependance on them, if they are determined to oppress us. We are hopeful that Union cemented by the Stamp act & whose happy effects we then felt will as conspicuously appear on any & every future Trial as it did then.—On our parts as far as our little Influence lies nothing shall be wanting to promote it.

We are gent^l wth the greatest Esteem

Y^r most obd^t hble Serv^{ts}

Gen^t Commee of Merchants
In Boston.

R. SMITH,
CHRIST. GADSDEN.

SLAVERY ALWAYS EXCLUDED FROM VERMONT.

Com. by the Hon. HILAND HALL, LL.D., of North Bennington, Vt.

THE territory comprising the state of Vermont had been settled under grants of land made in the name of the English king by his governor of New-Hampshire. Afterwards the king by an order in council declared that the territory should constitute a part of the province of New-York, whose governor, thereupon, regranted the lands to others. But the settlers maintained their New-Hampshire titles by successfully resisting all efforts of the new grantees to deprive them of their possessions, and finally, disclaiming the jurisdiction of New-York, established for themselves a separate government. One year after the continental congress had, in their declaration of independence, proclaimed to the world that "all men were created equal," Vermont, as a state, came into existence. Her people gave the stirring language of that instrument a practical effect in favor of universal liberty, by incorporating into their constitution a provision absolutely prohibiting the existence of slavery within the limits of the state. This constitution was framed in July, 1777, and Vermont was thus the first of the American states to exclude slavery by constitutional provision, or indeed by any legal enactment. The article then adopted has never been changed, and remains a part of the constitution at the present time.

It is the first article in the Bill of Rights, and *declares*

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety;—therefore, no male person, born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female in like manner, after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent, after they arrive to such age, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like."—(Slade's State Papers, 244; General Statutes, 16.)

While acknowledging the binding obligation of the child to his parent and the apprentice to his master during their minority, this article has always been understood to prohibit any other involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, an understanding confirmed and established by both legislative declaration and judicial decision.

During the progress of the early settlement of Vermont slavery existed in all the neighboring colonies, and it is doubtless true that some of the emigrants had brought with them persons whom they sought to hold as slaves. They were, however, few in number, and the idea that man could rightfully be the subject of property,

was repugnant to the feelings of the great mass of the inhabitants. In accordance with this feeling, the constitutional provision was intended as a declaration of freedom to all persons who then inhabited the state, as well as to any who might afterwards be brought there.

Nevertheless, the bondage of persons in the state, who had been previously held as slaves, might be sought to be continued by an attempted sale of them, or by transporting them out of the state; to prevent which, the legislature on the 30th of October, 1786, passed an act, entitled "*An act to prevent the sale and transportation of negroes and molattoes out of the state.*" That the act was founded on the provision of the constitution and was intended to prevent its fraudulent evasion, clearly appears from the preamble. The following is a copy of the act, following the title above given.

"WHEREAS, *by the constitution of this state*, all the subjects of this commonwealth, of whatever color, are equally entitled to the inestimable blessings of freedom, unless they have forfeited the same by the commission of some crime; *and the idea of slavery is expressly and totally exploded from our free government*; And whereas, instances have happened of former owners of negroe slaves in this commonwealth, making sale of such persons as slaves, *notwithstanding their being liberated by the constitution*; and attempts have been made to transport such persons to foreign parts, in open violation of the laws of the land,

"*Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That if any person shall hereafter make sale of any subject of this state, or shall convey, or attempt to convey, any subject out of this state, with intent to hold or sell such person as a slave; every person so offending, and convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the person injured, for such offence, the sum of one hundred pounds, and cost of suit; to be recovered by action of debt, complaint or information."—(Statutes of 1787, 105; Slade's State Papers, 505.)

In 1802 the conclusive force of the constitution in prohibiting slavery was declared by the supreme court of the state.

A colored woman who had been purchased out of the state and brought into the town of Windsor, had served her purchaser for a time, but having become infirm and blind, had been cast upon the town as a pauper. The town brought an action against her alleged master for money expended in her support, and in order to show the liability of the defendant as her master, offered the bill of sale to him of the woman from her former owner. But the court rejected the evidence, saying, "*our state constitution is express, no inhabitant of this state can hold a slave*; and though the bill of sale may be binding by the *lex loci* of another state or dominion, yet when the master becomes an inhabitant of this state, his bill of sale ceases to operate here."—(Selectmen of Windsor vs. Jacob, 2 Tyler's Reports, 194, 199.)

But notwithstanding the positive prohibition of the state constitution, and the uniform understanding of its decisive effect against the existence of slavery in any form, it was stated in the official publi-

cation of the United States census for Vermont, taken in 1791, that there were then in the state 16 slaves. This imputation upon the character of our institutions, though altogether erroneous, remained unexplained until 1872, when the original return of the census of 1791 was discovered among the archives at Washington, by Col. George D. Harrington, acting superintendent of the census bureau, which clearly showed that the published report of that census, so far as it charged the state with having slaves, was unfounded and untrue. No slaves were found in the state at any subsequent enumeration of its inhabitants; but in the published official reports of each subsequent census, there has been inserted comparative statements of previous enumerations, in which the stigma of the existence of slavery in Vermont in 1791 was repeated; the number 16 having been increased in these later reports, by some new blunder, to 17.

In the report of the census of 1870, at page 60, the original error was corrected, for the reason stated in a note as follows:

"The census of 1790, published in 1791, reports 16 slaves in Vermont. Subsequently and up to 1860, the number is given as 17. An examination of the original returns shows that there never were any slaves in Vermont. The error occurred in preparing the results for publication."

HOW THE ERROR OCCURRED.

The following table, showing the population of Vermont by counties, is taken from the official census report of 1791. It is also found in Dr. Williams's History of Vermont, Edition of 1794, page 411:

Counties.	Free white males of 16 years and upwards including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other persons.	Slaves.	
Addison,	1,784	1,664	2,964	37	16	6,449
Bennington,	3,114	3,211	5,893	20		12,254
Chittenden,	2,256	1,764	3,258	23		7,301
Orange,	2,874	2,768	4,846	41		10,529
Rutland,	3,986	4,092	7,456	31		15,565
Windsor,	4,063	4,157	7,543	45		15,748
Windham,	4,418	4,672	8,545	58		17,693
Total,	22,435	22,328	40,505	255	16	85,539

It will be perceived that all the slaves are reported to be in the county of Bennington, and that not one is found in any other part of the state, though Bennington county contained only one sixth of its population. This of itself is calculated to create a strong sus-

picion against the accuracy of the statement. For why should there be sixteen slaves in that county and none in any of the others?

The census of the several towns in the county of Bennington in 1791, as reported and published at the seat of government, was as follows:

Towns.	Free white males of 16 years and upwards including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Arlington,	251	252	487		1	991
Bennington,	639	604	1,114	11	9	2,377
Bromley,	21	19	31			71
Dorset,	240	231	487			958
Glastenbury,	6	11	17			34
Landgrove,	7	4	20			31
Manchester,	338	338	595	2	3	1,276
Pownal,	419	499	825	2	1	1,746
Readsborough,	16	16	32			64
Rupert,	251	283	494			1,033
Shaftsbury,	401	530	974	3	1	1,999
Stamford,	69	65	137	1		272
Sunderland,	113	101	199	1		414
Sandgate,	193	189	386			773
Woodford,	16	18	26			60
Winhall,	39	46	69		1	155
Total of the Co.	3,114	3,211	5,893	20	16	12,254

It will be noticed that in the above table the whole population is divided into five classes, designated as follows: *First*, Free white males of 16 years and upwards; *Second*, Free white males under 16 years; *Third*, Free white females [of all ages]; *Fourth*, all other free persons; and *Fifth*, Slaves. This division was in conformity to the census act of March 1, 1790, for which a form was given in the act, with the columns and headings as above.

The *original* return of the assistant marshal for Bennington county shows that he added another column—one not required by the act. Having no occasion for a column for slaves, there being none to enumerate, he substituted for the above *two* right hand columns, *three* columns for free blacks, dividing them into classes as in the case of free whites, viz., into those of males of 16 years and upwards, of males under 16 years of age, and of females of all ages. This gave the number of free persons who were not white as required by the act, with the addition of specifying the different classes of those persons, of which the whole number was composed, with the same particularity that the law had required in the case of whites.

The original manuscript return of the census of Bennington coun-

ty, contains the names of all the heads of families in the several towns, and against each name the number in the family of each class of persons. It is plainly written, on sheets of foolscap paper pasted together, and forms a roll of over twenty feet in length. The following table gives the precise words of the headings of the several columns of the original return, and accurate copies of the footings of the different classes of persons in each town, with the total number of persons of all the classes in the several towns.

Towns.	Free white males of sixteen years and upwards including heads of families.	Free white males under sixteen years.	Free white females including heads of families.	<i>Free Blacks.</i> 1st column over sixteen of males. 2d column under 16 years. 3d column females, which include the three last columns.			Total.
Arlington,	251	252	487			1	991
Bennington,	639	604	1,114	9	2	9	2,377
Bromley [Pern]	21	19	31				71
Dorset,	240	231	487				958
Glastenbury,	6	11	17				34
Landgrove,	7	4	20				31
Manchester,	338	338	595	2		3	1,276
Pownal,	419	499	825	1	1	1	1,746
Readsborough,	16	16	32				64
Rupert,	251	288	494				1,033
Shaftsbury,	491	530	974	3		1	1,999
Stamford,	69	65	137	1			272
Sunderland,	113	101	199	1			414
Sandgate,	198	189	386				773
Woodford,	15	18	26				60
Winhall,	39	46	69		1		155
	3,114	3,211	5,893	17	4	15	12,254

By comparing the above two tables, it will be seen that they agree in every particular, except in relation to free colored persons and slaves, and that they differ only in this, that while the number of free persons of color, as returned by the assistant marshal, was 36, the published report transforms 16 of them into slaves, allowing only 20 of the number to be free. Nor is it difficult to see how the error in the published report occurred. The transcriber having blanks to fill with the right hand column headed slaves, copied the numbers found in the right hand column of the return, and thus heedlessly turned the 15 free colored females into slaves, adding at the close one free male under 16 for the town of Winhall. This addition for Winhall is accounted for by the fact that the figure in the manuscript return was so placed, as to be readily taken by a careless observer to belong to the column from which the 15 had been copied. It will be noticed that the two tables not only show by their footings that the 16 reported slaves were free persons, but also agree in the number that was taken from each of the several

towns to make up the 16. This examination of the original return establishes, beyond controversy or doubt, that the published official report of the census of 1791 was erroneous, and also the truth of the assertion at the begining of this article that slavery was always excluded from Vermont.

The original return of the Bennington county census is certified by David Robinson as assistant marshal. He was afterwards sheriff of the county for over twenty years, and marshal of the Vermont district for eight years, ending in 1819, and he died in Bennington in 1843. His hand writing was extensively known and was familiar to the writer of this article, who has carefully examined the original manuscript and knows the certificate upon it to be his genuine autograph. The marshal of the district under whom he acted was Lewis R. Morris, of Springfield.

EATON'S HISTORY OF READING. CORRECTIONS.—In the genealogy of the Poole family of Reading, Mr. Eaton gives among the descendants of John¹ Poole the first settler, and his son Capt. Jonathan² and Judith his wife, the name of Benjamin,³ son of Jonathan,² as the father of William⁵ (born 1726) who removed to Danvers, and was ancestor of Fitch⁷ Poole, Esq., of Danvers.

This is an error; as the William⁵ Poole, of Danvers, grandfather of Fitch,⁷ was a son, not of Benjamin,³ but of Zachariah⁴ Poole of Medford, who removed there from Reading, selling his homestead at that place to Benj. Gibson, of Boston, Jan. 26, 1732, having married, Sept. 18, 1729, Rebecca, daughter of Major Jonathan Wade, of Medford. His will, dated Medford, May 31, 1773, gives among other bequests, to his son William Poole, of Danvers (whom he also appoints sole executor), sixty pounds sterling and a large silver Tankard. He also gives to his grandson Fitch⁶ Poole, father of the late Fitch,⁷ "a silver Tankard weighing 25 ounces," and to his granddaughter Ann Poole, "my smallest can, which is all I design to give my grandson Fitch and my granddaughter Ann, inasmuch as Providence hath provided for them and considering what I expended upon their father William to fit him for business in life." The estate sold to Benj. Gibson, on the removal of Zachariah Poole to Medford, is that formerly known as the Deacon Eaton place, corner of Crescent and Eaton streets.

Mr. Eaton speaks of John¹ Poole as coming to Reading from Lynn, and also alludes to his being of Cambridge in 1632. But in his Historical Address (Wakefield, July 4, 1868), he says, "the settlement of this village was commenced in 1639, under a grant of land from the general court to the town of Lynn, of four miles square, and was called Lynn Village." He then adds, "This grant included substantially the present towns of Wakefield and Reading." As no record can be found of removal after his first settlement, the obvious conclusion is that Lynn is spoken of as John Poole's former residence only because it was the original name of Reading, or of that part of it in which he settled. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, falls into the same error.

Again, Cambridge was known only as "Newtown" until 1633, and yet John Poole is always stated to be "of Cambridge in 1632." If, as stated by Mr. Eaton, he gave the name Reading to the town, in honor of his English birth-place, it is hardly probable that this Cambridge could mean Cambridge in England, as the place whence he came to settle in Lynn Village. What authority there is for connecting his name with Cambridge at all, is a point on which his descendants very much desire to be informed.

C. H. POOLE.

Washington, D. C.

WILL OF JOHN BIGG.

(From a copy furnished by E. W. N. STARR, of Middletown, Conn.,
and annotated by W. H. WHITMORE.)

PREFACE.

THE importance of the following document warrants the space which has been given to it. From it we learn of the connection between several families of the first settlers, and we know the neighborhood from which they emigrated. A part only of these facts had before been discovered.

The person whose will is here copied was JOHN BIGG, of Maidstone, in Kent. He may have lived here in New-England, certainly he had property here and relatives. He specifies as living in New-England, his mother, his sister Foster, and his brother Stowe. He further mentions his cousins James Bate and — Lyne and cousin Betts, all in this country, besides, *apparently*, his friends Clement Bate (? Bates), William Bachelor, Edward Whitt (? White), John Compton, John Moore, Thomas Bridgden, and one goodman Beale "that went from Cranbrook." He gives 40s. to Marie Terrie in New-England also.

We can also discriminate certain relatives of his wife Sibilla, viz., his mother-in-law Mrs. Dorothea Maplisdén, bro. Jervis Maplisdén, the Swynocks, &c. The Maplisdén family is mentioned in Berry's families of Kent, and this match is recorded, though not properly. He says (p. 323), that Edward M., mayor of Maidstone, in 1604, m. Dorothy Curties, and had Gervais and Peter, beside six daus., of whom Mary, b. 1602, m. John Bigg in 1626. Edward was own cousin to Robert M. of Lyd, whose grandson Peter m. Edward's dau. Elizabeth. Another dau. of Edward M. was Frances, who m. — Stace, but no more matches are recorded by Berry. We may infer that his brother Beavons or Beacon was one who m. a Maplisdén also.

As to the English localities, nearly all are easily found in Kent. Maidstone is a well known place, about in the west centre of the county. Cranbrooke is about 12 miles due south from it, while Loose, Linton, and Horsmonden are about on the same line going south from Maidstone to Cranbrooke. Langley is east of the line, and Harrietsham east again of it, both near Loose. Brenchley is west, and Staplehurst east of the line, about parallel to Horsmonden. Tenterden is S. E. of Cranbrooke, with Wittersham south of T., and Lydd, once a seaport, is still farther to the S. E., almost to Dengeness Head. Sadomi is doubtless an error in copying.

But to return to New-England. His mother was clearly the Rachel Bigg whose will of Nov. 17, 1646, is in Suff. Wills, i. 89. She mentions

Nephew Hopestill Foster. Thankful his daughter. Hopestill Foster his son. Patience his dau.

Thankful Stow.

Son-in-law John Stow. Thomas his eldest son. Marie his dau. Samuel his son. John his son.

Elizabeth Stow, wife of Henry Archer, and her dau. Rebecca, sons John, Isaac and Theophilus.

Nathaniel Stow.

Son-in-law Peter Masters, now living in England, his wife Katharine and dau. Elizabeth.

James Batte, Sr. and his son James.

The now wife of Thomas Lyne.

Clement Batte and his dau. Rachell.

The now wife of William Bachellor.

Thomas Beatts.

Thomas Beall, John Compton, goodwife Turner, the wife of Richard Brittan, Goodman Mead, old Margery, goodwife Place, goodwife Hill, goodwife Patching.

It is clear therefore that we have so far, as children of Rachel :

- i. John Bigg, of Maidstone, d. 1641.
- ii. Smallhope Bigg, d. before 1641 ;
- iii. a dau. m. Hopestill Foster ;
- iv. a dau. m. John Stow ;
- v. a dau. m. Peter Masters.

Of course this John Stow* is the Roxbury man, a member of Eliot's church. (Thornton's Life of Heath and Bowles, p. 177.) He brought wife Elizabeth and six children, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Nathaniel, Samuel and Thankful. It will be seen these names of children agree with John Bigg's will. Elizabeth m. Dec. 4, 1639, Henry Archer. Rachel Bigg mentions Marie as a daughter of John Stow,—is this an error, or is she possibly the Mary Terrie of John Bigg's will?

Next we have her *nephew* Hopestill Foster. I cannot easily explain this word "nephew," because it is clear that he was her son-in-law, a description afterward given to John Stowe. Yet it is most likely that he was both ; i. e. that he had married a cousin, and therefore Rachel might term him either.

His wife Patience, aged 40, came over in the Elizabeth, with son Hopestill, Jr., aged 14, in company with Rachel Bigg herself. It is clear from this will that he had daus. Patience and Thankful, the latter doubtless the one bapt. here Sept. 11, 1640, as Savage records.

It is fair to argue that the mother was dead, as she is not mentioned in Rachel's will.

* Savage says he died Oct. 26, 1643, which would not agree with his being executor of a will dated in 1646. But the authority (Eliot's Ch. Rec.) does not support Savage. It reads thus: "1643, 8 mo. day 26, Goodman Stone an old Kentish man dyed, was not of the church, yet on his sick bed some had some hopes of him." The name is clearly Stone, and cannot mean John Stow, who was a ch. member as was his wife.

We pass next to the Bate or Bates items. James Bates was clearly the Dorchester settler, who came also in the Elizabeth, with wife, three daus. and a son James. His will of —, 1655 (Suff. Wills, i. 82), mentions son Richard Bate, of Lid town in Kent, as well as son James here, &c. His dau. Mary m. Hopestill Foster, Jr.

Clement Bates, of Hingham, was doubtless his brother, as both are related to the Biggses.

Thomas Beatts was probably of the family now called Betts, and not a Bates. I cannot identify him, but he is probably allied to John Bigg's "cousin Betts of Lengley," i. e. Langley, co. Kent, 4 miles from Maidstone.

The other persons named are probably to be identified here, and the presumption would be that they were also from Kent. The "Goodman Beall who went from Cranbrook" in John's will, is doubtless the Thomas Beall of Rachel's will; there was a Thomas at Lynn, and one at Cambridge, says Savage.

William Bachiller, whose *now* wife is also noticed, may, will be the Charlestown man, who had two wives; it is to be noticed that Joseph B. of Lynn was from Canterbury, Kent, and the Rev. Stephen of Lynn may yet prove to be from that county.

Thomas Lyne may be the Charlestown settler; the name is usually called Lynde.

As the will hereafter printed was one of the results of a search for a supposed fortune belonging to the descendants of John Stowe, it seems proper to deal with that delusion. Clearly John Bigg, if he died childless, meant as to his English property, that his wife was to have the rents of his house at Maidstone, and of his land at Lynton. But for the rents of his other lands at Cranbrook, Wettersham and Lyd, they were to be divided between Hopestill Foster and the four sons of John Stowe. Now by Suff. Deeds, i. 318, it appears that Sept. 7, 1653, an agreement was made between Hopestill Foster or one part, and Thomas, Nathaniel and Samuel Stowe of the other part (John Stowe, Jr., being doubtless dead), as to the wills of their "deceased uncles, Smallhope Bigg and John Bigg, both of Kent," agreeing to give Foster one half "of all those lands in Crambrooke, Withersham and Lidd, which Smallhope Bigg gave unto Samuel Bigg, his brother's son, and Thomas Stowe and his son John as heirs to John Stowe, his uncle deceased." The other half was to go to the Stowes.

This would seem to mean that there had been an earlier intermarriage between the Stowes and Biggses, for which no solution can be given without a search in England.

But we may safely assume that Foster and the Stowes, *at the time*, looked after all their rights and sold all the lands in England to which they had any claim. It is interesting, genealogically, to know whence the Stowes came, but it would be wrong to waste money in any search for property consumed by its lawful owners, doubtless, two centuries ago.

W. H. W.

WILL OF JOHN BIGG.

In the name of God Amen. The 17th daie of August in the yeare of our Lord Christ, a thousand sixe hundred and fortie, I, John Bigg of Maidston in the Countie of Kent, jurat, beeing by the mercie of God in good health of bodie, and of perfect remembrance in mind for the which I doe give thanks unto God, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge, that is

First, I committ my soule unto the mercie of God my Creator trusting assuredlie thorough the merittes of Jesus Christ my Redeemer and Saviour to be made partaker of life everlastinge, and my bodie to the earth to bee buried at the discretion of my wife and mine Executor Mr. Andrew Broughton, whom I doe ordaine my sole executor of this my last Will and Testament. trusting that he will bee carefull to performe the trust by mee committed to him herein. And now concerning my temporall estate I dispose of it as followeth. Item. I do give to the ordinarie poore of the parrishe of Maidstone five pounds to be distributed by the overseers then being, and more I give fiftie poundes towards the clothing of fiftene poore people whom my wife and executor shall thinke most fitt to bestow it upon. Also I give unto Roger Ball, John Bowden, William Whetstone, Samuel Browne and Samuel Skelton £5. a piece, and to widowe Clarke and Mrs. Peirce widdow, fiftie shillings a piece. Also I give unto the poore of the parrish of Cranbrooke five pounds to be distributed to twentie poore godlie people, by my brother Peter Masters, and James Holden of the same parrish, or their executors. Also I give to the poore of the parrish of Biddenden five pounds to be distributed to honest godlie poore, to twentie poore five shillings a piece, at the discretion of Mr. William Randolph and Mr. Robert Drayner or their exec^s. all which legacies my will is to bee paid within six months after my decease. Item. I doe give to Susan the wife of Daniel Clarke my ancient servant, five pounds to bee paid her at twentie shillings a yeare, except it can otherwise att discretion of my executors bee laid out for her good. I give also to William Lauraman five pounds to bee paid twentie shillings a yeare. Item. I do give unto William Ayerst fiftie pounds to bee paid within sixe monthes after my decease. and my mynde and will is, that hee takinge my stocke and living in my house as my desire is, that all the wares except hopps and goods that hee shall take being indifferentlie prized, that he shall paie on one half of them, the other half so soone as may pay my debts for them in London, or else so soon as my executor shall want it a hundred pounds per annum, and for all my debtes that shall bee then owinge me, to the end hee may take some pains and bee the more careful to gett them in, that hee shall have one shilling per pound allowed him out of them, hee doinge his best endeavor for the hastening them in, and acquaintinge my executor, with them that will not paie without trouble, that speedie course bee taken with them: and to all other my servantes, I shall have livinge with mee at the time of my death, I give fortie shillings apiece and twentie shillings a yeare for so manie years, as they have lived above two years with me, if such bee in my service, to be paid within sixe months after my decease. Item. I give to Richard Weller senior of Cranbrook fortie shillings: To Cheeseman my Porter and fetcher in of ny water, fortie shillings and to old goodman Greensmith of Loose, fortie shillings and to widdow Darby of Stapelhurst fortie shillings and old goodman Rutapy or his wife of Harrisham fortie shillings. To

Mrs. Warren widdow late of Sandwich five poundes and Mr. Harber Munster of Raish beside Mellinge five poundes, and to Mr. Elmeston shoolmaster of Maidstone five poundes, desiring him to preach at my funerall. And to Mr. Goodacker and to Mr. Brainston, brother to widdow Charleton of Loose, two poore godlie ministers, I think of Sussex, fiftie shillings a peece to be paid within one yeare after my decease. Item. I give to the Corporation of Maidstone of which I am a member ten pounds towards buying a new mace withall. Item. I give unto Damarys Wilson now livinge with mee, to bee paid her at her daie of marriage or at the years of one and twentie, one hundred poundes, five pounds a yeare to be paid for the hundred poundes to her father & mother, if her father dye during the said term, it shall bee payable to her beginning the time, from after one whole yeare after my decease. Item. I give unto Mary Tatnall the daughter of Tho^s T. now livinge with me, to bee paid at the day of her marriage or at one and twentie years of age twentie poundes, and if she dye before the said money be due, then I give it to her sister Judah Tatnall to be payable as aforesaid. Then I give to Pucknam Johnson now livinge with me, tene pounds to putt him out apprentice to some convenient trade, when he shall attain the age of 14 or 15 yeares, and I give to my sister Johnson his mother ten poundes to bee paid by twentie shillings a yeare. I give to my cozen Mills widdow living at Raysh, and to my cousin Botten, widdow living at Brenchley, and to my cousin Sarkeys wife of Leeds, to each of them fortie shillings a peece, and to my cousin Gaskyne and my cousin Betes living about Lengley fortie shillings a peece. These legacies to be paid within one yeare after my decease.

Now concerning my lands in New England, my will is, that my mother being paid twentie pounds a year out of it, due to her by my brothers will out of his house at Cranbrook, that she shall have twentie pounds a year more out of it duringe her naturall life, and that my sister Foster have twentie pounds a yeare out of it, duringe her naturall life, and my brother Stowe ten poundes a yeare out of it, all these livinge in New-England. Now if it shall not yield severitie poundes a yeare, then I will, my mother to have her twentie poundes, a year at Cranbrook, to be paid her as the will goeth, and the rent of that in New-England to be divided between my mother there and sister Foster, and my minde is, that after their decease, that all my lands in New-England shall goe equallie, the rent divided to Hopestill Foster, Thomas Stowe, John Stowe, Nathaniel Stowe and my brother Stowe's two daughters, one parte of sixe and so equallie to bee di- vided into sixe partes, to go to them and their heires forever, and for the one- half of it after my mother's or sister's decease, to come presentlie to bee di- vided, and my brother Stowe's ten poundes a year also after his decease. Now concerning my lands in Old England, my mind is that my wife Sibella Bigg, beside her Joynture shall have the remayndere of that my house yeildeth, that lyeth in Maidstone, which I now live in, beside the twentie poundes a yeare, which I hope will be twentie poundes a yeare more, and also the Rent of my house and land in Lynton. Besides I give unto her, one hundred and fiftie pounds to bee paid within one yeare after my decease, if she be then living and one hundred poundes of my Platte and household stuffe to take where she pleaseth after that is prized. And if Michaeltide or our ladie day fall not out within one moneth after my decease, my will is, that within one moneth after my decease, my executor let her to have fortie poundes, she payinge it again the first Rentes she comes to receive. And for all my other Rentes at Cranbrook, Wettersham, Lyde, which is about

fiftie poundes per annum, my legacies and debtes being first paid, and that my mother and sister Foster receiving sixtie pounds a yeare at least in New England out of my landes there, then my mind and will is, that Hope Foster, and my brother Stowe's fower sonnes before named shall have the Rentes of it equallie divided, with liberty to sell either of their partes, being of age to make good sale of the same, alwaies provided that if my mother and sister Foster enjoy not the former sume of three score poundes a yeare in New-England, They shall receive the rentes of this during their life's, thirtie poundes a yeare my Mother Bigg, and twentie poundes a yeare my sister Foster, and the longest liver to have the whole fiftie poundes a year during her life, and after to the uses aforesaid, and after their decease to goe as aforesaid: And for my other house and land at Horsmonden, ten poundes a yeare, one whole yeare after my debts and legacies are paid, I give to Elizabeth Stowe one hundred poundes and to Thankful Stowe the remainder of it, which if my executor will not give one hundred poundes more at her coming of age, or daie of marriage, then to make it upp a hundred out of my estate. and concerning the rest of my lands after my wife's decease, which will be about three score poundes a yeare or upwards, if my mother Bigg be then livinge and my sister Foster or either of them, my will is that they or either of them living shall have twentie poundes a yeare out of the said landes besides before giving them during their, or either of their naturall life's and after my wifes decease, or either of theirs, the Remaynder of the Rentes aforesaid, to be divided as my will is, the whole shall be after all their decease. That is. I give to Hopestill Foster fiftene poundes a yeare, to John Stowe fifteen poundes a year, and the Remainder to be equally divided between Thomas Stowe, Samuel Stowe, John Stowe and Nathaniel Stowe, with libertie either of them to sell their partes, when its come unto to them if they be of age to make good sale of it, and I authorize my executor either to sell, or keep the aforementioned ten poundes a yeare of rentes in Horsmanden hee paying the twoe legacies given to Elizabeth Stowe and Thankful Stowe as aforesaid.

Item I give unto Elizabeth Pell, dwelling with me ten poundes, besides what money shall be due to her by my brother's will, and one accompt at the time of my decease. Also I give to my cousin Beatuxes wife of Tenderden fortie shillings and to Marie Terrie in New-England to be paid in one whole yeare as the other. Also to my cousin Godfrey Martyne, and to my cousin Smith's wife of Sadomi, late Saltman five poundes. I give unto my cousin William Boyse fortie poundes, and ten poundes in household stuffe, of that remayning unsold in my house at Cranbrook, and this to be paid him, when he discharges such bond or bonds as I shall at the time of my decease bee engaged for him, if any bee, and if none, then to be paid within one year after my decease.

Item. I give unto John Crumpe son of Thomas Crumpe, to bee paid him within one yeare after my decease, ten poundes to buy him books with, and as concerning one hundred poundes, I received a gift of my brother Beavons, to goe towards mayntenance of a publick scholar sent from Canterburie to Cambridge for seven years, if hee so long continued there which accordinglye hath been performed, yet notwithstandinge if it bee conceived it was meant for ever, I will my executor with my wife and cousin Tonge of Canterburie, that they see the said one hundred poundes settled in such way as may be most agreeable to my brothers will, and my executor seeinge if so to bee done, pay the one hundred which I have received, and to paie, five poundes a yeare to the use aforesaid till hee paie it in, or bee settled

aforesaid. Item. I give to my brother Peter Masters of Cranbrook, ten poundes, and to his fower children, five poundes, apiece, to be paid so soon as my executor shall have money in his handes, after my former legacies and debtes bee paid. Item. I give to my cousin James Bate of New-England, to cousin Lyne of New-England, to each of them fortie shillings, and to Clement Bate and William Bachelor each of them five poundes, and to Edward Whitt, John Compton, John Moore, Thomas Bridgden, Goodman Beale that went from Cranbrook and my cousin Betts there, each of them twentie shillings a piece, and ten poundes more to godlie poore in New-England bee given by the discretion of my Executor, this to be paid next after my brother Masters. Also, I give unto my Executor, Mr. Andrew Broughton, all my parte of the hopp garden on my brother Swynocks land, and all my parte of that shipp and stocke called the London, Mr. John London being maister of it, besides all his expenses hee shall at any time or occasion lay out about this executorshipp, by mee committed to him, and if it shall happen my wife should bee with child, when I dye, then my mynde and will is, that all legacies of my lands given in Old England to bee voide, and goe to my child, whether it bee sonne or daughter, but if it live not to the age of one and twentie yeares, or bee married then my mynd and will is, that my legacies and giifts goe as aforementioned, and if I should have anie child before or after my death, and this my will not altered, and that anie of my sister's children in New England, shall seek by anie means or device of law to trouble my executor or heires about any of my lands, that weare either my brother Bigg's or mine, that that, or they attempting anie law, shall make voide all his or their parts, of landes given them in New-England, or other legacies in my will.

And also to my brother Robert Swinock, I give a stone pott, with a guilded lidd, and also to my mother Mrs. Dorothea Maplisdén, my brother Mr. Jervis Maplisdén and his wife, my brother Mr. Nynian Butcher and his wife, Mr. Robert Swynock's wife, Mr. Thomas Swynock, my brother-in-law, also Mr. Wilson and his wife, and my brother Welding, to everie of these forty shillings a piece to buy them a ring or such like for a token of remembrance, and to Mrs. Marie Duke twentie shillings to buy a sugar loaf, all which legacies I desire to be paid within a yeare or sooner, if my Executor have money in his hands, and further my will is, that if there bee besides my debtes paid and legacies given, one hundred poundes or fiftie poundes spare, that if the Companie do goe on again of buying in of Impropriations, that my Executor shall paie towards the furtherance of that pious work, within sixe moneths after it comes into his hands, the said one hundred poundes or if not so much, then fiftie poundes if it bee spare, out of my estate as aforesaid, and after this bee performed if anie yet bee, my will is that it shall be equallie divided, one half to goe to ten godlie ministers, or ministers widows, whereof I desire Mr. Elmoston of Cranbrook, whom I have forgotten in my will to have partly, and the other halfe to bee given to such godlie poor christians as my wife, my executor and overseers hereafter mentioned shall think fitt.

And I entreate and appointe my lovinge friends James Bolden of Cranbrook, Tho' Lambe of Staplehurst for to bee overseers of this my last will and testament & to bee aydinge to my Executor, by their advice and counsell for the better performance of this my last will and testament, and doe hereby give to my said overseers, for their paines & trouble the sume of five poundes a piece, to be paid within sixe monethes after my decease; and it is my mynde and will that if mine Executor shall dye before my Will be

proved, that then my two overseers shall bee sole executors and enjoy to them those two guiftes of my parte of the Hopp ground and my parte of the Shipp called the London as my aforementioned executor Mr. Broughton should have done. It is also my Will and mynde, that if it shall happen at any time that anie ambiguitie, doubt or question shall growe or arise betweene anie whatsoever about the meaninge of this my Will, or any parte thereof by reason of the imperfection or defecte of, or in anie words, clauses or sentences in this my will that then and for the further and better explanation thereof and construction of the said ambiguitie or doubt, I will and ordain that my lovinge friends and overseers aforementioned, that they shall expounde, explain and interpret the same, accordinge to their wisdomes and discretions, and as shall seeme to them most agreeable to my mynde and will; and the same so determined by them shall soe stand and bee whatsoever may seeme to the contrarie in my Will, and further it is my will that if anie whomsoever to whom I have in this my will given any guift of landes, legacies, money or of goodes or the heires, executors of anie of them doe attempte to go about to do any act or actes thing or things for aliene, alter, or discontinue this my will and testament or anie thing therein mentioned and shall refuse to be ordered, and not abide the awarde or order of my lovinge friendes and overseers aforementioned, or of one of them, if it shall fall out but one of them livinge, when the doubt or Question shall arise, or the executor of them; if that they bee all dead, if anie I saie shall refuse to be ordered by him or them as aforesaid, then it is my will & mynde that the persons so attempting & refusing to be ordered that then and from thenceforth his, hers, or that guifte or guiftes, legacie or legacies whatsoever by mee formerlie given to anie such bee attested void, and the same guifte, so formalie given to anie shall remain, and bee to such person or persons in this my will mentioned as if the person or persons so attempting were dead indeed, anie thing before in this my will declared to the contrarie. Also I will that my executor and overseers to see performed anie legacie or guifte in my brother Smallope Biggs will, late of Cranbrook which shall not be performed by mee before my death, by reason of not beinge due or forgotten or also if anie thing in my Brother Beacon's will, to which by reason of my wife, ought by me to be performed; about the guifte of one hundred poundes on the Remaynynge part of a lease at Cambridge, I desire them accordinglye, to see it performed in what they shall see fitt in their consciences or by law by mee to be performed. Also it is my will that anie to whom I have given guifts or legacies, that if at the time of my death, they are indebted to me, or their husband, that they shall unsettle that they owe mee or so much, as their legacie comes unto. Also it is my mynde and will that anie charges my executor or overseers shall bee att, at anie time about this my will, that it shall bee allowed them over and beside their guiftes or legacies by mee given. In Witness whereof I have to this my last will and testament containing three sheetes of paper, putt my hand to evrie sheete thereof, and my seal to this last sheete, that beeing all written with mine owne hand and finished this seven and twentiethe daie of March 1641.

Proved 7 Feb^y 1642, by the Executors. By mee JOHN BIGG.

DAMPNEY.—[Copied from Notarial Records, co. Essex, by H. F. WATERS.] John-son Franklin, Nov. 11, 1724, and William Mooreing, Jan. 4, 1724-5, make oath that John Dampney, now in Salem, N. E., is the reputed son of William Dampney of Lyndhurst parish in Great Britain who lately died in Salem.

BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H., 1717—1766.

COPY OF THE REV. JONATHAN CUSHING'S RECORD OF BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H.,
NOW A PART OF THE RECORDS OF THE "FIRST CHURCH."

Communicated by JOHN R. HAM, M.D., of Dover.

1717.

- Octob. 6. Anna Daugh^r of Capt. Tim^o Gerrish.
Nov. 20. John & Elizabeth, childⁿ of Benj^a Pierce.

1718.

- March 30. Thomas & Elihu, Childⁿ of John Hayes.
Aug. 17. Gershom Downs.
Sept. 28. James Heard & Deborah his Wife; Benjamin, Deborah & Mary their Childⁿ. Mary, Wife of Daniel Horne; Daniel, their son. Mary, Wife of Samuel Jones; John, Abigail & Mary their Childⁿ. Widow Mary Ash; Judith her Daugh^r Ester Jones. Abigail Powers.

- Octob. 12. Abigail Hayes. Peter Cushing, born 9 inst:

1719.

- May 31. Samuel & Bridget, Childⁿ of Joseph Bierd.
July 5. Martha Wentworth, & her Childⁿ Richard, Thomas, Ezekiel & Damaris.
July 19. John, son of John Wingate.
Aug. 2. Joseph, son of Ann Drew, now Titcomb.
Sept. 13. William, son of Tim^o Gerrish. Mary, D^r of Paul Gerrish. Ichabod Hayes, & his Childⁿ.
Nov. 19. Gershom, Martha, Thomas, Rebekah, & John, Childⁿ of Gershom Downs.

1720.

- March 6. Sarah Hall.
" 27. Jonathan Cushing, born 24th Inst. Hezekiah, son of John Hayes.
May 22. Mary, Daugh^r James Pinkham.
July 3. Hannah, Wife of Nath^l Perkins. Eliz^a, Wife of John Bickford, & their son John. Mary, Wife of Jacob Allen, & their Childⁿ. Samuel, son of Job Clements. The Childⁿ of Tristram Heard.
July 31. Humphrey Foss. Samⁱ Heard, and Eliz^a his Wife; Experience & Elizabeth, their Childⁿ.
Aug. 13. Lydia, Daugh^r of James Heard.
Octob. 2. Gershom Wentworth. Fidellah Hardy—negro.
Octob. 30. Ann Evans, Widow. Ann, D^r of Daniel Titcomb.

1721.

- Feb. 12. Mary, Daugh^r of William Chamberlain.
April 16. Ezekiel, son of Ichabod Hayes. Samuel, son of John Wingate.
June 11. Abigail, Daugh^r of Capt. Tim^o Gerrish. Ichabod, son of Daniel Horn (Horne).
July 2. Samuel, son of Paul Gerrish.
" 30. Abigail, Daugh^r of Tristram Coffin.
Sept. 3. Peter Hayes; Ann & Reuben his Childⁿ.
Octob. 15. Eliz^a, Daugh^r of Richard Goodwin.

1722.

- Jan. 7. Deborah Cushing, born 6th Inst.
 March 18. Jane, D^r of Tristam Coffin.
 " 25. Hannah, Wife of William Jones.
 April 22. Reuben, son of Tristam Heard.
 May 6. Maturin Ricker & Hannah his Wife. Elizabeth Twombly.
 " 13. Joseph Ricker & Eliz^a his Wife, & John their Child.
 June 3. John, son of Samuel Heard.
 July 1. Hannah, Nath^l, Mary & James—Childⁿ of Thomas Nock.
 Joseph, son of Peter Hayes.
 July 8. William, son of Daniel Titcomb. Lois, Daugh^r of James Pinkham.
 Sept. 2. Elizabeth, D^r of John Hayes.
 Octob. 14. Tamsen, Wife of Joseph Ham & their D^r Jane.
 Nov. 25. Capt. Benj^a Wentworth.
 Dec. 16. John & Elizabeth, Childⁿ of Benj^a Wentworth.

1723.

- Feb. 10. Rebekah, D^r of William Chamberlain.
 March 17. Daniel, son of John Wingate.
 " 18. Job, son of Job Clements.
 April 19. Eleanor, Daugh^r of William Jones.
 May 26. Nathaniel, son of Timothy Gerrish.
 July 14. Susanna, D^r of Paul Gerrish.
 Aug. 4. Mercy, D^r of Thomas Nock.
 " 25. Thomas Starboard.
 Octob. 15. ——— son of Ichabod Hayes.
 Dec. 8. Tristam, son of Tristam Heard, Jun^r.
 " 15. Phebe, D^r of James Heard.
 " 29. William Cushing—born 26th Inst.

1724.

- Jan. 12. Edward Pevey.
 Feb. 2. Tristam, son of Tristam Coffin. Abigailⁱ, D^r of Capt. Benj^a Wentworth. Sarah, D^r of Doct. Jonathan Crosbee.
 March 8. Joseph Daniels.
 " 15. Hannah, D^r of Benj^a Twombly.
 April 19. Abra, D^r of John Hayes. Sarah & Mary, twin Daugh^{rs} of Daniel Titcomb. Richard, son of Richard Goodwin.
 May 3. John, Hannah & Elizabeth—Childⁿ of Richard Plummer.
 June 21. Richard, son of Gershom Downs.
 " 26. Sam^l Canney, Sen^r.
 July 5. Benj^a, son of Peter Hayes.
 " 16. John Twombly, sen^r.
 " 19. Mary, D^r of Daniel Horn.
 Aug. 2. Sarah, D^r of Joseph Ricker.
 " 9. Sarah, Wife of Daniel Plummer. Tamsen Wentworth
 Sept. 13. Ephraim & Hannah, Childⁿ of Dan^l Plummer.
 Octob. 25. Hannah, D^r of James Pinkham.

1725.

- Feb. 21. Tamsen, D^r of Benj^a Twombly.
 March 25. Judith, Wife of Capt. Thomas Tibbets.
 April 4. Margery & Lydia Foss.
 May 9. Thomas Tibbets & Sarah his Wife, & Thomas their son.
 Widow Judith Tibbets & her Childⁿ viz., Mary, Samuel,

Judith & Ichabod. Samuel Willey. Simon, son of Nathaniel Randel.

- May 16. Sarah Horn.
 June 20. Abigail, D^r of Joshua Perkins.
 July 31. Benj^a Foss.
 Aug. 22. William Wentworth.
 Sept. 26. Joshua, son of John Wingate. James, son of James Heard.
 William, son of William Jones.
 Octob. 11. Philip Eaton.
1726.
 April 24. Moses, son of Ichabod Hayes.
 May 8. Robert, son of John Hayes.
 " 29. Jonathan, son of Paul Gerrish.
 June 12. John, son of Daniel Titcomb. Mehetabel, D^r of Peter Hayes.
 July 3. Joseph Heard & Rebecca his Wife. John Waldron, Jun^r & his son John.
 July 7. Reuben, son of Maturin Ricker.
 " 17. The other Childⁿ of Maturin Ricker. Ephraim, son of Joshua Perkins. Samuel & Judith, Childⁿ of Sam^l Heard.
 July 24. Daniel, son of Daniel Plummer. Noah, son of Joseph Ricker.
 " 31. Samuel Cromwell and Rachel his Wife, & their Childⁿ. William Downs & his Childⁿ, — Samuel, William & Phebe. James Hobbs & his Childⁿ.
 Aug. 7. Bidfield, son of Richard Plummer. Hannah, D^r of Richard Goodwin.
 Sept. 25. Rachel, D^r of Benj^a Twombly.
 Octob. 23. Love, D^r of Thomas Nock.
1727.
 Jan. 15. Elizabeth Cushing—born 6th Inst.
 April 2. Dorcas, D^r of Maturin Ricker.
 June 4. Sarah, D^r of James Pinkham.
 Sept. 3. Benjamin, son of Daniel Horn.
 " 17. Lydia Canney.
 Octob. 22. Jonathan, son of John Wingate.
1728.
 Jan. 7. Benjamin Hayes & his son Benjamin.
 Feb. 18. Deborah Canney. Elizabeth Hanson.
 " 25. Daniel, son of Joseph Libbey.
 March 19. Temperance, D^r of Zackary Nock.
 April 7. Jeremiah Rallings & Elizabeth his Wife & their Childⁿ, Mary, Lydia, Deborah, Sarah, Ichabod & Elizabeth. Samuel Randel & Eliz^a his Wife & their Childⁿ Mary, Samuel, & Eliphalet. Samuel Corson & Mary his Wife, & their Childⁿ Joanna, Mary, Samuel, Ichabod & Hannah. Joseph Pevey & Child Esther. Sarah, Wife of Zackary Nock, & their Childⁿ Joshua, Joseph, Zackary & Benjamin. John Tebbetts & Mary his Wife, & their Childⁿ Timothy, William, Moses, Joshua, Hannah, Abigail & Mary. The Childⁿ of Sam^l Jones, viz.: Samuel, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Dorcas, Mary & Esther. Hannah, D^r of William Jones. Ebenezer, son of John Roberts. The Childⁿ of Philip Yeaton, viz.: Phebe, William & Philip. Abigail Pitman. Judith Power, Richard Clay.

- April 21. Aaron, son of Ichabod Hayes.
 May 12. William Whitehouse & his D^r Elizabeth. Wentworth, son of John Hayes. Hannah, D^r of William Wentworth.
 June 3. Benjamin, son of Daniel Plummer.
 " 9. Elizabeth, D^r of Daniel Titcomb. Joseph, son of Joseph Ricker. Abigail, D^r of Benjamin Hayes.
 " 16. Abigail, Wife of John Ham, & their Childⁿ Elizabeth & Abigail.
 " 23. John Horn & Elizabeth his Wife, & their Childⁿ Isaac, Elizabeth & Mary. Abra, D^r of Benjamin Twombly. Joseph Hall.
 Aug. 18. Sarah, D^r of Gershom Downs.
 Sept. 1. William, son of John McDuffee.
 " 8. Joseph, son of Joseph Heard.
 Octob. 27. John, son of Peter Hayes.
 " 31. Nathaniel Perkins.
 Dec. 8. Mary, D^r of Daniel Greene.
 " 26. Abigail, Wife of Ichabod Tibbetts, and their Childⁿ Judith, Abigail & Nathaniel.

1729.

- Feb. 18. Margaret, Wife of Thomas Wallingford.
 " 23. Thomas, son of Doct^r Thomas Miller. Thomas, son of William Downs. Elizabeth, D^r of Samuel Randel. Sarah, D^r of James Hobbs. Sarah, D^r of Benjamin Weymouth.
 March 2. Jane, D^r of John Mac Scovy.
 " 16. Tamsen, Wife of John Hayes.
 May 25. Benjamin, son of Gershom Wentworth. Ebenezer, son of William Chamberlain.
 June 15. Elizabeth Church.
 " 29. Hannah, D^r of Mical Emerson.
 July 27. Daniel, son of Joshua Perkins.
 Aug. 18. William, son of Robert Knight.
 " 24. Abigail, D^r of John Carter.
 " 26. Hannah, D^r of Maturin Ricker—in private.
 " 31. Joseph Richards. Joseph Connor & Sarah his Wife.
 Sept 14. Abigail, Wife of Moses Wingate, & their Childⁿ Edmund & Abigail.
 Nov. 9. Ruth, D^r of James Davis.
 " 23. Moses & Elizabeth, twin Childⁿ of John Wingate.
 Dec. 7. Mary Lord.

1730.

- Jan. 4. Ephraim, son of Joseph Hanson.
 " 18. Philip Stagpole & Childⁿ Sarah, William, Lydia & Elisha.
 April 12. Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas Miller.
 " 26. Lydia, D^r of Major Paul Gerrish.
 May 3. Jonathan, son of James Pinkham. Abigail, D^r of Jonathan Copps.
 " 31. Samuel, son of Maturin Ricker.
 June 7. George, son of Benj^a Hayes. Joseph, son of Robert Knight.
 " 14. Hannah, D^r of James Heard.
 " 21. John, son of Tristram Coffin.
 July 26. Mary, Wife of W^m. Foss, & her Childⁿ, viz.: Lydia & Timothy Hanson (by her 1st Husband, Benj^a Hanson), & Mary (by W^m. Foss). Bethia Hall.

- Aug. 2. John Hanson, son of Mary Foss, Wife of W^m. Foss. Deborah,
D^r of Moses Wingate.
" 9. Mary, D^r of John Ham, jun^r.
" 23. Rebecca, D^r of Joseph Heard.
Sept. 13. Abigail, Wife of Dan^l Meserve, jun^r. & their Child Joseph.
" 20. Tamsen Ham. Sam^l son of John Hayes.
Octob. 4. John, Son of William Whitehouse.
" 11. Eliz^a, Wife of Ezra Kimbal, and their Child Mary. Paul, son
of Daniel Horn. Abigail, D^r of Ichabod Hayes.
" 25. Jonathan, son of Nathaniel Randel.
1731.
March 21. Dorothy, D^r of William Chamberlain.
" 23. Matthew, son of John Mac Scovy.
April 18. Ebenezer, son of Daniel Plummer.
" 25. Mary, D^r of William Wentworth.
May 2. Hobart & Mary, Childⁿ of Hobart Stevens.
June 20. Daniel, son of Daniel Titcomb. Sarah, D^r of Joseph Bickford.
" 24. "At Rochester, N. H., at ye Dedication of ye new meeting
House—baptized by Mr. Adams," Jonathan, son of Jona-
than Copps; James, son of John Mac Duffee; John, son of
John Blackden.
" 27. Daniel & Elizabeth, Childⁿ of Doct^r Jonathan Crosbee.
Aug. 22. Eunice, D^r of William Twombly.
" 29. Richard, son of Ezra Kimball.
Octob. 31. Welthean, D^r of John Huckins.
Nov. 28. Chatborn, son of W^m. Foss.
1732.
April 30. Mary Church.
May 14. Elizabeth, D^r of Benjamin Hayes.
June 25. Jonathan, son of Deaⁿ John Hayes.
July 2. Nelabe, D^r of Ezekiel Wentworth.
Aug. 30. Benjamin, son of Col. Paul Gerrish.
Octob. 22. Abigail, D^r of Mica Emerson.
Nov. 22. Sarah, D^r of Samuel Heard—in private.
" 26. Susanna, D^r of Tristram Coffin.
1733.
March 18. Ebenezer, son of Moses Wingate.
April 25. Lydia & Joanna, twin Childⁿ of Peter Hayes—in private.
May 13. Lucy, D^r of W^m. Whitehouse.
July 22. John, son of John Ham. Mary, D^r of John Blackden, of
Rochester, N. H.
May 29. Mary, Wife of Tim^o Emerson, & their Daugh^r Hannah. Ann,
D^r of Joseph Hall.
Aug. 26. Daniel, son of William Foss.
Sept. 2. Elizabeth & Hannah Bampton.
" 23. Dorothy, D^r of John Wingate.
" 30. John Church, & Childⁿ John & Daniel.
Octob. 28. Hannah, D^r of Benjⁿ Hayes.
Nov. 11. John, son of W^m. Twombly, jun^r.
1734.
Feb. 10. John Horn & Childⁿ Mary & Sarah.
" 24. Mary Ditte.
May 13. David, son of Daniel Titcomb.

- June 16. Thomas, son of Sam^l Davis.
 July 28. Samuel, son of Timothy Emerson. Deborah, D^r of John Demeritt.
 Aug. 4. Abigail, D^r of Ezra Kimbal.
 Sept. 22. Abigail, D^r of Daniel Horn.
 Octob. 6. William, son of William Cate.
 " 13. Thomas Horn & Childⁿ Judith, Margaret, Samuel, Abigail, Drusilla, Nathan & Elizabeth.
 Nov. 8. Joseph Chesley—in private.
 Dec. 15. Elizabeth & Martha Varney.
 1735.
 March 2. Hannah, D^r of Widow Abigail Hayes.
 June 22. Abigail, D^r of John Huckings.
 July 13. Hannah, D^r of Capt. Tristram Coffin. Dodavah, son of Benj^a Hayes. Job, son of Job Demeritt. Susanna, D^r of Edward Tibbetts.
 Aug. 10. Lydia, D^r of Peter Hayes.
 " 17. Mary, Wife of Nehemiah Kimball, & Childⁿ. Moses, son of Ezekiel Wentworth.
 Sept. 7. John, son of John Gerrish.
 " 21. John, son of Zechariah Edgerly. W^m. son of W^m. Whitehouse.
 " 27. Noah, son of John Wingate.
 " 28. Moses, & Jonathan, Childⁿ of John Gage.
 " 30. Stephen, son of Sam^l Heard.
 Octob. 24. William, Paul & Ebenezer, Childⁿ of John Heard, all of whom died within two days after.
 Nov. 9. Ephraim Ham & Anna his Wife, & their Childⁿ Joshua, Ephraim, Moses & Aaron.
 " 23. Abigail, D^r of Daniel Titcomb.
 Dec. 28. Daniel, son of Sam^l Heard—in private.
 1736.
 Jan. 13. At Rochester, N. H., on a fast Day, Mary the D^r of Benj^a Foss, & Samuel, son of W^m. Chamberlain.
 " 30. Anna & Israel, Childⁿ of Isaac Libbey.
 Feb. 22. Deborah and Daniel, Childⁿ of Daniel Harvie, jun^r.
 March 21. John Roberts & Childⁿ Sam^l & Eliza—and his wife's child Joseph. Eliza, Wife of Solomon Emerson, & Child Micah. Benjamin, son of Robert Tomson. Benj^a & Hannah, Childⁿ of John Buzzell. Samuel, John, Ebenezer & Rebecca, Childⁿ of John Tasker. Joseph & Benj^a, Childⁿ of Archibald Smith. James & Robert, Childⁿ of James Jackson. Sam^l, son of Sam^l Chesley.
 March 28. Abigail, D^r of Tim^o Emerson. Elizabeth, Wife of John Young, & their Childⁿ Thomas, Ann, Mary & John. Eleanor, Wife of Thomas Ash, & their Childⁿ Mary, Thomas, Judith & Benjamin. James & Dorothy, Childⁿ of Joshua Perkins.
 May 9. Hannah Hall.
 " 23. Mary, D^r of Joseph Hall.
 " 29. Eliz^a & Sam^l, Childⁿ of Sam^l Drown—in private.
 July 18. Eliz^a, D^r of James Hanson.
 " 25. Eliz^a & William, Childⁿ of Sam^l Wille, jun^r.
 Aug. 8. Eliz^a, Wife of Sam^l Wille, jun^r, & Child Mary. Ebenezer, son of John Ham.

- Sept. 5. Charles, son of John Blackden.
 " 12. Lydia, D^r of Nehemiah Kimbal. Mary, D^r of Joseph Bickford.
 Octob. 3. Ann, D^r of Moses Wingate.
 " 10. Shadrach Hodgdon and Mary his Wife, & their Childⁿ Ann & Israel.
 " 17. Dudley Watson, & his son Dudley. Nathaniel Horn, & his son Nath^l.
 " 31. John, son of John Heard. Eliz^a, D^r of Ezra Kimbal.
 Dec. 9. Mary Hanson, upon her death bed.

1737.

- Jan. 21. Joseph & Paul, Childⁿ of Gershom Downs.
 " 27. Pomfret Dame, aged 14 years.
 " 29. John, son of John Mardin.
 Feb. 6. Aaron, son of John Wingate.
 April 17. George, son of John Gerrish.
 " 25. Spencer Wentworth—in private.
 " 30. William, son of John Gage.
 May 15. Paul, son of John Demeritt.
 June 12. Betty & Anna Hartford. Henry, son of Edward Tibbetts.
 " 26. Anna, D^r of Ephraim Ham.
 Aug. 21. Mary & Sarah, Childⁿ of John Marden.
 Sept. 12. Benj^a, son of Capt. Thomas Miller.
 " 25. John, son of John Huckings.
 Octob. 2. Ichabod, son of Peter Hayes.
 " 12. John, son of Capt. Thomas Miller.
 " 23. Patience, Wife of Benj^a Ham, & their Childⁿ Mary & John. Martha, D^r of Samuel Heard. Joseph, son of Shadrach Hodgdon. Mary, D^r of John Wood.
 Nov. 27. Joshua, son of Joshua Perkins.
 Dec. 4. Love, Wife of Capt. Thomas Miller, & their Childⁿ Abigail, Thomas, Hannah, Elizabeth & Lydia.

1738.

- March 9. Sarah Watson—on a sick bed.
 April 2. Mary, D^r of William Whitehouse.
 " 30. Enoch, son of Daniel Titcomb. Eliz^a D^r of Nathaniel Horne.
 May 7. James, son of Ichabod Tebbetts. Sarah, D^r of Joseph Bickford.
 " 14. Lydia, D^r of W^m. Foss.
 " 21. Elizabeth, D^r of Samuel Hodge.
 June 25. Jacob, son of W^m. Chamberlain.
 July 2. Israel, son of John Ham. Eli, son of Job Demeritt.
 " 9. Benj^a, son of Paul Gerrish.
 " 23. Widow Eliz^a Jones, & her daugh^r Ann.
 Aug. 6. Daniel, son of Nehemiah Kimball. John, son of John Church. John Davis, son of Daniel Rogers.
 " 13. Mary, D^r of George Horne.
 " 20. Sarah, D^r of John Wingate. Moses, son of Moses Wingate.
 " 27. Paul, son of Thomas Horne. Lydia, Wife of Arthur Danielson, & their Childⁿ Sarah & Mary.
 Sept. 3. Humphrey, son of Joseph Hanson.
 " 17. Deborah, D^r of Tristram Coffin.
 Octob. 15. William, son of John Heard.
 Nov. 5. Joseph, son of Joseph Hall.
 Dec. 12. Paul Roberts—upon a sick bed.

- Dec. 25. John Foye—upon a sick bed.
1739.
- Jan. 4. Daniel, son of Zechariah Edgerly.
- Feb. 14. Sarah, D^r of John Roberts—being sick.
- “ 18. Lucy, D^r of Dudley Watson.
- March 11. Abigail & Joseph, Childⁿ of Jona. Thomson—in Durham.
- “ 13. John, son of John Sanborn.
- “ 18. Sarah, D^r of Timothy Emerson. Joseph, son of Solomon Emerson. Isaac & James, sons of James Leighton.
- “ 25. Patience, D^r of Benj^a Ham. Elizabeth, D^r of John Mardin.
- April 5. Susanna, D^r of Capt Thomas Miller.
- “ 15. Ichabod, son of Ephraim Ham. Sarah, D^r of Sam^l Whitehouse.
- May 3. Samuel Ham—on a sick bed.
- “ 27. Patience, Wife of W^m. Hill, Jun^r.
- June 10. Sarah, D^r of William Cate.
- “ 24. Levi, son of Arthur Danielson.
- July 1. Sarah Dittey.
- Aug. 19. Ezra, son of Ezra Kimball.
- “ 26. Samuel, Stephen & Lydia, Childⁿ of Widow Lydia Ham.
- Sept. 20. Baptized at y^e meeting H^o in y^e S. W. part of y^e Town (now Madbury). Rebecca & Sarah Childⁿ of Thomas Bickford. Jonathan, son of Daniel Harvie. Abraham, son of John Buzzell. Solomon, son of Solomon Emerson. Judith, D^r of Tam^s Jackson. Thomas, son of Joseph Johnson. Joanna, D^r of David Daniel. Abigail, Benj^a & Lydia, Childⁿ of W^m. Hill, jun^r.
- Sept. 23. Mary Tibbetts.
- “ 30. Susannah, D^r of John Wood.
- Octob. 1. Mary Twombly, on her Death bed.
- “ 7. Samuel, son of Richard Jones.
- 1740.
- Jan. 27. Samuel, son of Samuel Hodge.
- March 21. Daniel & Shadrach, Childⁿ of Daniel Ham.
- April 13. Sarah, D^r of John Gerrish.
- May 4. John, son of John Woodman. Sarah, D^r of }
Stephen Jones. Nathaniel, son of Elipha- } At Durham.
let Daniel, Hannah, D^r of Thomas Chesley. }
- June 8. George Horne & his Daugh^r Elizabeth.
- “ 15. Mary, D^r of Shadrach Hodgdon. Sarah, D^r of W^m. Whitehouse.
- “ 22. Benjamin, son of John Church.
- “ 30. Samuel, son of Isaac Clark of Durham.
- July 29. Love Clark (in private—being sick).
- “ 31. Eliz^a, D^r of Joseph Hicks. Betty & Lois, Childⁿ of Francis Drew. Clement, son of Daniel Meserve. Nathaniel, son of Henry Buzzell. David, son of Joseph Johnson.
- Aug. 10. Robert, son of W^m. Hill.
- “ 24. Ephraim Wentworth & Childⁿ, viz., Mary, Grant, William, Ephraim & Martha. Anna, D^r of Joshua Perkins. Mary, D^r of John Roberts.
- Sept. 21. Paul, son of John Ham. Eliz^a, D^r of W^m. Twombly.
- “ 28. Benj^a, son of Moses Wingate. Spencer, son of Ephraim Wentworth.

Nov. 23. Hannah Jackson.

1741

March 1. Eliz^a, D^r of John Wood." 12. Mary, Hannah, & Susannah, D^{rs} of John Young. Rebecca,
D^r of Ichabod Tibbetts (in John Young's house)." 21. Susanna & Benjamin Childⁿ of Geo. Chesley—in Durham.May 24. Francis & Elijah, Childⁿ of Joseph Drew. Rachel, D^r of
George Horne." 31. Mary, D^r of Cheney Smith. Moses, son of Ezekiel Wentworth.June 7. Mary, D^r of Vincent Torr.

" 14. John, son of William Cate. David, son of Dudley Watson.

" 17. Joseph, son of John Demeritt. Rebecca, D^r of John Huckings.

July 19. Richard, son of Richard Jones.

Aug. 9. Abigail, D^r of Job Demeritt. Aaron, son of James Leighton.Sept. 10. Sarah, D^r of John Buzzell. John, son of John Rowe. Samuel,
son of Solomon Emerson. Meribah, D^r of Joseph Jackson." 27. Josiah, son of John Heard. Elijah, son of Peter Hayes.
Jacob, Mary & Sarah, Childⁿ of Jacob Hersum. Sarah, D^r
of Nathaniel Horne.Octob. 5. Ebenezer, son of W^m. Jackson, jun^r." 10. Mary, Frances & Hannah, Childⁿ of Stephen Willey.

" 25. Thomas Young.

Nov. 1. John, son of Doct^r Moses Carr." 22. Mary & Stephen Pinkham, & Child Abigail. Patience Pink-
ham & Hepzibah Pinkham.

" 26. Jonathan, son of Samuel Davis.

Dec. 13. John Starbird & Sarah his wife. Daniel Ham & his son
Joseph. Ambrose Bampton & Deborah Kielle.

" 16. Nathaniel Young—upon a sick bed.

" 27. John Drew & Patience his Wife. Jonathan Hanson & Anna
Willey.Dec. 30. Sarah, D^r of Eli Demeritt.
Benj^a Hall & his Wife Frances &
their Childⁿ Benjamin, Isaac,
Joseph, John, & Abigail.Christian, Wife of Joseph Rines,
& their Childⁿ Betty & John.Anna, D^r of Nath^l Davis.Robert Willey, & his D^r Anna.

Joseph, son of Thomas Bickford.

Baptized at y^e
Meeting-House
in y^e Westerly Part
of y^e Town.

1742.

Jan. 1. Eliz^a & Frances, Childⁿ Jon^a Brew.
Eliza & Hannah, Childⁿ of Eliphalet Hill.
Lucretia, D^r of Abigail Hill.
Hannah, D^r of Robert Huckings (sick).Baptized
at Durham." 2. Ebenezer, Sam^l, William, Ichabod, Tabitha & Mary the Childⁿ
of William Buzzell. Joseph, Paul & Elizabeth, Childⁿ of
y^e Widow Eleanor Perkins—in y^e House of W^m. Buzzell." 3. Lords Day—Martha, Wife of Elihu Hayes & William & John
their Childⁿ. Mary & Anna Bampton. Jonathan Watson.
William Twombly, & his son Moses. Elizabeth Twombly.

Clement & Jonathan Ham. Josiah, son of Jonathan Hanson.

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---|--------------|
| Jan. | 8. | John Crockett—on a sick bed.
Deborah, D ^r of Ichabod Follett,
Anna, D ^r of John Laskey,
Joseph, son of Joseph Jackson, | } At Durham. |
| " | 10. | John Tebbetts, Moses Whitehouse, Ebenezer Demeritt, Ezekiel Willey, Richard Glover, Abigail Bampton. | |
| " | 17. | Sarah Pinkham. Anna, Wife of Abraham Clark & Child ⁿ
Anna & Mary. | |

[To be continued.]

THE ALGER FAMILY OF MAINE.

By ARTHUR M. ALGER, of Boston.

AMONG the early settlers on the coast of Maine, were two brothers, Andrew and Arthur Alger. They came from England, but it is uncertain at what time. Mr. Willis states that their native town was Dunster, in Somersetshire. There are reasons for believing, however, that it was Dunston, in Norfolk, in which county a family of the name has long been settled.

Andrew was living in Saco as early as 1640, and was then styled a surveyor. In 1644 and 1645 he had a company of men on Stratton's Island engaged in the fisheries. In 1651, he with his brother purchased of the Indians a tract of land, lying within the limits of Scarborough, containing about a thousand acres. The terms of the purchase are set forth in the following declaration of one of the Indians concerned:

"19th of September. 1659. The declaration of Jane the Indian of Scarborough concerning lands. This aforesayd Jane alias Uphannum doth declare that her mother namely Nagasqua the wife of Wackwaarawaskee Sagamore and her brother namely Ugagoguskitt and herself namely Uphannum coequally hath sould unto Andrew Alger and to his brother Arthur Alger a Tract of Land beginning att the mouth of ye River called blew Poynt River, where the River doth part, and soe bounded up along with the River called Owasseoage in Indian, and soe up three scoore poole above the falls, on the one side; and on the other side bounded up along with the northermost River that Dreaneth by the great hill Abram Jocelyn's and goeth northward, bounding from the head yt River South West, and soe to the aforesayd bounds, namely three score poole above the Falls. This aforesayd Uphannum doth declare that her mother and brother and shee hath already in her hand received full satisfaction of the aforesayd Alger for the aforesayd Lands from the beginning of the world to this day, provided on condition that for tyme to come from yeare to yeare yearly the aforesayd Alger shall peaceably suffer Uphannum to plant in Andrew Alger's field soe long as Upham: and her mother Negasqua doe both live, and alsoe one bushel of corn for acknowledgment: every year soe long as they both shall live. Upham: doth declare that ye bargan was made in the year 1651 unto which shee doth subscribe the mark of Uphannum X."

In 1674, the "Indian Jane" made a second acknowledgment of this sale which is thus recorded:

"Note yt this sayle of ye Land Recorded in pa: 114: within expressed, sould to Andrew Alger by these Indians, was sould to ye sd Algers them y^r heys, executors, administrators and assigns forever, as is owned by Upham: alias Jane, this 27: of May 1674: In presence of

William Phillips,
Seth Fletcher."

To this tract of land the brothers gave the name of Dunston, in memory of their home in Old England. And this name is still borne by the flourishing village which has arisen there.

In the month of October, 1675, an attempt was made by the Indians to destroy their garrison house, they with two of their relatives being in the house at the time collecting their goods to carry for better security to Black Point. The Indians, failing to capture the garrison, retired into the woods, after burning the empty houses of Andrew's sons-in-law. But in the attack they had accomplished more than they were aware of, for Andrew was shot dead, and Arthur mortally wounded. The latter died at the house of William Sheldon, in Marblehead, on the 14th day of the month. Andrew's family fled to Boston, where his widow married Samuel Walker soon after.

Arthur Alger was constable of Scarborough 1658, grand-juryman 1661, and in 1671 and 1672 a representative to the General Court at Boston. He married Ann, daughter of Giles Roberts, who survived him. Having no children, he brought up three of the sons of his brother-in-law Giles Roberts, and at his death left them £5.10 a-piece.

Andrew Alger removed from Saco to his estate in Scarborough, in 1654. He was constable and selectman, and in 1668 received the commission of lieutenant. His wife was Agnes, by whom he had the following children:

2. i. JOHN, m. Mary Wilmot.
3. ii. ANDREW, m. ———.
4. iii. MATTHEW, m. Martha Carver.
5. iv. ELIZABETH, m. John Pabner.
6. v. JOANNA, m. (1), Elias Oakman; (2), John Mills.
- vi. ———, m. John Ashton (or Austin), and d. sometime between 1670 and 1680.

2. JOHN² ALGER (*Andrew*¹), m. Mary, daughter of Nicholas Wilmot, an innholder, of Boston. He had two children, viz.:—

- i. ELIZABETH, b. 1669. In 1687 she was baptized at the First Church, in Charlestown, where she was living with her uncle Nathl Adams. She m. John Milliken, of Boston, and, on her father's death, coming into possession of a large share of the Alger estate in Scarborough, they removed thither in 1719. They had four sons: John, Edward, Samuel and Nathaniel, who in 1730 purchased the rights of the other Alger heirs. Samuel was lost on the return from Louisburg 1745, and died while singing a hymn of praise to God. Edward was appointed Judge of the Inferior Court 1760, remaining in office until 1771.
- ii. JOHN. Lost in the expedition against Canada, 1690. Before setting out he executed the following instrument, which was recorded in 1716 in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds:

"I John Alger, formerly of Weymouth, now Resident in Charlestown in New England, Carpenter, being bound out into ye Countries Service with Sir William Phipps against ye Indians and French, and not knowing how it may please the Lord to deal with me as to ye giving or taking away of my natural life—These may certify to whom it may concern, That in case that I should die or be killed in ye Service, I do make my dearly beloved and only sister Elizabeth Alger my heiress, and hereby do give and bequeath unto her whatsoever shall be due to me for my wages or my said Service during my life. Also I do fully, freely and clearly give and bequeath unto her and her heirs forever all my right, title and interest that I now have in Right, might or should have, in any Housing, Lands,

or Tenements in any part of New England forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1690. Anno Regis et Reginae Guillelmi et Mariae.

Signed, Sealed, &c. in
presence of

Hannah Adams,
Samuel Phipps.

JOHN ALGER. [seal]

3. ANDREW² ALGER (*Andrew¹*), was killed by the Indians, Sept. 21, 1689, at Falmouth, while fighting under Col. Church. He left one child, viz. :—

- i. DORCAS, m. Matthew Collins, of Boston, Oct. 24, 1706, and had : Matthew, b. Sept. 8, 1807 ; Josiah, b. Oct. 9, 1711 ; Dorcas, b. May 20, 1713.

4. MATTHEW² ALGER (*Andrew¹*), m. Martha, widow of Robert Carver, of Boston. He was master of a transport in the expedition against Canada 1690, in which he contracted a ship fever, and died soon after his return ; being, it is said, the last male of the family. He had two daughters, viz. :—

- i. MARY, b. Jan. 9, 1680, in Boston.
- ii. HANNAH, b. May 22, 1686, in Boston.

5. ELIZABETH² ALGER (*Andrew¹*), m. John Palmer, of Scarborough. They removed to Boston in 1680, where they had :—

- i. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 6, 1685.
- ii. ARIMNEL, b. March 4, 1687.

6. JOANNA² ALGER (*Andrew¹*), m. (1), Elias Oakman ; (2), John Mills ; both of Boston. By her first husband she had :—

- i. ELIAS, b. April 21, 1680.

Children by her second husband were :—

- ii. THOMASIN, b. Oct. 30, 1686.
- iii. JONATHAN, b. May 3, 1689.
- iv. JOHN, } b. Feb. 22, 1690.
- v. JAMES, }

On the early records appear the names of three men, who were in all probability related to the brothers Arthur and Andrew Alger. They were Tristram Alger who settled in Scarborough sometime between 1640 and 1650 ; Arthur Alger, Jr., one of the inhabitants of Scarborough who acknowledged allegiance to Massachusetts 1658 ; and Andrew Alger, who was living in Cape Porpoise 1674, and in 1690 removed with his wife to Newbury, Mass. This last I suspect to have been ancestor of the Connecticut Algers.

It may be proper to state here, that until recently the name of Alger was almost invariably pronounced *Auger* ; which it appears was but following the rule as in other words. Butler, who wrote his English Grammar in 1633, states that in his time *a* before *l* was sounded like *au*. So it was in Chaucer's time. In the "Clerke's Tale" occurs Augrim for Algorithm. Although members of the family have never varied the orthography of the name from Alger, yet by others it was frequently written Auger. This has caused some confusion to genealogists, from the fact of there being distinct families bearing that name.

DANIEL PEIRCE,* OF NEWBURY, MASS., 1638-1677, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Communicated by ALBERT H. HOYT, A. M.

1. DANIEL PEIRCE, blacksmith, the founder of the Peirce family of Newbury, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., came from Ipswich, co. Suffolk, England, in 1634, in the ship *Elizabeth*, at the age of 23 years. He first settled in Watertown, Mass., of which town he was a proprietor in February, 1636-7. What family relation, if any, he bore to other individuals of the same name then settled in Watertown does not appear. It is probable that he married there, and prior to 1638. Only the christian name of his wife has been ascertained. He was made a freeman May 2, 1638, and removed to Newbury the same year. Daniel¹ and Sarah Peirce had:

2. i. DANIEL, b. May 15 (? 1638, in Watertown).
3. ii. JOSUA, b. in Newbury, May 15, 1642.
- iii. MARTHA, b. in Newbury, February 14, 1648-9; m. Col. Thomas Noyes, of Newbury, Dec. 28, 1669. Thomas Noyes, b. Aug. 10, 1618, was the sixth child of the Rev. James Noyes, who emigrated in 1634, and was the colleague of his relative the Rev. Thomas Parker, of Newbury, from 1635 till his own death, Oct. 22, 1656. They had: 1. Sarah, b. Sept. 14, 1670; 2. Martha, b. Feb. 24, 1672-3; 3. Daniel, b. Aug. 30, 1674. She d. Sept. 3, 1674. Her husband m. Elizabeth Greenleaf, Sept. 24, 1677, and they had eight children. (Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, 312.)

The town-records of Newbury show that a SARAH Peirce was there married, August 24, 1659, to Caleb Moody, son of William the first of that family in Newbury; and that she died in that town on the 25th of May, 1665. Coffin says she died August 25, and gives the names and dates of birth of their children, as follows: 1. Daniel, born April 4, 1662; 2. Sarah, born July 23, 1664. There cannot be much doubt that Sarah, the wife of Caleb Moody, was a daughter of Daniel¹ and Sarah Peirce, and that she was born in Watertown.

Sarah, the wife of Daniel¹ Peirce, died July 17, 1654. His second wife was Ann Milward, widow of Thomas Milward, mariner, who resided first at Gloucester, but removed to Newbury as early as 1636 or 1637, and died in Boston, September 1, 1653. Coffin thinks that he was the "Thomas Milward, mate of the ship *Hector*," who complained, in June, 1636, that the king's colors were not displayed at the fort in Boston harbor; but Savage expresses a doubt. The marriage of Daniel¹ Peirce and Ann Milward† took place in Newbury, December 26, 1654.

* A small portion of this genealogy was published in the REGISTER for Oct. 1874, in connection with the Memoir of Col. Joshua W. Peirce; and a somewhat extended genealogy of the family was appended to the reprint of that Memoir. It is here reproduced, but corrected and much enlarged. The compiler hereby acknowledges valuable assistance received from Nathaniel Pierce, Esq., of Newburyport; William Little, Esq., of Newbury; Henry F. Waters, Esq., of Salem, and James F. Trott, Esq., of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

† She was the youngest daughter of Elizabeth Goodale, of Yarmouth, England, by her second husband John Goodale. By her first husband, Mr. Taylor, she had one daughter Susannah, who married Abraham Toppan (or Tappan), the first of the family of that name in Newbury, 1637. By her second husband, Goodale, she had three daughters.—1. *Elizabeth*, who married John Lowie [Lowell], who was of Newbury in 1639.—2. *Jocana*, who married, first, John Oliver, of Newbury, in 1639, and, second, April 17, 1643, Captain

From various sources we collect the following information about Daniel Peirce, senior:

March 4, 1645, "There was granted by the towne of Newbury to Daniel Peirce twelve akers of upland which the said Daniel Peirce requested, promising he would remain with us in Newbury as long as hee liveth unlesse hee should return to Old England." (Town Records.)

At the close of the summer of 1665, says Coffin (History of Newbury), by invitation of Governor Carteret, of New-Jersey, several persons went from Newbury and settled in a township, which, in honor of the Reverend John Woodbridge, of Newbury, was called Woodbridge. Of these emigrants some returned; others remained, and became distinguished both in civil and military life. Among them were Captain John Pike, ancestor of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, killed at the battle of Queenstown in 1812; Thomas Bloomfield, ancestor of Joseph Bloomfield, for some years governor of New-Jersey; John Bishop, senior and junior; Jonathan Haynes, Henry Jaques, George March, Stephen Kent, Abraham Toppan, Jr., Elisha Hsley, Hugh March, John Bloomfield, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Webster, John Hsley.

Governor Carteret, John Ogden and Luke Watson, on the 21st of May, 1666, says the Hon. William A. Whitehead (Coll. of New-Jersey His. Soc. Vol. i.), "entered into an agreement with Daniel Peirce and his associates for settling two townships; and on the 11th of December, 1666, in consideration of £80 sterling, they transferred to Peirce for that purpose one-half of the tract, 'known as Arthur Cull [Achter Kol] or Amboyle' [Amboy], as originally granted by Governor Nicolls; extending from the Raritan to Rahawack [Rahway] river, and running back into the country, according to the Indian deed. This deed was confirmed by another of similar tenor, dated 3d December, 1666, on the back of which Peirce endorsed the names of those interested with him in the grant, 'that is for the accommodating of the town now called Woodbridge;' he to have the first choice. His associates were Joshua Peirce [his son], John Pike, John Bishop, Henry Jaques, and Hugh March of Newbury; Stephen Kent of Haverhill; Robert Dennis of Yarmouth, and John Smith of Barnstable in New-England. On the same day Peirce was commissioned deputy-surveyor to lay out the bounds of Woodbridge. On the 1st of June, 1669, he and his associates received a charter. On the 18th of December, 1666, a week after he obtained his first conveyance, Peirce transferred to John Martin, Charles Gilman, Hugh Dunn, and Hopewell Hull, one third part of the land he had thus acquired, and they and their associates founded the town of Piscataway," so named after the region in New-Hampshire and Maine bordering on the Piscataway or Piscataqua river.

In 1668 Daniel Peirce was a member of Governor Carteret's first council. He returned to Newbury as early as 1670, and took part in the bitter and protracted church controversy between the "Parker party" on the one side, and the "Woodman party" on the other, which excited public attention throughout New-England. (Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, 72-112.)

Daniel Peirce died November 27, 1677. His will, dated Nov. 12, 1677, and proved March 26, 1678, makes his son Daniel sole executor, "desiring him to doe for his brother Joshua's children as he shall see in his discretion meet to be done for them; mentions his "marriage agreement with Ann,

William Gerrish, of Newbury, in 1640, by whom she had ten children.—3. Ann, who married, first, Thomas Milward, and, second, Daniel Peirce, above named. By the last named, Ann had no children; by her first husband she had three daughters, viz.: Ann, b. Nov. 1, 1642; Rebecca, b. in 1643; and Elizabeth, b. in 1644.

my wife;" and gives to his "wife's son-in-law, Thomas Thorpe, a farm in Woodbridge,* New-Jersey, situated upon Row [Rahway] River, joining to John Bishop's land."

His second wife Ann (Milward) died November 27, 1690. Her will, dated "Nov. 4, 1681," and proved "22 (2) 1691," mentions her "brother [in-law] Richard Lowle" [Lowell], her "daughter Rebecca Thorpe," and "daughter Elizabeth Peirce," and makes her "son-in-law, Daniel Peirce," executor. Inventory dated "Nov. 27, 1690." This Thomas Thorpe of Ipswich was married to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Ann Milward, in Boston, May 27, 1656, by Governor Endecott.

2. Col. DANIEL PEIRCE (*Daniel¹ and Sarah*) was prominent in the civil, ecclesiastical, and military affairs of Newbury. Like his father, he supported the Rev. Thomas Parker in the church troubles, in 1665-1672. At a legal meeting of the town held April 19, 1682: "There was voted to go to Ipswich to subscribe according to court order about Mr. Mason's clayme, captain Daniel Peirce, Mr. Richard Dummer, sergeant [Tristram] Coffin, sergeant [Caleb] Moody, Mr. John Woodbridge, Mr. Henry Sewall, Nicholas Noyes." At a county court held March 30, 1686, "captain Daniel Peirce," and others, "are commissioned to be magistrates by the court." October 21, 1686, "the committee chosen to divide and lay out the [common] lands were captain Daniel Peirce" and others. Dec. 1, 1686, "captain Daniel Peirce and captain Stephen Greenleaf, senior, were added to the deacons as overseers of the poor." March, 1690, "The Committee of Newbury appoint the house of Mr. Abraham Merrill to be a garrison house and request him with all convenient speed to fortify his house. Daniel Peirce, *Captain*."

Robert Pike thus writes in the year 1690: "Captain Peirce, captain Noyes, captain Greenleaf, and lieutenant Moores with the rest of the gentlemen of Newbury, whose assistance, next under God, was the means of the preservation of our towns of Salisbury and Amesbury in the day of our distress by the assaults of the enemy." October 18, 1700, "Voted that a pew be built for the minister's wife by the pulpit stairs [in the new meeting-house], that colonel Daniel Peirce should have the first choice for a pew, and major Thomas Noyes shall have the next choice, and that colonel Daniel Peirce, esquire, and Tristram Coffin, esquire, be impowered to procure a bell of about four hundred pounds weight."

Up to 1701, only two houses had been erected on the banks of the Merimack in Newbury. One of them, owned by Dr. Humphrey Bradstreet, stood near the head of Hale's wharf; the other, owned by Col. Daniel Peirce, was farther south. The old stone house, the oldest in Newbury, built as early, probably, as 1660-70, and the farm on which it stands, were the property of Col. Daniel Peirce. They are now owned by Edward H. Little.

Colonel Daniel Peirce was a deputy to the general-court in 1682 and 1683; a member of the council of safety in the revolution of 1689; justice of the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Essex, 1698-1703; and representative under the new charter, 1692-1703. He married,† December 5, 1660, Elizabeth, born in 1644, daughter of Thomas and Ann Milward. They had:

* He and his wife removed to Woodbridge, N. J., and left descendants there.

† The Registry of Deeds at Salem shows that a Daniel Peirce, smith, had wife Katharine in 1651. If her husband was either of the two Daniels above mentioned, he must have been Daniel.

- i. DANIEL, b. Dec. 20, 1663. He died Sept. 2, 1690; his daughter Joanna died Sept. 15, 1690, and wife Joanna died Sept. 16, 1690. At a court held at Ipswich, Sept. 30, 1690, letters of administration were granted to Capt. Daniel Peirce on the estate of his son Daniel, deceased. Inventory of Daniel Peirce, junior, who deceased September 2, 1690, and of his widow, Joanna, who deceased September 15, 1690, were presented by Capt. Daniel Peirce, September 30, 1690.
- ii. ANNE, b. May 22, 1666; probably first wife of Simon Wainwright, of Haverhill, who was killed by the Indians Aug. 29, 1708.
4. iii. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 20, 1668-9.
5. iv. JOSHUA, b. Oct. 16, 1671.
6. v. THOMAS, b. May —, 1674.
- vi. MARTHA, b. Feb. 26, 1676-7; d. Aug. 3, 1732; m. Nov. 2, 1702, William Johnson, of Newbury, born 2 (12) 1678-9, son of Isaac of Charlestown. They had: 1. *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 17, 1703; 2. *Martha*, b. Nov. 17, 1704, d. Oct. 17, 1717; 3. *William*, b. May 13, 1706; 4. *Mary*, b. Sept. 14, 1708; 5. *Mary*, b. Oct. 22, 1709; 6. *Moses*, b. Aug. 1, 1711; 7. *Nicholas*, b. March 19, 1714-15; 8. *Eliezer*, b. May 11, 1718.
- vii. SARAH, b. Oct. 3, 1679.
7. viii. GEORGE, b. March 5, 1682-3.
- ix. MARY, b. April 14, 1685.
- x. JOHN, b. Oct. 16, 1687.
- xi. KATHARINE, b. Sept. 18, 1690.

The will of Col. Daniel Peirce, dated August 12, 1701, proved May 8, 1704, mentions "Elizabeth my dear wife," sons Joshua, Thomas, George and John, son-in-law Simon Wainwright, grandson John Wainwright, daughters Martha, Sarah, Mary and Katharine, "cousin Joshua son of my brother Joshua deceased," "cousin Sarah Bradstreet daughter of my brother Joshua deceased," and makes "my son Benjamin my true and lawful heir and sole executor." He died in 1704, and his widow, December 9, 1709. His monument in the grave-yard of the first parish of Newbury gives the date of his death as April 22, 1704, and his age as 66; and pays him the following tribute:

"Here lies interred a soul indeed,
Whom few or none excelled,
In grace if any him exceed,
He'll be unparalleted."

3. JOSHUA (*Daniel*¹), born May 15, 1642, removed with his father to Woodbridge, N. J., in 1665 or 1666, and died there near the close of the year 1670. He was married May 7, 1668, to Dorothy Pike, born November 11, 1645, daughter of Major Robert Pike of Salisbury, Mass., by his wife Sarah Sanders. They had:

- i. SARAH, b. in Woodbridge, March 18, 1668-9; m. in Newbury, Dr. Humphrey Bradstreet of that town, who was a son of Moses of Rowley, and grandson of Humphrey of Ipswich, who came to New-England in 1634, with Daniel¹ Peirce. They had: 1. *Dorothy*, b. Dec. 10, 1692, m. Oct. 16, 1711, Nathaniel Sargent; 2. *Joshua*, b. Feb. 24, 1694-5; 3. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 14, 1696-7, m. Dec. 9, 1714, the Rev. John Tufts, of Newbury; 4. *Humphrey*, b. 1700, d. young; 5. *Daniel*, b. Feb. 13, 1701-2; 6. *Moses*, b. Feb. 17, 1707; 7. *Betsey*, b. May 16, 1713, m. Aug. 30, 1731, Rev. William Johnson, probably son of William and Martha (Peirce) Johnson. Dr. Humphrey Bradstreet was b. Jan. 6, 1669-70, and d. May 11, 1717. His widow m. Captain Edward Sargent, of (? Newbury), June 9, 1719.

8. ii. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 14, 1670-1.

4. BENJAMIN (*Daniel*² *Daniel*¹), born February 20, 1668-9, married Lydia ——. They had:

- . DANIEL, b. Aug. 6, 1693; d. Aug. 25, 1693.

- ii. CHARLES, b. Feb. 3, 1694-5.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 14, 1696.
- iv. DANIEL, b. Oct. 11, 1698. It is probable that the Daniel who died Nov. 27, 1729, was his son, and that the Mrs. Elizabeth Peirce, who died Dec. 2, 1729, was his wife.
- v. BENJAMIN, b. June 13, 1700.
- 9. vi. JOHN, b. Nov. 7, 1703.
- vii. HUMPHREY, b. March 23, 1705-6.
- viii. JOSEPH, d. May 26, 1708.

Benjamin Peirce, Esq., died May 19, 1711. The following verses are upon his tombstone in the grave-yard of Newbury (Oldtown):

<p>" Pillar i' th' State he was, Bid fair still At greater things; To all y^t knew him well, Pattern of Vertue. Kind to all was he,</p>	<p>Loued by his frinds, Feard of his enemie. Embalmed in tears, Enuey itselfe stood dumb; Snacht from y^e world, In times most troublesome."</p>
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5. JOSHUA (*Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born October 16, 1671, and Joanna Gerrish were published as intending marriage, December 5, 1703. She is supposed to have been a daughter of Moses Gerrish, and granddaughter of Captain William Gerrish of Newbury. They had:

- i. ANNE, b. Oct. 14, 1704.
- ii. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 25, 1705-6.
- iii. MARY, b. Oct. 15, 1707.
- iv. HENRY, b. May 27, 1710.
- 10. v. SAMUEL, } born prior to Feb. 1717-18.
- vi. MOSES, }

Administration of Joshua's estate was granted in February, 1717-18, to his brother-in-law Joseph Gerrish. And division of estate was made in 1736 among the above named children, except Anne, who was probably dead at that time.

6. THOMAS (*Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born in May, 1674, was married to Mehitable Frost, January 5, 1697-8. They had:

- i. JOHN, b. Nov. 5, 1698.
- ii. MARY, b. Jan. 4, 1702-3.
- iii. SARAH, b. July 14, 1704.
- iv. HANNAH, b. June 9, 1706.

7. GEORGE (*Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born in Newbury, March 5, 1682-3, removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and was married to Elizabeth Langdon of that town, March 28, 1706. She was a daughter of Tobias² and Mary (Hubbard) Langdon, and was born Nov. 17, 1687. They had:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. May 15, 1708.
- ii. GEORGE, b. Aug. 17, 1712; married Jerusha Furber, of Newington, March 25, 1738.
- iii. SARAH, b. March 25, 1718.
- iv. TOBIAS, b. Oct. 18, 1719.
- v. MEHITABLE, b. Dec. 18, 1722.
- vi. { MARY and } b. March 24, 1726-7.
- vii. { MARTHA, }
- viii. DOROTHY, b. July 11, 1728.

George was married to his second wife, Mary Hunking, of Portsmouth, Jan. 10, 1733-4.

8. JOSHUA (*Joshua*,² *Daniel*¹), born in Woodbridge, N. J., January 14, 1670-1, is presumed to have returned to Newbury soon after the death of his father, with his mother, who subsequently married John Knight, of

Newbury. After ineffectual attempts to recover the estate of his father in New-Jersey, Joshua removed to Portsmouth, N. H., about the year 1694. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hall, of Portsmouth, January 24, 1694-5. A brief sketch of his life is given in the HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, Vol. 28, page 369. His valuable record of "Births, Marriages and Deaths in Portsmouth," from 1706 to 1742, was published in the REGISTER, Vols. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. They had :

- i. SARAH, b. April 30, 1697. She m. (1) Sept. 21, 1721, John Winslow, of Boston, son of John and Abigail (Atkinson) Winslow, b. Dec. 31, 1693, d. Oct. 13, 1731, at sea. They had :

1. Sarah, b. Aug. 2, 1722. She m. (1) John West* (? son of Richard and Hannah West, b. March 26, 1697), a merchant in Boston, in partnership with Alexander Hill. He d. intestate prob. March 22, 1749-50. His widow gave bond as administratrix, April 4, 1750. The inventory is dated May 28, 1750. As Sarah Deming, she rendered her second account April 13, 1753. Among the items is the following, which supplies a fact in regard to Colonel Samuel Moore's death, which, we believe, has not hitherto been published : "A long cloth cloak Mr. West directed Coll^o. Samuel Moore to buy for me in London, as appears by his letter dated Nov. 8, 1748, but did not come by reason that Coll^o. Moore died in London. 5. 10s. Ster^s 1s. — 7. 6. 8." She credits herself with sums paid to Elizabeth Peirce, John Winslow, Joseph Green, Jr., Samuel Langdon, Abigail Green, and Susannah Peirce ; and charges herself with sums due from Mary West, Sanderson West, William King, Nathaniel Peirce, and Mary Moore. The inventory also mentions "land in Canterbury, N. H." The widow m. (2) John Deming, a merchant of Boston, Feb. 27, 1752, and d. Mar. 10, 1788 ; he d. between April 21, 1796, and May 9, 1797. His will, dated April 21, 1796, was proved May 9, 1797. He gives his land, house and furniture in Central court, Newbury street, to his wife during her life, and, after her death, to "John Avery, jr., son of my nephew, John Avery, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth ;" "To my nephew Samuel Gridly, son of Col. Rich^d. Gridly, one hundred dollars ; to his sister Mary Leonard one hundred dollars ; to his sister Jane Hunt, a ring of ten or twelve dollars price." The remainder of his estate he gives to his nephew, John Avery, Esq.

2. John, b. March 5, 1725-6 ; m. Eliza Mason, sister of Deacon Jonathan Mason, of Boston, and had : 1. John, b. Sept. 29, 1753 ; 2. Sarah, b. April 12, 1755 ; 3. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1760.

3. Joshua, b. Jan. 23, 1727 ; lieutenant in Captain Light's company of Col. Samuel Moore's regiment at Louis-burg, in 1745 ; m. Jan. 3, 1758, Anna Green, his cousin ; was commissary-general to the British Army in North America, and d. in Quebec in 1801. They had : 1. George Scott, b. Nov. 14, 1758 ; 2. Anna Green, b. Nov. 29, 1759.

In 1749 this Mrs. Sarah Winslow m. (2) Doctor Nathaniel Sargent, and d. Aug. 21, 1771. There seem to have been two Doctor Nathaniel Sargents, of Hampton and Portsmouth. The younger was an assistant surgeon at Louisburg, in 1745.

- ii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 21, 1698-9 ; a noted physician, appointed chief surgeon of the Louisburg expedition. After his return to practice in Portsmouth, he was seized with the small-pox, and d. Feb. 7, 1747-8. He m. Sarah Reed, and had : 1. Elizabeth ; 2. Ann, m. Joseph Barrel ; 3. Susan, m. Samuel Jarvis.
- iii. JOSHUA, b. Oct. 31 (? 30), 1700 ; d. Aug. 13, 1754.
- iv. ANNA, b. Sept. 10, 1702 ; d. Dec. 28, 1770 ; m. Dec. 28, 1727, Joseph Green, b. Dec. 12, 1703. He was a son of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Gerrish) Green, of Salem Village, now Danvers, Mass. Joseph, the son, was a successful merchant of Boston, where he owned a large estate. In 1740 he was one of three grantees of a large tract of land in the county of Franklin, Mass., afterward known as the "Green and Walker grant." He was a magistrate by commission from Gov.

* John West of Salisbury m. Elizabeth Goldthwait of Boston, Oct. 21, 1736.

Shirley in 1756, and Gov. Bernard in 1761. He took an active part in the politics of his time, and gave his sympathy and support to the colonists in their controversy with the British ministry. He d. July 1, 1765, and his wife d. Dec. 28, 1770. They had:

1. *Anna*, b. Oct. 4, 1728; m. Joshua Winslow, of Marshfield, Mass., Jan. 3, 1758; 2. *Joseph*, b. Feb. 7, 1729-30; 3. *Joshua*, b. May 17, 1731; H. C. 1749; m. Hannah, dau. of Ebenezer and Mary (Edwards) Storer, of Boston; 4. *Elizabeth*, b. July 17, 1732; 5. *Edward*, b. Sept. 18, 1733; m. Mary Storer, April 14, 1757; 6. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 12, 1734; m. Ebenezer Storer (brother of Hannah and Mary above mentioned), July 11, 1751; 7. *Charles*, b. Nov. 30, 1735; 8. ——— (stillborn), May 12, 1737; 9. *Henry*, b. June 2, 1738; 10. *Mitchelson*, b. March 19, 1740-1; 11. *George*, b. Oct. 13, 1742; a merchant of Boston; m. Nov. 15, 1769, Katharine Aspinwall, of Brookline; 12. *Susanna*, b. July 26, 1744; m. Oct. 18, 1769, her cousin, Francis Green, a son of Benjamin Green, of Halifax, N.S.
- v. *ELIZABETH*, b. May 31, 1705; m. the Hon. John Osborne, of Boston; d. June 9, 1761. Mr. Osborne was a councillor from 1731 to 1740, and from 1742 to 1763, and was one of the committee of supplies for the Louisburg expedition of 1745.
- vi. *MARY*, b. Oct. 29, 1707; d. March 2, 1752-3; m. Colonel Samuel Moore, of Portsmouth, a distinguished shipmaster. He was one of the Masonian Proprietors; commanded a regiment* of New-Hampshire troops at the taking of Louisburg in 1745; and was one of the grantors of New-Breton (now Andover), N. H., the original name of which was Emerystown. He died in London, in 1749 (8. i. 1).
11. vii. *DANIEL*, b. May 2, 1709.
12. viii. *NATHANIEL*, b. Jan. 7, 1711-12.

ix. *MARGARET*, b. June 25, 1714; d. June 9, 1764; m. Nov. 24, 1737, Col. Benjamin Green, a brother of Joseph (8. iv.), before mentioned. He was in mercantile business in Boston until the year 1745, when the expedition against Louisburg took place, in which he acted as military secretary to Gen. William Pepperrell. He filled other "offices of honor and responsibility" at Louisburg until 1749, when he removed to Halifax, N. S. There, also, he held important public offices. They had:

1. *Margaretta*, b. in Boston; m. John Newton, of Halifax; d. in 1763; 2. *Benjamin*, b. in Boston; d. in 1793. Several of his sons were officers in the British army and navy; 3. *Francis*, b. in Boston, Aug. 21, 1742 (8. iv. 12); d. in Medford, April 21, 1809; 4. *Charlotte*, b. in Boston; m. Henry Newton, collector of customs for Nova Scotia; d. in 1782; 5. *Charles*, b. in Halifax; 6. *Edward Mitchelson*, b. in Halifax; 7. *Edward Cornwallis*, b. in Halifax.

For further particulars in regard to Joseph and Benjamin Green and the family to which they belong, the reader is referred to the paper entitled "Percival and Ellen Green," in the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, xv. 105, contributed by Samuel A. Green, M.D., from which paper, chiefly, the data in regard to Joseph and Benjamin Green have been drawn.

Joshua Peirce's first wife died January 13, 1717-18, aged 44; and on the 5th of March, 1718-19, he was married to Elizabeth Wade, of Dover, N. H. He died February 7, 1742-3, aged 72.

9. *JOHN* (*Benjamin*,³ *Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born in Newbury, November 7, 1703; married November 30, 1730, Sarah Adams, of Kittery, Me. They had:

- i. *SARAH*, b. July 24, 1731.
- ii. *LYDIA*, b. Oct. 30, 1735.

10. *SAMUEL* (*Joshua*,³ *Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), married Mary ———. They had:

- i. *SAMUEL*, d. Sept. 30, 1822, aged 83.
- ii. *STEPHEN*, d. May 12, 1812, aged 71.

* The regiment sailed from Portsmouth, March 23, 1745.

iii. MARY, m. Nathan Poor; d. April 29, 1823, aged 79.

13. iv. ENOCH, b. Jan. 12, 1753.

11. DANIEL (*Joshua*,³ *Joshua*,² *Daniel*¹), born in Portsmouth, May 2, 1709, was graduated from Harvard College in 1728. He married Ann, daughter of John Rindge, of Portsmouth, October 29, 1742. He died December 5, 1773; she died October 19, 1748. A sketch of his life is given in the memoir of Col. Joshua W. Peirce (*REGISTER*, *ante*, vol. xxviii. p. 369). They had:

i. ANN, b. Oct. 21, 1743; m. Thomas Martin, of Portsmouth; d. July 6, 1811. They had: 1. *Joshua*, b. Dec. 17, 1770; 2. *Susanna*, b. April 12, 1772; 3. *Ann*, b. Dec. 9, 1773; 4. *Charlotte*, b. Nov. 25, 1779.

ii. JOSHUA, b. Nov. 3, 1744; d. July 16, 1748.

14. iii. JOHN, b. Aug. 19, 1746; d. June 14, 1814.

iv. JOSEPH, b. June 25, 1748; d. in Alton, N. H., Sept. 12, 1812; a representative in the Congress of the United States for the years 1801 and 1802; resigned; a farmer, unmarried.

12. NATHANIEL (*Joshua*,² *Daniel*¹), born in Portsmouth, January 7, 1711-12; married December 20, 1744, Ann Jaffrey, b. October 26, 1723, daughter of George and Sarah (Jeffries) Jaffrey. They had:

i. NATHANIEL.

ii. GEORGE.

iii. SARAH, who m. March 3, 1774, Col. Joshua Wentworth (son of Daniel,⁴ and grandson of Lt. Gov. John³), b. Jan. 4, 1741-2. She d. Oct. 1807; he d. Oct. 19, 1809. They had fourteen children: 1. *Sarah*; 2. *Joshua*; 3. *Ann Jaffrey*, m. Samuel Larkin; 4. *Joshua*; 5. *Charles*; 6. *George*; 7. *Joshua*; 8. *Elizabeth*, m. William Bodge; 9. *Sarah*; 10. *Geo. Peirce*; 11. *Daniel*; 12. *Sarah*; 13. *Geo. Peirce*; 14. *Adeline*.

Nathaniel Peirce, the father, died August 17, 1762, and his widow married (2d) the Hon. Leverett Hubbard, December 6, 1769, and died December 17, 1790. Judge Hubbard was born about 1724 in Bristol (then in Mass. now in R. I.), and died in Portsmouth, N. H., January 2, 1793, aged 69. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1742; comptroller of customs in Portsmouth, 1762; a justice of the superior court of judicature of New-Hampshire, from 1763 to 1775, and of the supreme judicial court from 1776 to 1785. He was a son of the Hon. Nathaniel Hubbard (H. C. 1698), b. Oct. 1680, judge of common pleas Mass. from 1728 to 1745, deputy judge of admiralty, councillor of the province 1737-1740 and 1742-1745, and judge of the superior court 1745-6, died in Bristol, probably in 1747; grandson of John Hubbard, a merchant of Boston born in Ipswich about 1648, and died in Boston about 1710, and his wife Ann Leverett, second of the surviving daughters of Governor Sir John Leverett, Knt., of Massachusetts, by his second wife Mrs. Sarah Sedgwick; and great-grandson of the Rev. William Hubbard, the historian, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich (1638-55).

13. ENOCH (*Samuel*,⁴ *Joshua*,³ *Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born January 12, 1753; married August 8, 1792, Sarah, daughter of William Gerrish, and widow of Amos Stickney. He died May 31, 1812, aged 59. They had:

i. SARAH, b. Oct. 14, 1794; d. Feb. 26, 1859; m. Nathaniel, son of Nicholas Pierce, Sept. 20, 1820. They had: 1. *Nathaniel*, b. March 28, 1823, B.A. (Bowdoin College) 1844; counsellor-at-law, Newburyport, Mass.

ii. ENOCH, b. Jan. 27, 1797; d. Nov. 20, 1832; m. Elizabeth Stickney, April 24, 1825.

iii. PAUL, b. Aug. 26, 1801; d. Nov. 9, 1801.

14. JOHN (*Daniel*,⁴ *Joshua*,³ *Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born August 19, 1746; married Mary, daughter of Peter Pearse, and granddaughter of the Hon. Jotham and Mehitable (Cutt) Odiorne. Mr. Peirce was a leading merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. For some account of him, see REGISTER, *ante*, vol. xxviii. page 370. He died June 14, 1814. His wife died. They had:

- i. MARK WENTWORTH, b. July 31, 1787; m. Margaret Sparhawk; d. Feb. 10, 1846.
- ii. SAMUEL FISHER, b. Oct. 9, 1789; d. Dec. 27, 1791.
15. iii. JOSHUA WINSLOW, b. May 14, 1791.
- iv. ANN RINDGE, b. Jan. 9, 1794; m. the Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D.
- v. MARY ODIORNE, b. Jan. 5, 1798; d. Nov. 4, 1801.
- vi. DANIEL HALL; (H. C.) B.A. 1820; M.D. 1823.

15. JOSHUA WINSLOW (*John*,⁵ *Daniel*,⁴ *Joshua*,³ *Daniel*,² *Daniel*¹), born May 14, 1791; was married to Emily, daughter of William and Anna (Wentworth) Sheafe, of Portsmouth, May 4, 1823. For a memoir of Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce see REGISTER, *ante*, vol. xxviii. pages 367-372. He died in Portsmouth, April 10, 1874, and his wife died March 9, 1871. They had twelve children, namely: John Peter, Sarah Coffin, Ann Wentworth, Emily Sheafe (deceased), Joseph Wentworth, Joshua Rindge (Rector of St. Mary's for Sailors, Boston), Mary Pearse (deceased), James Sheafe (deceased), Mark Wentworth (deceased), William Augustus, Daniel Rindge (deceased), Robert Cutts.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

DEED OF A PART OF SWAMPSCOTT, BY RALPH AND ELIZABETH KING TO WILLIAM BROWNE.

Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN, A.M.

TO all xtian People, to whom this present Deed of Sale shall come Ralph King of Linn in new-England & Elizabeth his wife send greeting. Know yee that wee the S^d Ralph and Elizabeth King for and in consideration of the Sum of Three hundred Pounds in money in new-Engl^d to us in hand before the Ensealing & deliuey of these presents well & truly paid by William Browne Esq^t, of Salem in New-England the receipt whereof wee doe hereby acknowledge, and our Selues therewith to bee fully satisfied and paid. Haue giuen granted bargained Sould aliened Enfeofed assigned and confirmed and by these presents doe freely fully & absolutely giue grant bargain sell alien Enfeoffe assigne and confirme unto the S^d William Browne his heires and assignes all that mij ffarme giuen me by my honr^d ffather Daniel King deceased, being twelve hundred acres of Vpland and meadow, bee it more or less, being scituate and lying in the towneshipp of Linn, comonly called by the name of Swapscott, which land is butted and bounded with the Sea, att the westerly end of the long pond, lying along by the Sea Syde, and soe upon a straight line quite ouer to a little red oak, standing on a brow of a hill, on the southerly Syde of a path goeing to my ffarme or the ffarme where George Darlinn did liue, which tree is marked with a (D: & a K:) on the northerly Syde, and an (R. & a K:) on the westerly Syde, & Soe this lyne to runn to the lyne betweene Linn & my ffarme, & Soe to run all along between Linn & my ffarme—to a ruining brook at the Southerly End of John ffarrs & Edward Richards Lotts, and

over Swampscott pond to a little walnut tree on the westerly Syde of the Pond marked with (R K) on the notherly Side with (N E) and Soe to run westerly to an other walnut tree marked with (R: K:) on the side and (N: E:) on the notherly, and is bounded on y^e notherly Side with the land of Ezekieil Needham, and soe all along uppon a brow of a hill westerly, and Soe to the high way that goes to Linn, to a stake & a heape of Stones, & from thence Southerly downe to the Sea against the high way. Together with all fences walds waters watercourses liberties priuiledges comonages and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging. And all o^r Estate right title and interest of in and to y^e S^d bargained premises or any part or parcel there of, with all originall deeds wrightings & Euidences touching or concerning the Same—faire and uncanceled. To haue & to hold the aboue bargained premises and Euery part & parcell thereof unto him y^e S^d William Browne his heires and assignes. To his & there only proper use benefit and behoofe for Euer. And wee the S^d Ralph and Elizabeth King for o^r Selues o^r heires Exec^{rs} and Adm^{rs} doe couenant promis and agree to and with y^e S^d William Browne his heires and assignes by these presents that wee the S^d Ralph and Elizabeth at the time of the Ensealing and delivery hereof are y^e true and lawfull owners of y^e aboue bargained premises & of Euery part & parcell thereof and haue in o^r Selues full power good right and lawfull authority to bargain Sell and assure y^e Same as a good perfect absolute and indefeazable Estate of inheritance in fee Simple without any manner of condition reuersion or limitation of use or uses whatsoever & freely & clerely exonerated acquitted and discharged of & from all former and other bargains Sales gifts grants mortgages Dowries titles of Dowre power of thirds and of & from all other titles troubles charges & incumbrances of what nature or kinde soeuer. And without y^e least deniall lett hinderance sute trouble Euction Ejection of us y^e S^d Ralph and Elizabeth or Either of us our or Either of our heires Exec^{rs} adm^{rs} or other person or persons by our or either of our means cousent default title or procurement. And that wee shall and will at any time hereafter upon request for that End made to us or either of us giue unto the S^d William Browne his heires or assignis such further and ample assurance of all the aboue bargained premises as in law or equity can be deuised aduised or required. Provided alwaies and it is concluded and agreed upon by and betweene the partys aboue-named any thing herein contained notwithstanding, that in case the within named Ralph and Elizabeth King them or either of them, there or either of there heires Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} do well and truly pay or caus to bee paid unto the abouenamed William Browne his heires Exec^{rs} adm^{rs} or assignes at his dwelling house in Salem aboue S^d the full Sum of Sixty Eight Pounds in Current money of new England on or before the twenty Eight day of July one thousand Six hundred Eighty and fve, and Sixty fve Pounds in Curr^t money on or before the twenty Eight day of Julij Eighty and Six, and Sixty two Pounds in Curr^t money on or before the twenty Eight day of July Eighty and Seven, and fifty nine Pounds in Curr^t money on or before the twenty Eight day of July Eighty and Eight, and fifty Six Pounds in Curr^t money on or before the twenty Eight day of July Eighty and Nine, and fifty and three Pounds in Curr^t money on or before the twenty Eight day of July one thousand Six hundred and Ninety, without fraud or delay, then the aboue written Deed to bee utterly Void and of none Effect, otherwise to abide and remaine in full force and virtue to all intents and purposes in the law whatsoever, and the Estate of the S^d William Browne to become absolute in the premisses. In Witness whereof wee

the S^d Ralph and Elizabeth King haue hereunto put our hands and Seales this twenty Eight day of July in the 36th. yeare of his Maj^{ties} Reign annoq; Dom, One thousand Six hundred Eighty ffour : 1684.

RALPH KING [seal]
ELIZABETH KING [seal]

The word (my) betweene the fift and Sixt line interlined and }
y^e first word in y^e thirty Six line blotted before signeing. }

Signed Sealed and deliuered
in the presence of
Benj^a Browne
William Redford.

m^r Ralfe King of Lin & Elizabeth his
wife Came before mee & hee ac-
knowledged the aboue written In-
strument to bee his act & deede &
shee deliuered vp her right of Dowre
&c. therein. Salem July 28th, 1684.

Before mee John Hathorne
Assist.

Rec^d this 23th of July of M^r Ralph King the Just Sume of } £18 00 00
eighteen pound in money. I say Received. }
Rec^d this 30th of July 1686 in money eighteen pound in } £18 00 00
money I say Rec^d p^r me William Browne.¹ }

EARLY SETTLERS OF WEST SPRINGFIELD.

Transcribed from the Parish Records of the First Congregational Church, by
LYMAN H. BAGG.

Springfield, April y^e 7th 1707.

ATT a meeting of the Inhabitants of the west side with Respect to the Land now granted by the town to the Inhabitants on the west side of the great River

It was voted that every male person that is in the twenty 1st year of his age shall be accounted inhabitants according to the names expresed herein and they to poses the s^d land as by the tow[n] is granted to them.

Att a ful meeting of the Inhabitants

as attests Sam^{ll} Ely Clerk

Jose. Ely snr	Nath ^{ll} Sykes	Joseph Bodortha sen ^r
Jose. Ely jun ^r	Pela. Jones	Sam ^{ll} Bodortha Sn
Wm Macrany	John Petey	Sam ^{ll} Bodortha Jun ^r
Jams Barcker	Sam ^{ll} Wariner	Eben ^r Jones s ^r
Jose. Barcker	Ebe ⁿ Day	Eben ^r Jones jun ^r
Sam ^{ll} Barcker	Christian Vanhorn	Josiah Lenord
Oliver Barcker	Charls Fery	Left. Ball
John Bag	Sam ^{ll} Day	Sam ^{ll} Ball
Jonathan Bag	Sam ^{ll} Ely	Henry Rogers
Nath ^{ll} Morgan	Jn ^o Fowler	John Rogers
Sam ^{ll} Miller	Mr Woodbridg	Nath ^{ll} Dumbleton
Sam ^{ll} Frost	Eben ^r Miller	Wm Scot

¹ This deed is in the handwriting of Benjamin Browne, one of the witnesses, and a son of the grantee, who, most likely, was William Browne, Senior, of Salem, who died Jan. 20, 1688. For a history of Swampscote and of Mr. John Humfrey's "farm," the reader is referred to the published histories of Lynn.—[EDITOR.]

Benja Lenord	John Killum jun ^r	Nat Bancroft
John Day	Benja Smith	Jose. Hodg
Jn ^o Lenord	Wm Smith	Isaack Frost
Jams Tailer sn ^r	Jose. Lenord sn ^r	James Stevenson
Jams Tailer jun ^r	Sam ^l Lenord	James Stevenson jun ^r
Jonath Tailer	Jose. Lenord jun ^r	Jonath Worthington
Sam ^l Tailer	Sam ^l Cooper	Sam ^l Miller jun ^r
Nath ^l Lenord	Sam ^l Kent	Tho ^s Macrany
Edward Foster	Gersham Hail	Joseph Bodortha jun ^r
John Miller	Jn ^o Hail	Francis Ball
Jams Mireck	Gersham Hail jun ^r	John Ely
John Killum sn ^r	Deacon Barber	Sam ^l Fery
	Tho ^s Barber	[73]

April y^e 7th 1707.

Att a meeting of the Inhabitants About the land given by the town. Hear foloweth an account how the lots lyeing on the hill ware Drawn And also of booth the other divisions as they ware Numbered.

It was agreed to have three divisions one Below aggowam river, one from the to[p] of the hill next to aggowam River to Run to dorbey Brook and the next division to begin at dorbey's brook and so to extend to the end of the land given by the town.

Aggowam Division The lots to be ten acres.	Jose. Bodortha jun ^r	23	the hill att y ^e South end & so to go Round on the west side of the way.
Jams Stevenson Sn ^r	10 Deac ⁿ Parsons	16	
Jams Stevenson jun ^r	8 Eben Jons sn ^r	21	John Killum
Isaack Frost	15 Sam ^l Bodortha	24	John Killum
Deacon Barber	13 Josiah Lenord	2	chickebey lots above Dor-
Tho ^s Barber	6 Henry Rogers	28	beys Brook—ten acrs.
Nath ^l Lenord	20 John Rogers	27	Benja Smith
Nath ^l Bancroft	17 Joseph Bodortha	6	Wm Smith
Jonath Worthington	1 John Day	1	Jams Bareker
John Hail	2 Benja Lenord	14	Jose. Ely
Gersha. Hail sn ^r	3 Jams Tailer sn ^r	9	Jose. Ely
Sam ^l Cooper	4 Jams Tailer jun ^r	10	Wm Macrany
Jose. Lenord sn ^r	11 Jonath Tailer	19	Tho ^s Macrany
Sam ^l Lenord	12 Edward Foster	26	Sam ^l Bareker
Jose. Lenord jun ^r	5 Jn ^o Miller	11	Jose. Bareker
Sam ^l Tailer	9 Francis Ball	4	Oliver Bareker
Sam ^l Kent	19 Jams Mireck	3	Jn ^o Bag
Eben ^r Jones	16 Eben ^r Miller	8	Jonath Bag
Jn ^o Lenord	14 Mr Woodbridg the first lot		Nath ^l Morgan
Sam ^l Day	7 on the hill.		Sam ^l Fery
Joseph Hodg	18 Charls Fery	1	Sam ^l Miller
Aggowam lots are Number-	Christian Vanhorn	5	Sam ^l Miller
ed from Sam ^l Coopers	Eben ^r Day	15	Sam ^l Frost
& so along westward.	Jn ^o Ely	30	Nath ^l Sykes
	Sam ^l Ely	31	Nath ^l Dumbleton
The lots for the street di-	Jn ^o Fowler	29	Wm Scot
vision are 7 acrs.	Jn ^o Petey	32	Sam ^l Bodortha jun ^r
Left Ball	12 Pela. Jones	22	The division of chickeby
Sam ^l Ball	13 Sam ^l Wariner	20	lots is numbred begin-
Francis Ball	4 Jose. Bodortha jun ^r	23	ning at y ^e southerly end
Jose. Bodortha sn ^r	6 The street lots are Num-		on y ^e east side of y ^e way.
	bered from the top of		

The Comitey Appointed by the town for modeling the land given on the hill Did In may 1707 with several of the Inhabitants lay out a high way that was to Run from the tope of the hill or Cartway that goeth up the

hill by or near aggowam River to Run thru the land given by the town from s^d hil to Dorbeys brook.

The Inhabitants having agreed to lay out the Lots on the Hill Being Drawn as is expressed in the forgoing Page they the s^d Persons owners of the Lots on the hill Did In may next after the s^d meeting Did Imploy the town measuer to lay out the Division of lots on the hill the Account wherof is as foloweth.

On y^e east side of y^e way the first lot on the Hill is M^r Woodbridg 21 Rod wide and 56 Rod Long

John Day 21 Rod wide & 56

Jose. Lenord 21 Rod wide & 56

Jams Mireck 21 Rod wide & 56

Francis Ball the same

John Killum (?) the same

Joseph (?) Bodortha the same

Charls Ferey the Same

Eben (?) Miller on y^e west side y^e Road

Edward Foster 7 acres

at ye Rear of y^e lots on y^e

Jams Tailer Jun^r 7 acres

John Miller sⁿ 7 acres

Left Jonath Ball 7 acres

Sam^l Ball 7 acres

Benja Lenord 7 acres

The (?) last lot next dorbeys Broock In that Tear of lots on y^t side y^e way.

—ly att the Rear of those lots there is Room left for to lay out 2 lots for Edward Foster & John Miller [at the ?] end of the hill next the [minister?]

In the west tear next to Dorbeys Brook the lots went on

15 Eben^r Day 7 acrs

16 Deacon Parsons 7 acrs

John Killum 2 lots—7 acrs p^r lot

22 Eben^r Jons Sen^r 7 acrs

Sam^l Day chose to be at aggowam

27 John Rogers 7 acrs 27th lot

21 Sam^l Wariner 7 acrs

Nath Lenord over aggowam

22 Pelatiah Jones sn^r 7 acrs

23 Jose. Bodortha jun^r 7 acrs

24 Sam^l Bodortha sn^r 7 acrs

James Tailer sn^r 7 acrs

20 Jonathan Tailer 7 acrs 20 lot

28 Henry Rogers 7 acrs

John Fowler 7 acrs

30 John Ely 7 acrs

31 Sam^l Ely

32 John Petey the last Lote next to y^e top of the Hill

The Above list of lots laid out by the town Measurer was according to the Return made by him and wear exactly transcribed

by me

Samuell Ely clerk

for this occasion.

Memorandum.

Ther is a way to be Allowed for the Passing of Cattle at the west end of the weast tear of lots; which goeth along by the River bauckard so a long by medinegoneeck unto Silver stream or els to run Between the lots.

The lots beyound the great dingle are longer and so they are narrower to a bout twelve Rods to mack 7 acres.

And sum of the lots on the weast tear ware laid out But eleven Rods so that ther might Bee Room for to macke up the Number of Lots Proposed to be in that Division each lot 7 acres which in all is 30 lots.

Ther was 32 lots Proposed to Be in that Division but there was but 30 laid out partly Because the lots must be so very small and ther ware sum men willing to tacke ther lots Below aggowam River wher It would suite them better: & ther was lots sufficient.

The men ware Sam^l Day & Nath^l Lenord whose names are crossed out in the account on the other leaf.

Memorandum.

In order to Prevent all mistacks that may att any time heereafter arise It is to be Remembered that All that was done About the Dividing of the land given by the town to the Inhabitants of this Precinct The Proprietor saw cause to Reverse Because of the difficulties with the first Commitey that should have modeled the said Land so that what Records are of the Date of 1707 must be understood accordingly. And nothing was done to effect till after the town had chosen a new Commitey for Modeling the s^d land So the dividing of the s^d land was delayed till the year 1720 as may be seen in the other end of this Book And then was completed.

Sam^l Ely clerk.

An Acompt How the land is divided
That was given to this precinct
by the Town.

It is Almost twelve years since ther was certain tracts of land given by the Town to the Inhabitants of this precinct And it was expected the same should have Been forth with divided: And sum Indeavours ware used as may be seen by what is written in the begineing of the Book to settle the same But nothing was Accomplished till Tuseday the 19th of April Ano Dom 1720 Then there was a meeting Regularly And lawfully warned by a warrant from A Justice of the peace to Divide and distribute the s^d land. And the Proprietors being Asembled Did chuse Left John Day to be ther Moderator And Sam^l Ely to be ther Clark who was Immediately sworn to that office And the Proprietors proceded to draw a list of the Names of those that ware owners of And had Right in the s^d land which ware of two denominations According to the Tenor of the grant first those that ware Petetioners secondly those that ware to be provided for The Names of the Petitioners according as was then determined by a vote are as followeth:

James Barcker
Joseph Barcker
Sam^l Barcker
Oliver Barcker
John Bag
Jonathan Bag
Nath^l Morgan
Sam^l Miller
Sam^l Frost
Nat. Sykes
Pela Jons
Sam^l Warine^r
Eben^r Day
Christian Vanhorn
Charls Fery
Sam^l Day
Sam^l Ely
Jno Fowler
Joseph Bodortha
Mr Woodbridg

Sam^l Bodortha
Sam^l Bodortha jun^r
Josiah Lenord
Capu Ball
Sam^l Ball
Henry Rogers sn^r
Jno Zogers
Nath^l Dumbleton
W^m Scot
Benja Lenord
John Day
Jno Lenord
Jams Tailer sn^r
James Tailer jun^r
Edward Foster
Jose. Lenord Sen^r
Sam^l Cooper
Gersham Hail Jun^r
Nat. Bancroft
Jams Stevenson jun^r

John Ely
Jonathan Tailer
John Miller
Sam^l Lenord
Gersham Hail sen^r
Deacon Barber
Isaac Frost
Francis Ball
Nat. Lenord
Jams Mireck
Jose. Lenord jun^r
John Hail
Tho^r Barber
Jams Stevenson
Jonath. Worthington
Deacon Parsons

of age [57]

In the Next place a list was drawn of the Names of those that ware to be provided for who ware such as had Removed hither & ware Inhabitants or such of the Inhabitants as ware born hear and had attained to the Age of twenty-one years which was determined by a vote as followeth:

John White	Jno Day jun ^r	Nath ^l Morgan jun ^r
Jams Stevenson	Henry Rogers jun ^r	Sam ^l Morgan
Danill Coley	Jno Bodortha	Ebe ^r Morgan
Jona th Ball	Jose. Ball	Sam ^l Tailer 2nd
Benja ^a Ball	Tho ^s Miller	Jona th Bag jun ^r
Jose Coulton	Jno Hugin	John Bag jun ^r
Benja Hail	Ben. Miller	Eben ^r Ashly
Eben ^r Lenord jun ^r	Ben Parsons	Jose Ashly
John Barber	John Fowler jun ^r	Benja Ashly
Tho ^s Bodortha	Sam ^l Day jun ^r	Minister
Ben. Bodortha	Charls Fery	Josiah Miller
Jose. Bodortha jun ^r	Jona th Old	Benjamin Stebbin
John Miller y ^e 3 ^d	Tho ^s Miller jun ^r	Mark Fery
Cap ^{tt} Downeing	Eben ^r Scot	Sam ^l Fery [44]
Jams Mireck jun ^r	Pelat. Morgan	

Voted to divide the land into three Divisions one division to extend from the tope of the hill to dorbeys Brook And one from dorbeys Brook to the upper end of the chickebey field And one Below Aggowam River And then the meeting A Journed till the second tuesday In may.

And on Tuesday May the 10th 1720 The meeting Makeing Asembled It was voted that all those proprietors that ware grantes liveing between the pound and clay Hill should have liberty to draw for their lots In that division which is between the tope of the hill and dorbeys Brook and those that mised of lots thear should have them In the other divisions.

It was voted that the lots in the division on the tope of the hill should be Numbered begineing att the Southerly end of the east tear of Lots And so to goe along to dorbeys Brook And then the lots are to be numbered from the northerly end of the next tear Back again to the hill.

It was voted that the men whose Names are Hear after exprest should have ther lots In the division at chickebey That is to say

A list of those in Aggowam Division.

W ^m Scot	Pelatih Morgan	Jams Stevenson
Jams Barcker	Sam ^l Miller	Dan ^l Coley
Oliver Barcker	Tho ^s Miller jun ^r	Jose. Coulton
Joseph Barcker	Josiah Miller	Ben ⁱⁿ Hail
Sam ^l Barcker	Nath ^l Sykes	Eben ^r Lenord jun ^r
John Bag	Sam ^l Tailer jun ^r	John Barber
John Bag jun ^r	Jose. Ashly	Tho ^s Bodortha
Jona th Bag	Eben ^r Ashly	Benja Bodortha
Jona th Bag jun ^r	Benja Ashly	Jose. Bodortha jun ^r
Nath ^l Morgan	Eben ^r Scot	Sam ^l Bodortha
Nath ^l Morgan jun ^r	John Miller 3 ^d	Josiah Lenord
Sam ^l Morgan	[24]	Sam ^l Day jun ^r
Eben ^r Morgan		John Day jun ^r [13]

A list of the Names of the men that Belong to that divisiou on the Hill And the Number that each man drew.

It was voted and concluded to confirm that lot to M^r Woodbridg which he hath sould. provided that those to whom It was sould would acksept of that number of acres. or other wise they might have liberty to draw for A lot.

Sam ^l Day	2 Sam ^l Wariner	8 Jona th Tailer	14
Eben ^r Day	3 John Fowler	9 Nath ^l Lenord	15
Benja Lenord	4 Jams Tailor jun ^r	10 Pela. Jons	16
Charls Fery	5 Sam ^l Ball	11 Francis Ball	17
Jams Mireck	6 Deacon Parsons	12 Cap ^{tt} Ball	18
Nat Dumbilton	7 E ^d Foster	13 Jam Tailer Sen ^r	19

John Ely	20 Jn ^o Rogers	24 Sam ^l Bodortha jun ^r	28
Christian	21 John Day	25 John Miller Insign	29
Jn ^o Lenord	22 Jose Bodortha	26 Henry Rogers	30
Sam ^l Ely	23 Sam ^l Bodortha	27	

The Above List is the Account How the Lots on the hill ware Drawn According to their Number [29]

The meeting Ajourned till Munday next.

And one Munday May The 16th 1720

The meeting Asembled

Voted that Robert Old have a lot provided for him.

Voted that Sam^l Frost have Liberty to draw for his lot provided he Relinquish what Right he hath already to a lot in the s^d land.

Voted that ther be a comitey for the layeing out of that tear of Lots which is on the south side of the way above dorbeys brook. which are Impowred to divide the same so as may be most convenient to accomodate the proprieters.

The men chosen for comitey Are Insign Mirek Serjat Bag, Wiliam Scot.

Att the meeting of the proprietors by Ajournment may the 16th 1720 Christian haveing desired to exchang y^e Drawt of His Lot

Voted that Christian Vanhorn have a smal tract of land eastward of the first tear of lots on the hill lycing southerly of westfield Rhoad between the end of the lots and a highway coming up the hill from the street wher Eben^r Day liveth. provided it doe not exced ten acres and he to Relinquish his Right elswhear.

Voted That Insiⁿ Mirek Serja^t Bag And Sam^l Ely be a comitey to lay out the high way that lieth thru the land granted by the town from the top of the hill to the uper end of chickeby field.

Voted To lay out the lots that Belong to the petitioners in ten acre lots that each man may have ten acres in a lot.

Voted That the s^d Comitey (viz.) Jams Mirek Jn^o Bagg And Wiliam Scot lay out the lots to the petitioners in that division Below aggowam River.

Voted That any five of the proprietors that desier to have a meeting of the s^d proprieters may sign a notification to the Clark of the proprieters to warn a meeting when need shall requier And the clerk posting up the same In sum publick place & giveing due notice as to the time shal be counted a lawful warning to asemble uppon any ocaion the proprieters may have to convene uppon.

May the 24 1723 Att a meeting of the Proprieters being Duely to finish the Dividing of the s^d Land and all persons ware desired to attend the s^d meeting that ware concerned and Expected a Right in the s^d land Serja^t John Bag Moderator And then Voted to adjourn the Meeting till tusday the 28th of this Instant may at 3 o'clock afternoon at the meeting house.

And on May the 28th the meeting Asembled Voted that the heirs of Sam^l Miler Jun^r Deceased have a lot divided to them. Voted That of Joseph Bodurtha Jun^r Deceased have a lot divided to them (viz.) the heirs of Jo^e Bodurtha. Voted That Sam^l Kent have a lot divided to him.

It was voted and determined att this meeting that the Lands which shall Remain undivided after the former proprietors are supplid (which have not yet had their Respective lots) That the comitey formerly Chosen shall divide the same to such persons as of Right It Belongeth unto according as they come of age or as they came to live hear so that he that coms first of Age shall first be supplid with a lot.

June y^e 6th 1720. Hear followeth an A Count of the Divideing of the land given to the Inhabitants of this Precinct By the Town And first the land on the hill.

1. The first lot in the Tear on the east side of the high way is divided to M^r Woodbridg Being in length 54 Rods in width 21 Rods and is In Quantitie seven acres.

2. The Second lot to Sam^l Day Bounded on the South by M^r Woodbrig Quantitie ten acres Length 58 Rods Bredth 23 Rods.

3. The third lot to Eben^r Day Quantitie ten acres bounded South By Sam^l Day length 63 Rods width 26 Rods.

4. The fourth lot to Benjⁿ Lenord bounded South by Eben^r Day Quantitie ten acres bredth 23 Rods and the length is 72 Rods.

5. The fifth lot is laid out to Charles Fery ten acres bounded Southerly by Benjam^a Lenord And is counted to be eighty Rods long in the middle but it is longer on the north side & shorter on the south side and in width it is 20 Rods All those lots Above Run in length from the high way to the top of the hill.

6. The sixth Lot is to James Mirek ten acres bounded southerly By Charles Fery and is in length 80 Rods And in Bredth 20 Rods.

7. The seventh lot is to Nathaniell Dumbleton 80 Rods long & 20 Rods in Bredth: ten acres Bounded Southerly By Jams Mireck, Northerly the high way.

8. And then there is twenty Rods for the high way And the Next lot to the high way is to Sam^l Wariner which is in Number the eighth lot. Quantitie ten acres Length 80 Rods Bredth 20 Rods. bounded on the high way south.

9. The Ninth lot to John Fowler. Quantity ten acres bounded south-erly by Sam^l Wariner. Length 80 Rods Bredth 20 Rods.

10. The tenth lot is to Jams Tailer Jun^r Quantitie ten acres, length 80 Rods bredth 20 Rods bounded Southerly by John Fowler, And is the last lot in that division on the east side of the way in that tear.

There is a lot granted & allowed by the propriety to Christian Vanhorn in lew of the 21st of lot in the s^d division (uppon his desire by way of ex-chang) which lyeth at the eastward end of the said eastward tear of lots. And is Bounded on the east by the high way that coms up the hill from the street where Eben^r Day Liveth. Northerly By the comon Rhoad up the clay hill. westerly by the Reare of the s^d Lots Southerly By the Brow of the great hill. Quantitie About eight acres.

11. The first Lot In the west tear of Lots Belonging to the Hill Division Beginneing att dorbeys Brook Is to Sam^l Ball & is In Number the Eleventh lot: Quantitie ten acres. Length 80 Rods, bredth 20.

13. The thirteenth Lot is to Edward Foster Quantitie ten acres. Length 80 Rods bredth 20 Rods Bounded Northerly By Deacon Parson.

12. The 12th lot is to Deacon Parson ten acres Length 80 Rods Bredth 20 Rods bounded by Sam^l Bal.

14. The fourteenth lot to Jonath Tailer ten acres Bounded Northerly by Edward Foster Length 80 Rods. Bredth 20 Rods bounded by the High-way, South.

15. The 15th lot is to Nath^l Lenord: ten acres Length 80 Rods, Bredth 20 Rods bound by the high way on the North & Pelati. Jons South.

16. The 16 lot is Pelati. Jones: Quantitie ten acres Length 80 Rods Bredth 20 Rods, Bounded by Nath^l Lenord on the North.

[To be continued.]

(Continued from page 72.)

— Page 286 (Concluded). —

Octo	b. 22	Samuel Brackenbury & Ann Chickering—both of Charles Town—Testified by Divers p'sent	Bracken- [bury
Nov	[blot	Jonathan Dous & Elisabeth Ballard both of Charles Town Testified by Divers p'sent	Dous.
1695 ⁴ .		Edward park of Newtown & Martha fifke of Water-Town. Testified to be Lawfully published by Edward Jackson Town clerk of Newtown, And Rich ^d Blofs constable of Watertown. 6	park
March	13		
	13	y ^a Same day carried in to m ^r Samuel phips for Registry fower last weddings mentioned—p ^d . 1 ^a .	Registry [the

1695 Married — Page 287 —

May	14	Cap ^t . Thomas fifke of Wenham & Martha fitch of Boston their publication according to Law Testified by Josiah Dodg constable of Wenham & Ephraim Savage Town clerk of Boston 3	fifke
	16	Thomas fofdick & Mary Martin both of Charles Town Testified by Divers p'sent 6	ffofdick
Decem	12	Jonathan Wardell of Ipswich & Catharine Chickering of Charles Town published by John Newell Town clerk according to Law & Attested by him	Wardell
1696			
May	26	Michael Gill & Relief Dous both of Charles Town—publif ^d accord: to Law Attested by Nathanael Dous Town clerk 6	Gill
June	9	These 4 last weddings carried in to m ^r Samuel phips for Registry. p ^d . 1 ^a	
	30	william Austin & Hannah Trerife both of Charles Town publicacōn Testified by Nathanael Dous Town clerk	Austin.
Novem	11	John Adams of Concord & Esther ford of Charlestown. published according to Law. Attested by Nathanael Dous Town clerk 6	Adams
Jan:	21	John & Cloris Negroes belonging to M ^r Charles Chambers, by y ^a exprefs consent of their Miftris p'sent	Negroes
1697			
4	25	John phillips & mary grofs of Boston 10	phillips
5	1	Abraham Hill & Martha Cary both of Ch: Town	Hill

These 4 last (of English Christians) carried in to
M^r Nath Dows Town Clerk. July. 26. 1697

[NOTE.—Records of Marriages end here. The lower one-fourth of page 287 is vacant. Pages 288 and 289 contain Records of Baptisms, March 1, 1729–30, to Nov. 22, 1730. Page 290 is vacant. The Record of Baptisms is then continued on page 291 from page 282.]

1701		Baptized		— Page 291 —	
M	D				
Nov.	30	Samuel	(baptized upon the acc ^t . of his Grandmother Scot who publickly promis'd to take care of his religious education)	{	
1701 ²					
Jan.	11	Jonathan S of Elifha & Mary Doubleday	—	Doubleday	
		Josias S of Joseph & Naomi Harris	—	Harris.	
	18.	Jonathan S of James & Patience Webber.	—	Webber.	
Feb	1	Mary D of Thomas & Sarah	— — —	White	
		Eliz: D of Joseph & Eliz	— — —	Austin	
		Joseph S of Jonathan & Sufannah	— — —	Griffen	
		Anne D of m ^r David & Mary Bafset	— — —	Bafset.	
	22	Mary D of Joseph & Mary Wood	— — —	Wood.	
March	1	Andrew S of m ^r Joseph & Eliz: Newel	— — —	Newel.	
		Abiah S. of Archibald & Sarah	— — —	Macqueddy	
		Thomas S. of Robert & Mercy	— — —	Foskit.	
	15	Zecheriah S of m ^r Zechery & Dorcas Symmes	— — —	Symmes	
		Nathan: S of Jsaac & Rebekah Fowl	— — —	Fowl.	
		Hannah D of Jsaac & Mary Mirick	— — —	Mirick	
		Sarah D of Robert & Sarah Coulduk	— — —	Coulduck.	
		Thomas S of Jn ^o & Mahitabel Rand	— — —	Rand	
	29	Sarah D of Daniel & Hannah Lawrence	— — —	Lawrence	
		Hannah D of Benj &	— — —	Pierce	

1702		Baptized		— Page 292 —	
M	D				
April	12	Nathan: S of Jn ^o & Mary Langly	— — —	Langley	
	19	Matthew S. of Samuel & Prifeilla Griffen.	— — —	Griffen	
	26	Mary D of Sam ^l : & Rachel Knight	— — —	Knight	
May	17	Graves S of m ^r Robert & Katharine	— — —	Knowles	
		Esther D of Isaac & Robinson	— — —	Robinson	
		Whaf [?] S of Caleb & Anne Call	— — —	Call	
May	24	John S. of M ^r W ^m & Mary Rows	— — —	Rowse	
		Thomas S. of Samuel & Sarah Huchifon	— — —	Huchifon	
June	28.	Benjamin S of Henry & Hannah Bodge	— — —	Bodge	
July	12	Rebeka D of Jn ^o & Katharine Taylor.	— — —	Tailor.	
		Bethiah D of Richard & Bethiah	— — —	Tucker.	
July	19	Benj: S of Benj: & Abigail Bunker	— — —	Bunker	
		Zecheriah S of m ^r Jn ^o & Susannah	— — —	Chickering	
		John S of W ^m & Mary	— — —	Brown	
		Benjamin S of Nath & Thankfull	— — —	Wilson	
		John S of W ^m & Hannah Austin	— — —	Austin	
		William S of W ^m & Abigail Smith	— — —	Smith	
Augs ^t	30	Mary D of M ^r Nath ^l : & Anna	— — —	Addams.	
Sept	?	M ^r Simon, (quondam Judeus) Barns	— — —	Barns	
	13	Mercy D of Jn ^o & Dorothy Moufell	— — —	Moufell	

1702		— Page 293 —	
M	D		
Sep ^r	20	Widdow Margaret Addams	— — — Addams
		Mary Saltar	— — — Saltar.
		Sampson Negroe	— — — Sampson.
Oct ^r	4	Simon S. of Simon & Mary Bradstreet.	— — Bradstreet
		Josiah S. of Jn ^o (deceas'd) & Sarah Whitamore.	— Whitamore
		Elizabeth. D of Benj & Hannah Lawrence.	— Lawrence
		Pierce S. of Samuel & Hannah Counts	— Counts.
		Joseph Son of Charles & Eliz: Hunnewell	— Hunnewell.
Nov		Robert S of Elias & Abigail Stone.	— — Stone

— Page 293 (Concluded). —

		William S of W ^m & Sarah	—	—	Melenden
		Daniel S of M ^r Jn ^o & Abigail	—	—	Watkins
	29	Benj Son of Ralph & Anna Moufal	—	—	Moufal.
		Deborah D of William &	—	—	Rand
D ^c	20	Prudence D of m ^r Tho: & Prudence	—	—	Swan
		Elizabeth w of Jn ^o Manfer	—	—	Manfer
	27	Richard S of Nath ^l . & Anna	—	—	Frothingham.
Jan	3	Anne D of m ^r Jn ^o & Abigail Rainer	—	—	Rainer
		Josiah S of m ^r Michael & Relief Gill	—	—	Gill
		Timothy S of Robert &	—	—	Wier

1702 Baptized — Page 294 —

M.	D.			
January	10	Elizabeth, D: of m ^r Ephraim & Martha	—	Bree[
	1702			
	3			
March	27	Jacob S. of Jacob & Eliz: Hurd.	—	Hurd.
	1703			
March	28	Thomas S of (Tho: deceafed &) Mabel	—	Sheppy.
		William S. of Stephen &	—	Ford
		Elizabeth D of Tho: & Mary	—	Fosdick
		Elizabeth D of Jn ^o : & Eliz:	—	Manfer.
April	4	Anna D. of Stephen & Margaret	—	Fosdick
	11	Benjamin S of Benj: & Lydia	—	Richeson
		Elizabeth D of W ^m & Elizabeth	—	Cook
	18	Abigail D. of John & Hannah Newel	—	Newel.
June		John S. of Theophilus & Katharine	—	Jvory
		Richard S. of Jn ^o & Call	—	Call
July	11	Samuel S. of Sam ^l . & Sarah	—	Auftin
		Jn ^o S. of Nath ^l & Eliz:	—	Webber
	18	Mehitabel D of m ^r Sam ^l & Nath:	—	Phips
		Anna D of m ^r Jn ^o & Anna	—	Phillips
		Joseph S of Nath ^l & Han ^h a	—	Frothingham
		Joseph S of Joseph & Eliz	—	Stimpson
		Margaret D of Rob ^t : & Marg ^t :	—	Ward.

1703 Baptized — Page 295 —

M.	D.			
Augs ^t	1.	Rebeka D of William & Esther	—	Frothingham
	15	James S of John & Eliz: pierce	—	Pierce.
	22	Doreas D of m ^r Zechery & Doreas	—	Symmes.
Sep ^t	12	Nathaniel S of Abrah & Martha	—	Hill
		Mary D. of Sison & Mary	—	Bradstreet
		Johanna D. of Caleb & Anne	—	Call.
		Thomas S. of Michael & Johannah Brigden	—	Brigden
	19	Mary D of Abrah & Sarah	—	Miller
	26	Sarah D of Nathaniel & Elizabeth	—	Howard
Octo ^r	3	Elizabeth D of Stephen & Mary Kidder	—	Kidder
		Elizabeth D of Richard & Mary	—	Boylstone.
	17	Lydia D of Andrew &	—	Stimpson
Nov ^e	7	Samuel S. of Jn ^o & Grace Eads	—	Eads
		Thomas S of Caleb & Abigail	—	Croftswell
Dec ^e	5	Katharine D of Josiah & Dorothy [Kathar, erased]	—	Treadway
	12	Caleb S of John & Mehitabel Rand	—	Rand
		Jonathan S of Elifha & Mary	—	Doubleday
Jan:	9	Isaac S of m ^r Richard & m ^r Pernet	—	Foster
		William S of William & Sarah	—	Melenden

170 $\frac{1}{4}$		Baptized — Page 296 —		
Jan	16	Joseph S. of Nathaniel & Thankfull	— —	Wilfon
	23	Ebenezer S. of Ebenezer & Rebeka	— —	Austin
	30	Sarah D of William & Abigail Smith.	— —	Smith
Feb:		Lydia D of Daniel & Hannah	— —	Lawrence
	6	Seth S. of Seth & Sarah Sweetzer.	— —	Sweetzer
		William S of William & Anna Stevens.	— —	Stevens
	20	Henry S. of Isaac & Rebeka Fowl	— —	Fowl.
Marc ^b		Jonathan S of John &	— —	Edmunds
	19[?	Josiah S of Joseph & Mary Wood	— —	Wood
Ap ^l	2	Huldah D of Joseph & Naomi Harris	— —	Harris
		Hannah D of Henry & Hannah Bodge.	— —	Bodge.
	16	John Hovey (adult)	— —	Hovey
		Hannah & } twins of m ^r Jn ^o & m ^r s Sarah [*blotted] Foy*		
		Mary		
	23	Samuel S of Nathaniel & Anna	— —	Lord
	30	Peter S of m ^r Bath & Mary 's wife	— —	Bathe
		Hannah D of m ^r Edward & m ^r s Emerson	— —	Emerso
		Mary D of m ^r Francis & Mary Bafset.	— —	Bafset
May	9	Sarah D of W ^m & Sarah Haley	— —	Haley.
	22	Robert S. of Robert & Mercy Fofkit	— —	Fofkit.
June		Anne D of Edward & Mary Larkin	— —	Larkin
	18	John S of Michael & Relief Gill	— —	Gill
		Abigail D of Hannah & W ^m Hurry	— —	Hurry
		Elenor D of Robert & Sarah Coulduck	— —	Coulduck

1704		Baptized — Page 297 —		
M	D			
June	25	John S of Thomas & Harris	— —	Harris
		Mary D of & Deborah	— —	Farnam.
July	9	Elizabeth D of Charles & Eliz:	— —	Hunnewel.
		Samuel. S. of m ^r Jn ^o & Susanuah	— —	Chickering
Augs ^t :	16	Sufannah D of John & Hannah Damon	— —	Damon
	23	Andrew S of Jsaac & Mary Mirick	— —	Mirick
	13	John S. of John & Hannah Price	— —	Price
	20	Abigail D of W ^m & Abigail Kettle	— —	Kettle.
Sept	28	Lydia D of m ^r Joshua & m ^r s Sarah	— —	Scottow.
		Mary D of John & Abigail Babbit	— —	Babbit
	3	Deborah D of Samuel & Sarah Huchifon	— —	
	10	David S of m ^r Joseph & Eliz: Newel	— —	Newel
Octo ^r :		Benjamin S of Benj: & Anna	— —	Lawrence
		Katharin D. of m ^r Calvin & m ^r s Katharin	— —	Galpin
		Richard S: of Richard & Bethiah Tukker	— —	Tucker
Nov ^r :	5.	Caleb S. of Thomas &	— —	Call
	19	Eliz: D of Stephen	— —	Ford.
Decem ^{br} :	3	Sarah D of m ^r Nathaniel & m ^r s Dorothy	— —	Dows.
		Rebekkah D of Thomas & Sarah	— —	White
		Richard S of m ^r Richard & Eliz: Jeans.	— —	Jeams.
		Joseph S of Joseph & Sarah	— —	Rand
		Hannah D of Sufannah Adams	— —	

17 ⁰⁴		Baptized — Page 298 —		
Dec	31	Abigail D of Joseph & Mary Heath	— —	Heath.
Jan	7	Matthew S of Samuel & Griffen	— —	Griffen.
Feb	4	Hannah D. of Elias & Abigail Stone	— —	Stone.
	11	Eliphalet S: of John & Hannah	— —	Newel.
		Martha D of m ^r Ephraim & m ^r s Martha	— —	Breed
		Hannah D of Samuel & Hannah.	— —	Frothingha ^m :

— Page 298 (Concluded). —

		Lucy D. of Benj. & Lucy Phillips.	—	—	Phillips
March	25	Mary D. of Jacob & Eliz: Hurd.	—	—	Hurd.
	4	Edward S of m ^r Jonathan & m ^r Kath:	—	—	Dows
	11	Samuel S. of m ^r Joseph & Kath:	—	—	Everton
	18	John S of Oliver & Anna Atwood	—	—	Atwood
Ap ^l	1	Thomas S of Thomas Cook (deceased) & Susannah Cook.	—	—	Cook.
		Jonathan S of m ^r Jonathan & Ruth Edmunds	—	—	Edmunds.
		Caleb S of Caleb & Abigail	—	—	Croftsewel
	8	Isaac S of Benjamin & Lydia Richardson	—	—	Richardson
	15	William S. of m ^r Abraham & Martha Hill	—	—	Hill.
	29	John S of Robert & Ruth Wyr	—	—	Wyr
		Sarah D of Stephen & Mary Kidder	—	—	Kidder
May	20	John Brackenbury S of m ^r Zechary & Dorcas	—	—	Symmes.
June	3	Samuel S of William & Perfis Rand	—	—	Rand
	17	Samuel S of Ralph & Hannah Moufel	—	—	Moufel
	24	John S of m ^r Adam Bathe & Mary his wife	—	—	Bathe

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July	22	Simon S of Nath: & Elizabeth	—	—	Howard.
		Mercy D: of Elkanah & Elizabeth	—	—	Ofburn.
	29	John S of Theophilus & Katharine Ivory	—	—	Jvory.
Aug ⁿ	26	Mary wife of Christopher Goodwin	—	—	Goodwin
		Thomas S of Tho: & Eliz: Lord	—	—	Lord.
Sept:	2	Sufannah D of m ^r Jacob &	—	—	Fowl.
Sept	16	Andrew S. of Jiaac & Mary Mirick	—	—	Mirick
		Peter S. of John & Grace Eads	—	—	Eads
		Martha D of Caleb & Anne Call	—	—	Call.
		Abigail D of Thomas &	—	—	Harris
	23	Elizabeth D. of Joseph & Eliz Sympson.	—	—	Sympson
	30	Benjamin S of Nathaniel & Thankful	—	—	Wilson
Octob	7	Rachel D of William & Mary Teal	—	—	Teal
	14	John S of William & Sarah Melenden	—	—	Melenden
	28	Susannah D of John & Hannah Dammou	—	—	Dammou.
Nov:	4	Abigail D of Nathaniel & Anna Lord	—	—	Lord
	11	John S. of John & Elizabeth Manfer	—	—	Manfer
	25	Perfis D of Samuel & Rachel Knight	—	—	Knight
Dec ^m :	10	John S of William & Anna Stevens	—	—	Stevens.
		John S of Christopher & Mary Goodwin.	—	—	Goodwin
		Sarah D of Nathaniel &	—	—	Frothingham

1705 Baptized — Page 300 —

Decem ^r	30	Abigail D of Thomas & Hester	—	—	Frothingham
		Elizabeth D of Thomas & Mary	—	—	Fofdicke
Jan	6	John S of m ^r John & m ^r Sarah Foy	—	—	Foy
	13	William S of W ^m & Mary Sheaf	—	—	Sheaf
Feb:	3	Sarah D of Daniel &	—	—	Lawrence
	10	Hannah D. of Michael & Hannah Newman	—	—	Newman
	17	Peteriah S. of Nathaniel & Eliz: Webber	—	—	Webber.
	24	William S. of Stephen & Ford	—	—	Ford
		Eliz: D of Stephen & Margarit Fofdick.	—	—	Fofdick
1706					
March	31	Nathaniel S of Elifha &	—	—	Doubleday
		John S of Joseph &	—	—	Wood.
		Henry S of Henry &	—	—	Bodge
		Mary D of Edward &	—	—	Sheaf
Ap ^l	14	John S of John & Abigail Babbet.	—	—	Babbet
	21	Abigail D. of m ^r Nathaniel & Anna Adams	—	—	Addams.
May		John S of Robert & Mary Fofkit	—	—	Fofkit

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

By the Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, President of Macalester College, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Continued from vol. xxviii. page 317.

No. III.

RT. HON. RICHARD WEST, LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

THE name of Richard West, the friends of free suffrage in America should not "willingly let die." In 1717 he was appointed king's counsel, and in 1723 presented an opinion to the Board of Trade adverse to a Virginia law that had been passed by the colonial assembly, forbidding for the first time, since the settlement at Jamestown, the freeholder who was an Indian, mulatto, or free negro to vote. He said, "I cannot see why one freeman should be used worse than another, merely on account of his complexion. * * * It cannot be right to strip all free persons of a black complexion, from those rights which are so justly valuable to any freeman." It is to be regretted that so little can be gleaned concerning this eminent man.

As early as A.D. 1714, he published a "Discourse concerning Treason," and four years later, a treatise on the "Manner of creating Peers." During the years 1721, 1722, he sat in parliament as a member from Bodmin. In 1725 he distinguished himself in a speech in behalf of the Crown, during the trial of Sir Thomas Parker, the earl of Macclesfield, for corrupt practices while chief justice of England. Soon after this, he was tendered the position of lord chancellor of Ireland. He lived in Dublin, long enough to be prized, and died on Dec. 3d, 1726. Archbishop Boulter said his death was very much lamented, "especially by the lawyers whose good will and esteem he had entirely gained by his patience, civility, and great abilities."

He was married in 1714 to Elizabeth the daughter of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, and sister of Governor Burnet of New York and Massachusetts. His only son Richard intended to be a lawyer, took to poetry, and was the school-mate and life-long correspondent of the poet Gray. It was to West, the author of the Elegy wrote, "In the study of the law, the labor is long, and the elements dry and uninteresting, nor was there ever any body amused, or even not disgusted."

The remains of the jurist, the first to write the sentiment "I cannot see why one freeman should be used worse than another, merely upon account of his complexion," were interred at St. Anne's Church, a few steps from Trinity College, Dublin. It is quite a coincidence, that about a century later, at the same place, was buried the mortal

part of Felicia Hemans, whose name has become a household word in America on account of her poem on the "Pilgrim Fathers," the last stanzas of which is

"Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod,
They have left unstained, what there they found,
Freedom to worship God."

IV.

GEORGE RUGGLE, AUTHOR OF SOME EARLY PUBLICATIONS UPON THE VIRGINIA COLONY.

George Ruggle, late fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in his will dated Sept. 6, A.D. 1621, has the following item. "I give and bequeath one hundred pounds toward the bringing up of the infidel's children in Virginia, in Christian religion, which my will is, shall be disposed of by the Virginia Company accordingly, desiring Almighty God to stir up the charitable hearts of many to be benefactors in this kind, principally for the increasing of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ." As he was one of those associated with the Earl of Southampton, Shakspeare's friend, Sir Edwin Sandys and his brother George Sandys the poet, in promoting the English colonization of America, it is desirable that a few particulars of his life should be recorded.

He was born in Laveham, Suffolk, in 1585, and baptized on Nov. 13th, of the same year. In the fourteenth year of his age he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1593 obtained a scholarship at Trinity. In 1597 he took the degree of A.M. and entered into holy orders. The next year he became fellow of Clare Hall.¹ Hitherto his name had only appeared in literature as the author of the comedy of "Ignoramus," in which the pedantry of the common law forms, and the obsolete phraseology of lawyers of his day were ridiculed. It was twice played before King James, at the University, by the students, and he was so pleased with the farce, that he said "he believed the author and the actors together had a design to make him laugh himself to death." In 1619, Ruggle vacated his fellowship, and his biographers have no trace of him from this period.

In examining the MSS. transactions of the Virginia Company I discovered that he became a "Brother of," and valuable adviser to the Virginia Company, of which his old college friend, Nicholas Ferrar, was the secretary. He died about the middle of November, 1622, and Ferrar, on the 19th of that month, at the meeting of the Virginia Company, told them, that,

"He was a man second to none, in knowledge of all manner of humanity learning, and so generally reputed in the University; of singular honesty

¹ See Hawkins's edition of "Ignoramus," London, 1787.

and integrity of life; sincere and zealous in religion; and of very great wisdom and understanding; all which good parts, he had for these last three years, wholly almost spent, and exercised in Virginia business, having (beside continually assisting his Brothers and himself, with counsel and all manner of help), written sundry treatises for the benefit of the Plantation, and in particular the work so highly commended by Sir Edwin Sandys, concerning the Government of Virginia, but such was his modesty, that he would by no means suffer it to be known during his life, but now being dead, he could not with good conscience, deprive him of that honor."

On Dec. 15, 1619, Sir Edwin Sandys recommended to the Virginia Company the preparation of a publication on Virginia to promote its colonization, and to confute certain scandalous reports. His motive was approved, and Dr. Thomas Winston was appointed with him to see that the work was prepared. The Company about this time published a small quarto with the title

"A note of the Shipping, Men, and Provisions sent to Virginia, by the Treasurer and Company in the year 1619. With the Orders and Constitutions partly collected out of his Majesty's Letters Patent, and partly ordained upon mature deliberation by the Treasurer, Council and Company of Virginia, for the better governing of the actions and affairs of the said Company here in England residing."

Not long after, they published another little book with the same account of the ships sent in 1619, together with the name of the adventurers and the sums paid in. In 1620, another treatise of the same import was issued, and is republished in the third volume of Force's Historical Tracts. All of these we can now with tolerable certainty look upon as the work of George Ruggle.

On July 18th, 1620, the Company were informed "that Mr. Woodall had scandalized the book lately set out by Ma^{ties} Councell for Virginia, by a most disgraceful tearme, callyng itt a lybell. With w^{ch} hee being charged, sought by a rediculous interpretation of that worde, according to the sense it bears in Latia,¹ in some sorte to extenuate and excuse." On the 31st of October, 1621, Deputy Ferrar told the Company of the great pains that Mr. Bormoel the Frenchman, master of the king's silkworms at Oakland, had taken in planning a treatise in French concerning the ordering of silkworms, and the making of silk, which treatise he moved the Court would please to recommend to some to translate into English, and afterwards print. Mr. Ferrar was appointed to see the work executed. The book was published in 1622, a few months before Ruggle died, and the translation was probably made by him.

While Ruggle, the author of a comedy, was at work for Virginia in London, two poets were holding office at Jamestown; George Sandys was the treasurer, while Christopher Davison, the second son of Sir William, was the secretary of the colony.

¹ Libellus. A little book.

V.

MARYLAND COLONIST'S LEGACY TO GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

It is believed that Colonel David Brown, of co. Somerset, Maryland, is the first of American colonists to remember in his will a British University. The county of Somerset, at the time of his death, included what was set apart in 1742 and called county of Worcester. By the influence of Col. William Stevens, about the year 1680, a number of Scotch people had been induced to immigrate to the lower portion of the peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay.

In reply to my queries, the librarian of Glasgow University says but little light can be thrown upon Brown's personal history. It is supposed that he may be the "David Browne ex quarta classe" whose name appears in the Matriculation Book, A.D. 1640. The College received the first payment on the legacy in July, 1707, through the Rev. James Brown, then dean of the faculty. In the years 1720 and 1721, allowance from the Brown legacy was made to two students, on the ground that their mother, the widow of the late Rev. Thomas Brown, minister of Paisley, was a near blood relative. In 1723 one James Ross, after trials, was appointed to enjoy the emoluments, being a relative of Colonel Brown.

The "civilized poor," spoken of in the appended will, refers to white persons, as distinguished from the Indians, the heathen poor. Most of his servants were Scotch and indentured; "Black Bettie" and mother were Africans.

Ephraim Wilson, one of the executors, has descendants still living in the counties of Somerset and Worcester. In the Dictionary of Congress appears the name of the Hon. E. K. Wilson, a graduate of Princeton in 1789, as member of the house from this district from 1827 to 1831, and lately his son Ephraim King Wilson, of co. Worcester, has represented the same district.

VI.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, LL.D., GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, A.D. 1753—1757.

The name of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, associated as it is with the early manhood of Washington, is remembered with interest.

On the evening of the 24th of February, 1755, a dinner was given at Williamsburg in honor of the arrival of Gen. Edward Braddock, who had landed at Hampton four days before. At that entertainment, were present Dinwiddie and Washington, and the latter there made a deep impression on Braddock. The next day Washington volunteered to accompany the expedition against the French in the wilds

of Pennsylvania, and persuaded Dinwiddie to order supplies to be collected with horses and wagons at the foot of the Blue Ridge.

Dinwiddie entered upon his duties as governor in 1753, and continued until 1757. He was a native of Glasgow, and a graduate of its university. At a meeting of the college authorities on Dec. 20, 1754, "it was represented by some members of the Faculty, that it would be very proper to confer the degree of Doctor in Laws upon the Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., Governor of Virginia, both as he was an alumnus of this Universitie, and a native of this City, and as being a person who, both by the high office he bears, does honor to both, and may have occasion to promote their interest. And the Faculty unanimously agreed to confer the said degree upon him, *honoris causa*, and appoint a diploma to be immediately expedited for that purpose, to be sent him in a silver box, with the arms of the University engraved upon it." (*Extract from Deeds instituting Bursaries*, page 237.)

He died in 1770, and in his will left £100 for the college library. His wife survived him. His only daughter married Thomas Hamilton, Esq., and died without issue.

From Munimenta Universitatis Glasgoensie. P. 456 of Vol. I.

The Testament of Mr. David Brown, of Somerset County in the Province of Maryland.

In the name of God, Amen: I David Brown, of Somersett County in the Province of Maryland, being sick and weak of body, but of perfyte memorie praise to the Omnipotent therefore, and knowing the uncertainty of this present life, do make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following: Imprimis I comitt my soul to Him that gave it me, hoping through the merits of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer to have full pardon and free remission of all my sins; my body in convenient tyme to be decently buried: and as to such estate as the Lord in mercy hath sent me, my will and pleasure is it to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned: and it is my will and pleasure that all just debts dew by me be payed and discharged in convenient tyme after my decease. Item it is my will that Master Thomas Willsons senior for his better support have ten thousand pounds of tobacco to be payed of my best debts. Item I give and bequeath unto the Colledge of Glasgow as a memoriall and support of any of my relations to be educated therein, to be payed in cash, or secured by good exchange to the visitours, or to Mr. James Browne and William Carmichael for the use aforesaid, the full soume of ane hundred pound sterling current money of England, with all convenient speed after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto the said James Browne and William Carmichael five pound sterling current money of England to be conveyed at the same tyme appointed them trusties that the aforesaid money be conveniently payed to the Colledge as aforesaid. Item I give and bequeath unto my sisters daughters Margaret and Mary Arskines threttie pound sterling a piece, of like money. . . Item I give and bequeath unto the civilized poor of this country six thousand pounds of tobacco to be disposed to such as my executors shall think honest; and also that my toune lands in this county, or what shall be the product for the same be appropriated for the said

poor. I give and bequeath unto John Browne all my title and enterest of a tract of land called South Breathertowne, together with a part of a tract called Thorns to his male heirs for ever; it being in requitall of severall services done to me. . . . Item I give and bequeath unto Rebecca Stevens besides her wages and thousand pounds of tobacco, provided she prove honest and faithfull, and not purloyn or embezzle any of my goods that shall be under her hands. . . . Item I give and bequeath unto old Mary Goldsmith five hundred pounds of tobacco to buy her cloaths, and to every servant that finished their tyme with me of three or four years by indentors or assignments now in this County the soume of twenty shillings or the value thereof. Item I give to Captain Nicolas Ewens my second sword and belt. Item it is my will that Patrick McAlaster be sett free on the first of January next. Item it is my will that black Bettie be learned to read the Bible, and shew with the needle well, to have good cloaths, and two kowes and calves when set free, which I desire to be at the twenty second year of her age, she being eight years of age last Apryle; and I desire that her mother shall serve twelve years after my decease and then be sett free. Item I give and bequeath unto Alexander Brown and the heirs of his body four tracts of land, to witt, Meadow containing eight acres, and Thortowne containing six hundred acres on which I live, Hacillac containing three hundred acres [and] Jeshimon; but that [if] the said Alexander Browne or the male heirs of his body doth refuse here to inhabit or to cultivat the aforesaid tracts of land within the space of two years after my decease then it is my will that Ephraim Wilsone one of my executors doe inherit . . . the said four tracts of land. . . . Item it is my will that Ephraim Willsone, Thomas Willsone, junior, Margaret Arskine and Mary Arskine, be the joined executors of this my will and testament. . . . Item I give and bequeath unto my sister ten pound sterling. Item it is my will that my four executors have and enjoy equally the rest of my reall and personall estate, to be equally divyded and possessed be them and their heirs for ever. . . . In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seall, this nineteen day of July annoque Domini one thousand six hundred nynthie and seven.

D. BROWN,

Signum pro David Brown.

Signed sealed and declared to be the last will and testament of the foresaid.

Roger Wolford.

James Wolford,

Robert Matheson.

Thomas Benson.

James Pool.

George Hutchins.

(The Index adds—'Abbreviated from the authenticated copy in the University archives, which is entered as No. 473 of Blackhouse's Inventory. "Copia vera" is written at the foot of the deed.')

JONES—VOEDEN.—[Copied from Notarial Records, co. Essex, by H. F. WATERS.] Benjamin Jones, of Swansey, co. of Bristol, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter "of John and Colete Voeden, formerly of y^e Island of Jersey," more late of Salem in y^e county of Essex, &c. give power of attorney to their kinsman Mr. Richard Palmer, of Salem, to make collections in the Island of Jersey, &c., Oct. 22, 1717.

RECORD OF THE MARCY FAMILY.

Com. by Prof. OLIVER MARCY, LL.D., of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

THERE are two families by the name of Marcy in the United States. One family is descended from John Marcy, of whom the first written notice appears in Elliot's Church Record in Roxbury, Mass., as follows: "John Marcy took the Covenant March 7, 1685." Among his descendants are the late Secretary of State, William Larned Marcy, General Randolph B. Marcy, and Erastus E. Marcy, M.D., now well known to our history and literature.

The other family is represented by the Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, and Peter Marcy and descendants, of New Orleans. The father of Daniel and Peter Marcy came to this country about eighty years ago from the island of Marie Galante, W. I. His father went to that island from France.

De Marcy, or, simply *Marcy*, is now a name quite common in France and its colonies. The name appears to have come into Normandy with Rollo (A.D. 912), thence it went to England with William the Conqueror (A.D. 1068), and became very common in Cheshire, where the orthography is now universally Massey or Massie. In this form (Massey) it is common in the English and Irish Peerage.

In evidence that the present French form of the name obtained somewhat in England, I find in "The Patents of King John" (A.D. 1208) mention made of one "Radus de Marcy."

We propose to trace only the family of John Marcy, whom we find at Roxbury.

1. JOHN MARCY was the son of the high sheriff of Limerick, Ireland.* He was born about the year 1662; joined Elliot's church in Roxbury, Mass., March 7, 1685. In April, 1686, he with Benjamin Sabin, Jonathan Snithers, Henry Bowen, John Frizzel, Mathew Davis, Nathaniel Gary, Thomas Bacon, Peter Aspinwall, George Griggs, Benjamin Griggs, Ebenezer Morris and John Lord, took possession of Quatosest (Woodstock, Conn.), granted (1663) by the colony of Massachusetts to the town of Roxbury. He married Sarah Hadlock, daughter of James and Sarah (Draper) Hadlock, of Roxbury. She was born Dec. 16, 1670. They lived and died in Woodstock. He died Dec. 23, 1724, aged 62 years. She died May 9, 1743, aged 73. Their children were:

- i. ANNA, b. in Roxbury, Oct. 11, 1687; m. Ebenezer Grosvenor, of Pomfret.
2. ii. JOHN, b. Nov. 17, 1689; m. Colburn.
3. iii. JAMES, b. Feb. 26, 1691; m. Ainsworth.
4. iv. EDWARD, b. June 28, 1695; m. Haskins.
5. v. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 18, 1697; m. Throop.
6. vi. BENJAMIN, b. March 11, 1699; m. Corbin.
7. vii. MOSES, b. April 18, 1702; m. Morris.
8. viii. SAMUEL, b. July 28, 1704; m. Russell.
9. ix. SARAH, b. Feb. 8, 1707; m. Johnson, 1728.
10. x. EBENEZER, b. June 6, 1709; m. Martha Nicholson.
11. xi. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 8, 1711.

* The authority for this statement is a memorandum made by the Rev. Laban Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, N. H., about the year 1755. The memoranda were given him by his mother, the daughter-in-law of John Marcy. The date of his birth is computed from data on his tombstone now seen at Woodstock, Conn.

2. JOHN² (*John*¹), was born in Woodstock, Conn., Nov. 17, 1689. He was married to Experience* Colburn, January 14, 1712, by the Rev. Josiah Dwight. He was the executor of his father's will, which is still extant. He was a farmer in Woodstock. Children:

10. i. ISRAEL, m. Abigail Fuller.
- ii. DEBORAH, m. Harris.
- iii. ——— m. Saunders.
- iv. JOHN, bap. 1727; d. April 11, 1801, at Windsor, Vt., aged 77.
- v. SARAH, bap. July 23, 1728.
- vi. SARAH, bap. April 19, 1730.
- vii. GRACE, bap. Feb. 4, 1733.
- viii. JAMES, bap. May 12, 1734.

3. JAMES² (*John*¹), was born in Woodstock, Conn., February 26, 1691. He married Judith Ainsworth, daughter of Edward and Joanna (Hemmingway) Ainsworth, who was born January 25, 1722. He died January 29, 1765. They had:

11. i. JAMES, bap. Feb. 2, 1729; m. Sarah Robins.
- ii. URIAH, bap. May 9, 1731.
12. iii. REUBEN, b. 1732; m. Rachel Watson.
- iv. ELISHA, bap. Jan. 2, 1735.
- v. JUDAH, m. Lord.
- vi. ANNA, m. Underwood.
- vii. LOVIA, m. Lyon.
- viii. JERUIAH, bap. 1739.

4. EDWARD² (*John*¹), was born at Woodstock, Conn., June 28, 1695. He married ——— Haskins. Children:

- i. DOLLY, m. Dresser.
- ii. MARY, m. (1) Remington, (2) Babbitt.
- iii. MARTHA, m. Plympton.
- iv. MIRIAM, m. Thomas Newell.
- v. MERITABEL, m. John Newell.

5. JOSEPH² (*John*¹) ("Capt."), was born in Woodstock, September 18, 1697, where he died October 18, 1795, aged 88 years. He married Mary Throop, sister of the Rev. Amos Throop, pastor of the church in Woodstock. She died February 12, 1790, aged 85 years. They had:

- i. JOSEPH, b. May 9, 1729; killed by Indians in Vermont, May 24, 1746.
13. ii. STEPHEN ("Capt."), b. Sept. 4, 1730; d. Dec. 4, 1776.
- iii. ESTHER, b. Jan. 26, 1732; m. Perrin; d. May 16, 1807.
14. iv. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 25, 1733; m. Grosvenor; d. Nov. 29, 1798.
- v. REBECCA, b. Nov. 10, 1735.
15. vi. ICHABOD, b. Dec. 27, 1737.
16. vii. HADLOCK, b. Jan. 30, 1739; d. 1821.
17. viii. SMITH, b. Oct. 23, 1742; d. Aug. 1829.
- ix. LYDIA, b. Sept. 23, 1744; m. Dr. Morse, of W. Woodstock.
- x. THOMAS, b. April 9, 1746; d. July 4, 1769; killed by frightened horses.

6. BENJAMIN² (*John*¹), was born March 11, 1699. He married Mary, daughter of James and Hannah (Eastman) Corbin. They had:

- i. LOIS, m. Jabesh Hendrick, of Wilbraham.
- ii. HANNAH, m. (1) Isaac Skinner, (2) Samuel Warner.
18. iii. BENJAMIN, m. Loisa Gilbert.
- iv. ELIZABETH, m. Thomas Tiffany, of Ashford, Ct.
- v. MARY, b. 1733; m. Capt. Wm. Ainsworth; d. Nov. 23, 1815.
- vi. EUNICE, m. Dodge.
19. vii. ASAH, m. Priscilla Dunham.
- viii. DOLLY, m. Samuel Munger, of Brimfield.

7. MOSES² (*John*¹), "Col.," was born April 18, 1702. In 1723 he

* "Experience, wife of John Marcy, owned the covenant, April 6, 1727."—*Ch. Rec.*

married Prudence Morris. He moved to Sturbridge, Mass., in 1732, where he became "the principal man in the colony."* He was the first justice of the peace; the first representative to the general court from the town; was moderator at 70 town meetings. During the French war he fitted out soldiers for the army at his own expense, but was afterward remunerated by the town. At a meeting of the church, held March 18, 1752, to compromise with the "separatists," Moses Marcy was moderator, and the historian speaks of the "excellent spirit displayed by the excellent and venerable moderator." He died Oct. 9, 1779, "leaving an honorable name, a large estate, and a numerous family." A list of persons married by himself includes 55 marriages; the list beginning in 1755 and ending in 1776, a period of 21 years. In this list we have the following, probably his children:

- "MARY MARCY, m. Westbrook Remington, July 4, 1755."
- "MARTHA MARCY, m. Gershom Plympton, March 2, 1758."
- "MIRRIAM MARCY, m. Timothy Newell, Jan. 1767."
- "DANIEL MARCY, m. Hannah Morris, March 3, 1763."
- "MAHITABEL MARCY, m. Jonathan Newell, May 12, 1771."
- "MARTHA MARCY, m. Jared Freeman, Dec. 22, 1774."

They had also:

- 20. i. JEDEDIAH, m. Mary Healy; d. in Dudley.
- ii. MOSES, unm.
- 21. iii. ELIJAH, m. Stacy.
- 22. iv. DANIEL, m. Hannah Morris.

8. SAMUEL² (*John*¹), born in Woodstock, Conn., July 28, 1704; married Mary Russell, of Ashford, February 13, 1724. They had:

- 23. WILLIAM, bap. May 24, 1730.
- 24. ZEBEDIAH, bap. Aug. 27, 1732; m. Priscilla Morris.
- TABITHA, bap. Sept. 19, 1734.
- 25. SAMUEL (?), b. Oct. 19, 1739; m. Esther Peak; d. Feb. 1820.
- ZAVIAH, m. Paul.
- SYBELL, bap. March 24, 1745.

9. EBENEZER² (*John*¹), born at Woodstock, Conn., June 6, 1709; married Martha Nicholson, July 25, 1738; lived in Dover, Dutchess co., N. Y.; died December 10, 1808. Farmer. They had:

- i. MAHITABEL, m. Ward.
- ii. DOLLY, m. Hodgkis.
- iii. JERUSHA, m. Conitt.
- 26. iv. GRIFFIN.
- v. JOSEPH, unm.
- 27. vi. EBENEZER, m. Martha Spencer.
- 28. vii. ZEBULON, m. Jerusha Conet.
- viii. SARAH, m. Marcy.
- ix. AMBROSE L. Lived in Greene, Chenango co., N. Y.
- x. BENJAMIN.

10. ISRAEL³ (*John*² *John*¹), married Abigail Fuller. They had:

- 29. i. JONATHAN, m. Hannah Stone.
- ii. BETHIA, m. Levi Utley.
- 30. iii. ISRAEL, m. Jerusha White.
- iv. FANNY, unm.
- v. EXPERIENCE, d. Nov. 23, 1818, aged 53, at W. Woodstock.
- 31. vi. ABRAHAM, m. Ursula Stone; d. June 23, 1837, aged 77.

* History of Sturbridge, Mass., by the Rev. Joseph S. Clark.

11. JAMES² (*James,² John¹*), married Sarah Robins, of Eastford, Conn. They had:

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| 32. i. JAMES. | ii. URIAH. | iii. SARAH. |
| 33. iv. ELISHA. | | |
| 34. v. DAVID. | | |
| vi. BETSEY. | | |
| vii. JOB. | | |

12. REUBEN³ (*James,² John¹*), born 1732; married Rachel Watson, of Barrington, R. I. Farmer in Ashford, Conn. They had:

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| i. MATTHEW. | ii. EDWARD. |
| 35. iii. REUBEN. | |
| 36. iv. SIMEON (M.D.), b. Aug. 19, 1770; d. Dec. 6, 1853, at Canajoharie, N.Y. | |

13. STEPHEN³ (*Joseph,² John¹*), "Captain," was born in Woodstock, Conn., September 4, 1730. He married Mary Howard, Dec. 21, 1752; died Dec. 4, 1776. She died December 7, 1779. They had:

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| i. ESTHER, b. Nov. 5, 1753; d. Jan. 31, 1756. |
| 37. ii. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 22, 1758; d. Oct. 13, 1838. |
| 38. iii. STEPHEN (M.D.), b. Jan. 1, 1760. Practised medicine in Plymouth, Mass.; d. March 24, 1804. |
| iv. SYLVESTER, lost at sea. |
| v. REBECCA, b. June 13, 1765; d. March 17, 1844. |
| vi. MARY, b. April 3, 1768. |
| vii. HANNAH, b. Dec. 10, 1770; d. Jan. 26, 1836, at Brighton, Ohio. |
| viii. DOROTHY, b. 1772. |

14. NATHANIEL³ (*Joseph,² John¹*), was born in Woodstock, February 25, 1733. He married Hannah Grosvenor. He lived and died in West Woodstock, Conn. He died November 29, 1798. She died September 15, 1790, aged 53 years. They had:

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| i. CLARISSA, m. Wilkinson. |
| 39. ii. ALFRED, } twins, { m. Rebecca Perin; d. Jan. 31, 1855. |
| iii. LYDIA, } twins, { m. David Perin; d. April 7, 1848. |
| iv. PRUDENCE, d. Jan. 6, 1851, aged 84; unm. |
| 40. v. NATHANIEL, m. Amy Bradway; d. May 12, 1854. |

15. ICHABOD³ (*Joseph,² John¹*) ("Captain"), was born in Woodstock, December 27, 1737. He married (1) Elizabeth Grosvenor, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Cheency) Grosvenor, of Pomfret. She was sister of General Lemuel Grosvenor, who was with General Putnam at the battle of Bunker-Hill, and afterward married his daughter. Elizabeth Grosvenor was born June 19, 1740, died December 28, 1792. She was the mother of nine children. He married (2) Miss Williams, of Brooklyn, Conn. No children. He died September 12, 1803, aged 66. They had:

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| i. LUCY, b. July ; m. Drake, Wilksbarre, Pa. |
| ii. ELIZABETH, m. (1) Marcy; (2) Drake. |
| iii. CHLOE, b. Oct. 3, 1769; m. Noah Perrin, of Pomfret. |
| 41. iv. GROSVENOR, b. Oct. 10, 1771; m. Bartholemew. |
| v. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 3, 1774; d. at Dover, N. Y., unm. |
| vi. MARY, b. Aug. 17, 1776; m. John Mowry. |
| 42. vii. THOMAS, b. Aug. 27, 1778; m. Anna Henry. |
| 43. viii. ICHABOD, b. July, 1780; m. Watrous. |
| ix. JOSEPH, d. young. |

16. HADLOCK³ (*Joseph,² John¹*), was born in Woodstock, Jan. 30, 1739. He graduated at Yale College 1861, ranking eighth in a class of 29. Studied law. He married Althea, daughter of the Rev. Abel Stiles (1762). He died at Hartland, Vt., December 29, 1821. She died January 26, 1784,

aged 39. He was a man of talent and learning, but eccentric. He frequently preached as well as practised at the bar. He was extensively known in Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Vermont. They had:

- i. SOPHIA, b. Dec. 2, 1764; m. Major Fox.

17. SMITH³ (*Joseph,² John¹*), was born October 28, 1742. He married Patience Lawton, who was born February 15, 1744. He lived in Otis, Mass., where he died August 1, 1829. She died in Freedom, Ohio, 1841, aged 97. They had:

44. i. HOWLAND, b. April 11, 1767.
45. ii. LAWTON, b. Sept. 27, 1768.
46. iii. THOMAS, b. Feb. 19, 1770.
iv. BRADFORD (Rev.), b. March 9, 1772.
v. MICHAEL B., b. Aug. 8, 1775.
vi. PATIA, b. July 8, 1777; m. Steven Babcock.
vii. MARY T., b. Sept. 17, 1779; m. Lyon.
ix. SARAH, b. April 25, 1785; m. Steadman.

18. BENJAMIN³ (*Benjamin,² John¹*), married Loisa Gilbert, of Mansfield. She was 21 years of age and he 52. They had:

47. i. CALVIN, m. Abigail Vinton, June 28, 1804.
ii. OLIVE. iii. CLARA.
iv. ALPHEUS, } twins.
v. LEBEUS, }

19. ASAHIEL³ (*Benjamin,² John¹*), was born March 25, 1738. He married Priscilla Dunham, of Woodstock. He died March 2, 1819, aged 81. She died March, 1829, aged 89. They had:

48. i. BENJAMIN, m. Hannah Starks.
49. ii. ASAHIEL, b. Oct. 1778; m. Persis Burley.
50. iii. LABAN, b. March 7, 1780; m. Fanny Howe.
iv. ELIZABETH, b. May 16, 1786; m. Elam Russell.

20. JEDEDIAH³ (*Moses,² John¹*), married Mary Healy, of Dudley, Mass. They lived and died in Dudley. They had:

- i. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 21, 1749; d. Oct. 25, 1779.
ii. JEDEDIAH, b. July 23, 1751; d. Jan. 20, 1756.
51. iii. JEDEDIAH, b. July 26, 1756; m. Ruth Larned.
iv. MARY, b. Jan. 19, 1760.
v. RHODA, b. May 4, 1762; m. Healy.
52. vi. DANIEL, b. April 27, 1765; m. Betsey Larned.

21. ELIJAH³ (*Moses,² John¹*), married Stacy. They had:

- i. PRUDENCE, unm.
ii. SARAH, m. Russell Smith, Sturbridge.
53. iii. ELIJAH, m. Mary Hobbs; d. aged 42.
iv. LEMUEL, m. Nancy Carpenter.

22. DANIEL³ (*Moses,² John¹*), was married by his father (a justice of the peace) to Hannah Morris, of Dudley, March 3, 1763. They had:

54. i. MORRIS, m. Sally Morse.
55. ii. MARVIN, m. Richards, of Boston.
iii. DANIEL, lost at sea.
iv. MAHITABEL, m. Dr. Charles Negus, Dudley, Mass.
v. DOROTHEA.
vi. ABIGAIL, m. Jacob Mason, Craftsbury, Vt.
vii. BETSEY.

23. WILLIAM³ (*Samuel,² John¹*), was born in Woodstock. He was married (1) to Lucy Bugbee, of Stafford (1758). Moved to Belchertown, Mass.,

1776. Was drafted into the army, but his son Gardner went in his stead. Moved to Hartland, Vt., 1778. Wife Lucy died 1792. Married (2) Rosanna Tucker, 1793. Died April, 1813, aged 81. They had (1 m.):

56. i. CHESTER, b. 1760.
57. ii. GARDNER, b. June 12, 1762; m. Elizabeth Danforth.
58. iii. WILLARD, b. Oct. 3, 1764.
- iv. OLIVE, m. Willard.
59. v. WINTHROP, b. June 17, 1769; m. Abigail Sargeant.
- vi. SALOME, m. Ebenezer Pike.
60. vii. LEVI, b. Sept. 3, 1774; m. Ruth Sargeant; d. 1838.
- viii. (2 m.) POLLY, b. Nov. 21, 1797; m. Perkins.
- ix. SALLY, b. Oct. 22, 1799; m. Daniel Gilbert.

24. ZEBEDIAH² (*Samuel² John¹*), was baptized Aug. 27, 1732. He was married to Priscilla Morris, of Woodstock. Moved to Stafford 1779, thence to Willington 1782. He was a farmer, and died in Willington in 1806. They had:

- i. MOLLY, d. 1776, aged 19 (at Woodstock).
- ii. PRISCILLA, m. Jedediah Converse, Woodstock.
61. iii. ZEBEDIAH, b. 1760; d. 1851.
- iv. ADEN, d. young.
- v. LAURA, m. Danton, of Willington.
- vi. HANNAH, m. Daniel Dimmock.
- vii. DORCAS, m. Joseph Lamb, of Vermont.
- viii. MARTHA, m. Thomas Knowlton, Ashford.
- ix. THOMAS, d. aged 2 years.
- x. ADEN, d. in the prison ship in New-York harbor.
- xi. POLLY, m. James Curtis, Marcellus, N. Y.

25. SAMUEL² (*Samuel² John¹*), born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 19, 1739; married Esther Peak; lived in Woodstock, Vt.; died at Windsor, Vt., Feb. 1820, aged 80. They had:

- i. ESTHER, b. Aug. 28, 1763; m. Isaac Packer.
62. ii. ALVAN, m. Polly Bunce.
- iii. PROSPER, m. Jane Dutton; d. May 15, 1855, aged 82.
63. iv. OREN, b. April, 1774; m. (1) Polly Work, (2) Lucy Work.
- v. AVIS, m. Prouty.
- vi. JOHN S., d. in Georgia.
- vii. DORCAS, m. (1) Proctor, (2) Seymour Barnham.
- viii. SAMUEL, m. Ruth Hatch; d. Dec. 10, 1846.
- ix. LOIS, m. David Brown.
- x. STEVEN, b. Oct. 13, 1785; d. at Wethersfield, Vt., July 21, 1806.
- xi. REBECCA, m. Otis Prim.

26. GRIFFIN² (*Ebenezer² John¹*), was born in Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y., where he lived and died. He married Temperance Kelsey. They had:

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| i. MOSES, m. Susan Cutler; d. May, 1809. | |
| ii. GRIFFIN. | vii. ANNA. |
| iii. BENJAMIN. | viii. DOROTHEA. |
| iv. SARAH. | ix. ABEY. |
| v. MAHITABEL. | x. RUTH. |
| vi. RACHEL. | xi. SOPHIA. |

27. EBENEZER² (*Ebenezer² John¹*), was born at Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y., 1741. He married Martha Spencer, daughter of Jonathan and Content Spencer, of Saybrook, Conn., afterward of Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1768. He was proprietor and mill owner in Wyoming Valley, Pa.; was at the fort on the east side of the river when the massacre occurred on the

west side. The boats being removed he was unable to be present at the fight. (See Peck's History of Wyoming.) They had:

- i. JONATHAN, b. May 23, 1770; m. Elizabeth Marcy.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 7, 1771.
- iii. MARTHA, b. Jan. 23, 1774; d. July 26, 1818.
- iv. CONTENT, b. April 8, 1776.
- v. THANKFUL, b. on Pocono Mt. during the flight from the massacre.
64. vi. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 10, 1780.
65. vii. JARED, b. June 6, 1782; d. Dec. 18, 1816.
66. viii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 19, 1787.

28. ZEBULON³ (*Ebenezer*,² *John*¹), was born in Dover, Dutchess co., N. Y., May 28, 1744; died in the Wyoming Valley, Penn., Sept. 21, 1826. He married Jerusha Conet, who was born March 14, 1743, and died March 29, 1819. He was a proprietor in the Wyoming Valley. They had:

- i. ZEBULON, b. Oct. 9, 1767; d. Jan. 19, 1770.
- ii. JOHN, b. June 9, 1769; d. May 5, 1840.
- iii. LYDIA, b. Jan. 3, 1772; d. June 18, 1817.
67. iv. NICHOLSON, b. Nov. 3, 1773; d. Jan. 30, 1827.
- v. SARAH, b. Aug. 9, 1776; d. on Pocono Mt. in the flight from the massacre, July 20, 1778.
- vi. SARAH, b. June 24, 1778; d. Oct. 14, 1854.
- vii. ZEBULON, b. July 10, 1780; d. Nov. 9, 1834. Surveyor. Lived at Scranton, Penn.
- viii. ABEL, b. April 24, 1782; m. Eunice Spencer.
- ix. JERUSHA, b. Nov. 8, 1783.

29. JONATHAN⁴ (*Israel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), married Hannah Stone. They had:

- i. JONATHAN, m. Polly Harrington.
- ii. POLLY, m. Laban Harrington.
- iii. HANNAH, m. Adams.
- iv. RHODA, m. Elijah Bugbee.
- v. AZUBA, m. Simeon Harrington.
- vi. WELTHY, unm.
- vii. LYDIA, m. Lloyd Burt.

30. ISRAEL⁴ (*Israel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), married Jerusha White. Died at Deerfield, Mass. (tombstone inscription), Nov. 9, 1823, aged 64. They had:

- i. JERUSHA, m. Wm. Heridon, of Sturbridge.
- ii. NABBY, m. Spear, of Deerfield.
- iii. ALICE, unm., d. Aug. 27, 1842, aged 53, at Deerfield.
- iv. SALLY. v. FANNY.

31. ABRAHAM⁴ (*Israel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), married Ursula Stone. He died June 23, 1827, aged 77. She died April 26, 1850, aged 90. They had:

- i. ISAAC, unm. Lived in Woodstock, Ct.
- ii. JOHN A., m. Sabra Hayward; d. Oct. 13, 1864, aged 79.
- iii. JOSHUA, b. Nov. 10, 1787; m. Patty Smith; d. Sept. 2, 1848. Lived at Hillsboro' Bridge, N. H.
- iv. PRUDENCE, m. Ebenezer Hamblin, Coventry, Ct.
- v. CHARLES, unm.
- vi. ABRAHAM, m. Sally Wilbur, Burlington Falls, N. Y.
- vii. CHESTER, m. Damoras Clark, W. Woodstock, Ct.
- viii. LEONARD, m. Sally Lillie.

32. JAMES⁴ (*James*,³ *James*,² *John*¹), was born Sept. 1, 1772. Married

(1) Polly Shaw, 1798; (2) Sally Flint, 1803. He died Feb. 22, 1845, aged 72. They had:

- i. JAMES, b. Aug. 24, 1800; m. Betsey Lyon.
- ii. POLLY, b. Sept. 15, 1804; m. Erastus Fletcher.
- iii. LOREN, b. Nov. 5, 1805; m. Eliza Adams.
- iv. SALLY, b. April 22, 1809; d. Sept. 11, 1809.

33. ELISHA⁴ (*James,³ James,² John¹*), was born Jan. 24, 1784. He married Lucy Chandler. They had:

- i. SAMANTHA, b. May 15, 1809; d. Dec. 25, 1823.
- ii. EMILY, b. Oct. 8, 1810; m. Charles Church.
- iii. DIANTHA, b. July 19, 1812; d. Aug. 16, 1812.
- iv. LUCY, b. May 1, 1814; m. Leonard B. Wright.
- v. ELISHA W., b. May 13, 1816; m. Mary Prince.
- vi. ALBERT, b. May 16, 1820; m. Mary Hait.
- vii. SARAH, b. July 2, 1822; d. March 2, 1824.

34. DAVID⁴ (*James,³ James,² John¹*), married Sybell Perrin. They had:

- i. MARY ANN, b. Feb. 7, 1813; m. Elisha Kinney.
- ii. URIAH P., b. Nov. 25, 1814; m. Ann Fisk.
- iii. MELLISSA B., b. May 24, 1818; m. Horace Kinney.
- iv. JOB.

35. REUBEN⁴ (*James,³ James,² John¹*), was born in 1768. He married Hannah Sumner, of Roxbury, Mass. She was born in 1770, and died in Berlin, Ct., in 1843. His life was spent as a farmer in Willington, Ct., where he died in 1824. They had:

- i. EDWARD, d. in Will co., Ill.
- ii. SAMUEL SUMNER (M.D.). Living in Cape May co., N. J.
- iii. MATTHEW, judge in Cape May co., N. J.
- iv. WILLIAM W., b. Nov., 1805; m. Martha Knowlton.

There were sisters.

36. SIMEON⁴ (*Reuben,³ James,² John¹*), was born August 19, 1770. Graduated at Brown University. He married (1) Hannah Betts; (2) Sarah Otis. He was a doctor of medicine, and practised at Canajoharie, N. Y., where he died Dec. 6, 1853. They had:

- i. JANE A., b. March 8, 1808; m. Jarvis N. Lake.
- ii. MARIA L., b. April 15, 1814; m. G. H. Platner, Rockford, Ill.
- iii. SARAH O., b. April 3, 1825; d. Feb. 14, 1862.
- iv. GEORGE K., b. July 24, 1801; d. 1870.

37. JOSEPH⁴ (*Stephen,³ Joseph,² John¹*), was born Nov. 22, 1758; married (1778) Mary Cole, of Middleboro', Mass.; died Oct. 13, 1838. She died Aug. 9, 1854. They had:

- i. SYLVESTER (M.D.), b. Aug. 9, 1799; d. 1840, unm.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 4, 1800. Living (1872) at Hartland, Vt.
- iii. MARY, b. June 8, 1802; m. Job Richmond.
- iv. ELEANOR, d. young.
- v. ELIZA THROOP, b. Jan. 20, 1805; m. Lewis Merritt.

38. STEPHEN⁴ (*Stephen,³ Joseph,² John¹*) (M.D.), b. Jan. 1, 1760; married Lucy Jackson (1783). She died Jan. 13, 1844. He practised medicine at Plymouth, Mass.; died March 24, 1804. They had:

- i. HANNAH, b. Sept. 9, 1784; m. Joseph Sanger, of Bridgewater.
- ii. STEPHEN (M.D.), b. March 11, 1786; d. 1870.
- iii. CHARLES ("Capt."), b. May 13, 1787; m. Abby Jackson.

- iv. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 8, 1789; d. 1790.
- v. JOSEPH, b. April 5, 1791; m. Charlotte Eaton.
- vi. WILLIAM, b. July 28, 1792; d. at sea.
- vii. LUCY, b. May 9, 1794.
- viii. EDWARD, b. April 9, 1796.
- ix. MARY, b. Sept. 19, 1798; d. Aug. 18, 1801.
- x. THOMAS J., b. April 12, 1800; d. 1801.
- xi. MARY T., b. Jan. 5, 1803; m. Horace H. Rolfe.

39. ALFRED⁴ (*Nathaniel*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Rebecca Perrin. Farmer in Woodstock, Ct.; died Jan. 31, 1855, aged 91. They had:

- i. JAMES LORENZO, M.D., m. Frances Browning (1817). Physician at S. Woodstock. Member of Legislature, 1835. Son, Lorenzo J., optician, Philadelphia.
- ii. HANNAH G., m. Benjamin Alpine; d. in Ohio.
- iii. SANDFORD, b. March 1, 1804; m. Lydia A. Chandler.
- iv. ESTHER, d. Aug. 14, 1814, aged 19.

40. NATHANIEL⁴ (*Nathaniel*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), born 1775; married Amy Bradway; died May 12, 1854. They had:

- i. ORRIN, b. May 26, 1799; m. Ann J. Fisher, Pomfret.
- ii. GURDON, b. Oct., 1802; m. Fidelia Parsons; d. 1850.
- iii. JESTIN, b. July 18, 1804; m. Hannah Powell; d. in Canada.
- iv. EDWIN, m. (1) Belding; (2) Adeline Wetherell; d. Dec. 24, 1867, aged 65.
- v. ALFRED, } m. Barbara Albee.
- vi. ALVIN, } twins, b. May, 1807; d. 1832.
- vii. NANCY ANN, b. Oct. 12, 1809. Killed by log, 1835.
- viii. CHARLES GROSVENOR, b. Nov. 12, 1815; m. Hough.

41. GROSVENOR⁴ (*Ichabod*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), born October 10, 1771; married Lucy Bartholomew; died in Thompson, Ct., April 23, 1867. They had:

- i. EBENEZER, b. Sept. 7, 1798; m. Damaris Aplin.
- ii. LUCRETIA, b. April 15, 1800; d. 1867.
- iii. RELECTA, b. Nov. 1803; d. 1871.
- iv. ABIAL, b. Nov. 15, 1805; d. young.
- v. POLLY, b. Aug. 14, 1807.
- vi. MARY, b. Dec. 17, 1809; m. Benjamin Town.
- vii. NOAH P., b. June 11, 1814; m. Eddy.

42. THOMAS⁴ (*Ichabod*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), born in Woodstock, Ct., Aug. 27, 1778; married Anna, daughter of Andrew and Thankful (Norris) Henry, of Leyden, Mass., by the Rev. Asa Hibbard, Sept. 2, 1806. She was born Sept. 2, 1788, and died in Leyden, Aug. 6, 1865. He died in Coleraine, Mass., July 26, 1828. They had:

- i. ANDREW HENRY, b. May 1, 1807; m. Lovilla Peck.
- ii. GROSVENOR, b. Aug. 12, 1809; m. (1) Eliza A. Hastings; (2) Mrs. Abigail (Liswell) Goudy; d.
- iii. ICHABOD (Rev.), b. July 16, 1811; m. Sarah Gill; graduated at Wes. Univ., Middletown, Ct., 1839. Clergyman in the M. E. Church.
- iv. THOMAS (Rev.), b. Aug. 24, 1813; m. Lucy Flagg. Clergyman in the M. E. Church.
- v. MARY ANN, b. April 29, 1815; m. Rev. Asa Niles, son of William H., Prof. in Mass. Inst. Technology, Boston.
- vi. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 7, 1818; d. young.
- vii. OLIVER, b. Feb. 13, 1820; m. Elizabeth E. Smith; graduated at Middletown, Ct., 1846; LL.D. Univer. Chicago, 1873; Prof. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
- viii. ELVIRA, } m. Geo. Childs.
- ix. ALMIRA, } twins, b. Jan. 7, 1822; m. Calvin Peck; d. May 2, 1860.

x. NANCY MARIAH, b. Sept. 13, 1825; m. Dr. A. S. Flagg.

xi. FANNY E., b. Aug. 15, 1827; m. E. C. Cross, M.D.

43. ICHABOD⁴ (*Ichabod*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), was born July 5, 1780. He married Betsey Waterhouse, of Leyden, Mass., where he lived most of his life; d. July 29, 1860. They had:

i. ELIZABETH, b. July 29, 1816; m. Brown.

ii. WILLIAM G., b. April 6, 1818; m. Laura Sumner; lives in Minnesota.

iii. GEORGE W., b. May 13, 1824; unm.; d. Jan. 29, 1849.

44. HOWLAND⁴ (*Smith*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), was born in Woodstock, Ct., April 11, 1767; married (1) Jemima Phelps; (2) Esther Southward. They had (1 m.):

i. HADLOCK.

ii. BETSEY.

iii. REBECCA.

iv. NATHANIEL.

v. JEMIMA.

vi. EMILY (2 m.).

vii. ARETHUSA.

viii. JOSEPH.

ix. NATHAN.

45. LAWTON⁴ (*Smith*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), born Sept. 27, 1768; married ———; died at Tyngham, Mass., 1846. They had:

i. PATIA L., b. Sept. 27, 1796.

ii. MARY F., b. April 18, 1798.

iii. ALICE T., b. Feb. 26, 1800.

iv. JOHN F., b. March 9, 1802.

v. CLARISSA, b. April 6, 1804.

vi. LUTHER, b. June 21, 1806.

vii. CELINDA, b. Sept. 13, 1809.

viii. BRADFORD R., b. Nov. 29, 1810.

ix. CALVIN L., b. June 31, 1813; unm.

x. SALLY, b. Oct. 27, 1815.

46. THOMAS⁴ (*Smith*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), was born in Woodstock, Ct., Feb. 19, 1779. Moved with his father to Otis, Mass., where he lived till 1828, when he went to Freedom (Western Reserve), Ohio. He travelled with his own team 34 times (17 round trips) between the two places, a distance of 600 miles, or in all 19,000 miles, most of the way through an unsettled wilderness, for the purpose of transporting his neighbors and friends to the Western Reserve. He died in Freedom, Jan. 12, 1860, aged 90 years. He married Elizabeth M. Lawton, who died in Freedom, 1842. They had:

i. SMITH, b. Aug. 1, 1795; m. Fanny Gibbs; d. Aug. 10, 1846.

ii. ELIJAH LYON, b. Feb. 4, 1798.

iii. NANCY ALMIRA, b. Oct. 21, 1802; m. Isaac J. Norton.

iv. SALLY, b. Oct. 4, 1807; m. John Johnson.

v. ELIZA ANN, b. Nov. 15, 1809; m. — Scott, Windham, Ohio.

vi. THOMAS MELVIN, b. Oct. 30, 1817; m. Almira Percy.

47. CALVIN⁴ (*Benjamin*,³ *Benjamin*,² *John*¹), married Abigail Vinton. They had:

i. DAVID, m. Rhoda James.

ii. CALVIN, b. March 30, 1808; m. Elvira Clark; d. April 26, 1868.

iii. MERRICK.

iv. PLYMPTON.

v. FREEMAN.

vi. MARY ANN.

48. BENJAMIN⁴ (*Asahel*,³ *Benjamin*,² *John*¹), married Hannah Starks, of Springfield. They had:

i. CHAUNCY, b. March 2(?) ; m. Joanna Atkins; d. at Truro.

ii. LARAN, b. April, 1802; unm.; d. 1827, at Greenwich.

iii. ANDREW A., b. Sept. 15, 1804; m. Clementine Town, Dudley.

- iv. GALEN, b. April 12, 1807; lives in Mornana, Ill.
- v. MARIETTA, b. June 11, 1810; m. Austin Tenney.
- vi. JOHN JUDSON, b. June 2, 1815; m. Amy Tucker.

49. ASAH¹ (*Asahel*,² *Benjamin*,² *John*¹), was born Oct. 1, 1778; married Persis Burley, June 28, 1800. They had:

- i. MARY ELIZA, b. March 9, 1801; m. Turner Sears.
- ii. RINALDO B., b. Jan. 11, 1803; m. Chamberlin.
- iii. CAROLINE P., b. Dec. 20, 1809; m. Willard Bugbee, of Ashford.
- iv. RANSOM D., b. May 10, 1814; m.; lives in Brownsville, Pa.
- v. CALISTUS A., b. Sept. 30, 1819; d. at Brownsville, Pa.
- vi. LUCIUS L., b. Sept. 30, 1831; m. Diana Chapman.

50. LABAN¹ (*Asahel*,² *Benjamin*,² *John*¹), was born March 7, 1780, in Woodstock, Ct. He was educated at Woodstock Academy; studied law with Judge Barnes, of Tolland, and with the Hon. Ed. Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass.; lived and practised his profession in Greenwich, Hampshire co., Mass., for 50 years; was 20 times elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts; was a member of the constitutional conventions in both 1820 and 1853. He married Fanny Howe, of Sturbridge, a woman of fine personal appearance and of vigorous intellect. He died October 11, 1860. They had:

- i. RANDOLPH BARNES (Inspector Gen. in U. S. A.), b. April 9, 1812; graduated at West Point, 1832; stationed at Green Bay; in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8-9, 1846. In 1857 served against the Seminoles; Utah exped., 1857-8; paymaster, 1859; inspector gen., 1861; brig. gen., Sept. 23, 1861; on the staff of Gen. G. B. McClellan during his campaigns; author of "Explorations of the Red River in 1852," 1853; "Prairie Traveller, 1859;" "Personal Recollections, 1866;" m. dau. of Gen. Mann, of Syracuse, N. Y. His dau. m. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.
- ii. ERASTUS EDGERTON (M.D.), b. Dec. 9, 1815; graduated at Amherst College, 1837; Jeff. Med. Col., 1840; practised medicine in Hartford, Ct., and in New-York city; editor N. A. Homœopathic Journal, quarterly; editor of "Hahnemann's Lesser Writings, 1854;" "Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1852;" "Homœopathy vs. Allopathy, 1854." Married Emeline B. Kilbourn, of Hartford, Ct.
- iii. WILLIAM AINSWORTH, b. July 20, 1818; m. Julia F. Colburn.
- iv. MARSIA ANN, b. June 20, 1822; m. David Patten, D.D.
- v. MARY A., b. Aug. 11, 1824; m. Andrew J. Wilkinson, Boston.
- vi. FRED A., b. July 28, 1829; m. Ann S. Jillson.

51. JEDEDIAH¹ (*Jedediah*,² *Moses*,² *John*¹), was born July 26, 1757; married Ruth Larned, March 1, 1782; died Aug. 14, 1811. They had:

- i. RHODA, b. Aug. 21, 1782; m. Steven Healy.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. June 10, 1784; m. Abigail Shumway.
- iii. WILLIAM LARNED, b. Dec. 12, 1786; m. (1) Dolly Newell; (2) Cornelia Knower; graduated at Brown University, 1808; recorder of Troy, N. Y., 1816; adj. gen., 1821; comptroller of New-York, 1823; justice of supreme court, 1829; U. S. senator, 1831; governor of New-York, 1833-9; sec. of war, 1845-9; sec. of state, 1853-7. Died July 4, 1857.
- iv. HANNAH, b. Jan. 14, 1789.
- v. JEDEDIAH, b. Oct. 19, 1791; m. Esther Healy.
- vi. CAROLINE, b. Oct. 11, 1798; d. aged 4 years.

52. DANIEL¹ (*Jedediah*,² *Moses*,² *John*¹), married Elizabeth Larned, of Dudley, June 21, 1787; died May 14, 1833, aged 69. They had:

- i. BRADFORD, b. Oct. 10, 1787; m. (1) Phipps; (2) Cynthia Stevens.
- ii. BETSEY, b. Jan. 14, 1789; m. Jonathan Stevens.
- iii. DARIUS, b. July 19, 1790; unm.

- ii. MAHITABEL, m. Elias Hoadley.
- iii. CLINTON, m. Cynthia Blanchard.
- iv. ADOLPHUS, m. Betsey Kendall.
- v. BUCKLEY, b. Sept. 14, 1796; m. (1) Mary Hadlock; (2) Amarilla Dutton.
- vi. HARRIET, m. John Vaughan.
- vii. HIRAM, m. Parthenia Blackwell.
- viii. MARY, m. Asabel Bagley.
- ix. JAMES, uncl., lives in Penn.
- x. LUCINDA, m. Israel Gilbert.

59. WINTHROP⁴ (*William*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹), was born June 17, 1769; married (1) Abigail Sargeant; (2) Olive Ayers; (3) Catharine Rawson; (4) Sophia Keyes; died March 20, 1849. They had (1 m.):

- i. OLIVE, m. Elijah Hoisington.
- ii. RUTH, m. Elijah Grow.
- iii. GEORGE, m. Emily Hoisington.
- iv. LEVI, m. Mary Ann Kendall.
- v. (2 m.) WINTHROP, m. Maria Stone.
- vi. ITHAMAR, m. Mary Smith.

60. LEVI⁴ (*William*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹), was born Sept. 3, 1774; married Ruth Sargeant; died May 15, 1847. They had:

- i. SALOME, m. Willard Moore.
- ii. NANCY, m. Jason Darling.
- iii. ARIAL B., m. Pamela Bailey.
- iv. HANNAH, m. Ira Wood.
- v. LUCY, m. James A. Gates.

61. ZEBEDIAH⁴ (*Zebediah*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹), was born in Woodstock, Ct., in 1769. He resided in Willington, Ct., where he died in 1851. He married (1) Phoebe Pearl, (2) Polly Britt. They had:

PRISCILLA, PHOEBE, LOIS, ELIZABETH, LUCY, HANNAH, THOMAS, TIMOTHY, ZEBEDIAH, LUCINDA, NEWMAN, JOHN, MARY, LOUISA.

62. ALVAN⁴ (*Samuel*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹), married Polly Bunce; lived in Woodstock, Vt. They had:

- i. THOMAS.
- ii. JOHN S., b. March 7, 1779; m. Rebecca Vorse, of Walpole, N. H. Attorney and judge; lives in Windsor, Vt.
- iii. MARTHA.
- iv. FRANCES.

63. OREN⁴ (*Samuel*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹), b. April, 1774; married (1) Polly Work; (2) Lucy Work; lived in Ashford, Ct.; died July 21, 1828. They had:

- i. (1 m.) JOSEPH W., b. Nov. 18, 1798; d. May 2, 1842.
- ii. JOHN S., b. March, 1801; d. June 7, 1856.
- iii. MARY, b. in Ashford, 1806; m. Thomas J. Olney, Jan. 10, 1826; d. March 2, 1850.
- iv. OLIVE, b. Dec. 30, 1808; m. Henry Packer, Eastford.
- v. STEVEN H., b. Jan. 22, 1813; m.; lived at New-Haven, Ct.
- vi. DANFORD S., b. May 21, 1816; lives at Quasqueton, Iowa.
- vii. (2 m.) HANNAH H., b. Feb. 28, 1821; m. H. B. Burnham.
- viii. ESTHER, b. Feb. 14, 1826; d. Sept. 13, 1829.

64. EBENEZER⁴ (*Ebenezer*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *John*¹), was born July 10, 1780; married Susannah Adams. He lived in Pittston, where he died, Aug. 9, 1850. They had:

- i. JONATHAN, b. Jan. 31, 1803; d. Jan. 5, 1851.
- ii. EBENEZER, b. Sept. 2, 1804; d. Dec. 4, 1828.
- iii. ABRAHAM, b. Sept. 16, 1806; d. Oct. 26, 1828.
- iv. THANKFUL, } d. Feb. 14, 1823.
- v. SPENCER, } twins, b. July 17, 1808; m. Harriet Pruner.

- vi. ELIJAH, b. Sept. 4, 1810; d. Sept. 23, 1823.
- vii. ELBERT, b. May 23, 1812; m. Mary Anne Reddin.
- viii. SARAH, b. Feb. 15, 1814.
- ix. JARED, b. Jan. 15, 1816.
- x. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 22, 1818.
- xi. JOHN SAGER, b. Nov. 1, 1821 (Reverend).
- xii. MARTHA, b. Sept. 29, 1823.

65. JARED⁴ (*Ebenezer*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *John*¹), was born in the Wyoming Valley, Penn., June 6, 1782. He married Sarah Bennett; lived at Pittston where he died, Dec. 18, 1816. They had:

- i. LORINDA, b. March 18, 1805; d. 1848.
- ii. IRA, b. April 20, 1807; m. Ann Teeter.
- iii. REUBEN, b. Sept. 7, 1809; m. Lucy Ann Wrenton.
- iv. AVERY, b. Jan. 29, 1811; m. Lucinda Blackman.
- v. ELMIRA, b. March 18, 1813.

66. JOSEPH⁴ (*Ebenezer*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *John*¹), was born in Luzerne co., Penn., Feb. 19, 1787; married Delilah Nichols, of Beckman, N. Y.; lives (1874) at Moscow, Penn. They had:

- i. NICHOLS, b. May 1, 1821.
- ii. ABEL, b. Feb. 15, 1823. Sup. pub. schools, Wyoming co.
- iii. MARTHA R., b. Feb. 3, 1826; m. Wm. Ryan.
- iv. HENRY F., b. April 28, 1828; d. April 9, 1847.
- v. WILLIAM L., b. July 4, 1833 (M.D. at Castleton, Vt.), practises in Waymart, Wayne co., Penn.

67. NICHOLSON⁴ (*Zebulon*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *John*¹), was born Nov. 3, 1773; married Hannah Hutchinson, daughter of Col. Hutchinson, of Danvers, Mass., who was at the "Tea party" in Boston harbor, and fought at Bunker Hill. They lived at Tunkhannock, Penn. He died Jan. 30, 1827. She died April 8, 1857. They had:

- i. WILLIAM N., b. April 16, 1808.
- ii. ZEBULON CONANT, b. May 2, 1809.
- iii. SUSAN, b. May 22, 1811; m. J. Q. Caudry.
- iv. ALBERT NICHOLSON, b. Nov. 3, 1813; m. Kate S. Lohmer.
- v. ISRAEL HUTCHINSON, b. Nov. 17, 1815.
- vi. OLIVER H. PERRY, b. Feb. 2, 1818; m. Mary Burgess, proprietor of the Tunkhannock Republican.
- vii. HARRIET NEWELL, b. Nov. 27, 1819; m. Linton Seeley.
- viii. EUNICE H., b. Nov. 10, 1821; m. Adam Stevens.
- ix. PORTER, b. Feb. 22, 1824; m. Eliza H. Cassiday; lives at Tunkhannock.
- x. MARTHA CURTIS, b. July 3, 1826.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HINCKES.—John Hinckes came from England about 1670,—Savage says 1672,—was councillor for the province of New-Hampshire and assistant in the court of chancery from 1683 to May 25, 1686, when he became a councillor in the New-England government of President Joseph Dudley, having been named for the office in the commission issued by James II. on the 8th of October, 1685. On the 10th of June, 1686, he was appointed chief justice of the court of pleas and general sessions in New-Hampshire, and on the 26th of July in the same year was commissioned to be "Captain of the Fort and Band of trained soldiers" on Great Island in Portsmouth (now Newcastle). He continued in office as councillor, chief justice and captain of the fort until the overthrow of the Andros government in April, 1689. He was again named as councillor in the commission of William III., dated March 1, 1692, creating a new government for New-Hampshire, and was president of the council; was again appointed, January 19, 1696-7, captain of Fort William and Mary in Newcastle, with Theodore Atkinson as his lieutenant; and in 1699 was ap-

pointed chief justice of the superior court of New-Hampshire, and remained in office as councillor, chief justice, and captain of the king's fort, until 1707. He was living in Newcastle August 29, 1722, and died previous to April 25, 1734. Chief Justice John Hinckes married, date unknown, Elizabeth Fryer, born in Boston, Nov. 1, 1657,—daughter of Judge Nathaniel Fryer and his wife Christian Fryer,—and had by her six children, to wit: 1. *Samuel Hinckes*. 2. *Christian Hinckes*, married, date unknown, Richard Jordan, of Newcastle. 3. *Barbara Hinckes*, married, date unknown, John Pearce, of Newcastle. 4. *Sarah Hinckes*, married, date unknown, John (?) Fernald, of Kittery. 5. ——— (?) *Hinckes*, married, date unknown, ——— (2) Gross, and had Hinckes Gross, who lived, in 1729, at Billingsgate on Cape Cod; and 6. *Elizabeth Hinckes*, married, December 22, 1715, William Pitman, of Boston.

Samuel Hinckes, above named, son of chief justice John Hinckes, was born in Portsmouth, date unknown, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1701; was subsequently a merchant in Portsmouth, and, in June, 1716, was sent, by the council of New-Hampshire, as representative of that province "to the Indians at the Eastward." He was a captain in Colonel Westbrook's regiment in service against the Eastern Indians, and commanded Fort Mary, at Winter Harbor (near Saco), from March 28, 1722, to April 1, 1727; he subsequently removed to Boston, where he was living September 8, 1753, and died in Portsmouth shortly after. He married, date unknown, but previous to 1715, Elizabeth (Winslow) Scott, born in Boston March 22, 1674,—widow of Joseph Scott, of Boston, whom she married January 18, 1694, daughter of Captain Edward and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Winslow, and granddaughter of John Winslow, who came from England in the *Fortune*, and his wife Mary (Chilton) Winslow, who came in the *Mayflower*,—and had by her two children, to wit:

1. *Katharine Ann Hinckes*, born in Portsmouth about 1716, married August 25, 1736, Francis Skinner, of Boston.

2. *Samuel Hinckes*, junior, born in Portsmouth about 1718, removed in 1727 with his parents to Boston, where he lived until 1753; married about 1754, Susanna Dyer, daughter of Jonathan Dyer, of Truro, Mass., where they lived after marriage until 1795, when they removed to Bucksport, Maine, where he died in 1804.

Information is wanted respecting the descendants of the daughters of Judge John Hinckes, and of the daughter of Captain Samuel Hinckes who married Francis Skinner.

Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD-WINSLOW HINCKES, U. S. A.

RANDALL.—Possibly some readers of the REGISTER can give information of the "RANDALL" family, early settlers near Pawcatuck River in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

1. JOHN RANDALL and Elizabeth his wife were at Westerly, R. I. (claimed also by Conn.) in 1669; a farmer; bought land of Thomas Ball, 1670; deputy to R. I. assembly 1679. Who were his ancestors; when did he settle there; what was his wife's family name; when and where were they born and when married; record of their children?

2. JOHN, born about 1666,—was he son of John 1st? Whom and when did he marry, first and second wife?

His son, 3d JOHN, born Dec. 2, 1701, supposed to have married (1) Elizabeth Cottrel in 1724-5, and (2) widow Esther Palmer, who was a Holmes. Dates of marriages and record of children wanted. What record is there of the wives of John R. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and of their families?

East Cambridge, Mass.

P. K. RANDALL.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass., is preparing, at the request of this venerable company, its history, commencing with its organization in 1638, as an offshoot of the great Artillery Company of London. He will be thankful to those who will direct him to information concerning the company or its officers.

LORING.—The statement of Mr. Binney, on page 469 in the Oct. number of the Register for 1874, viz.: that John Loring the son of John, after the death of his wife Jane, Dec. 1, 1724, removed to Hingham, is incorrect. He did not survive his wife, and he did not remove to Hingham.

John Loring above referred to, son of John and Rachel (Buckland) Loring, born in Hull, June 28, 1680, was a resident of that town through his whole life, and was

identified with its municipal affairs and with the interests of its inhabitants. He was honored with various civil offices of trust and responsibility, and held an important position as a member and leader in the church under the Rev. Zechariah Whitman. The Hull records say, "Elder John Loring died Feb. 26, 1719-20." In his will, dated Feb. 3, 1719 [20], proved June 1, 1720, and which is on file in the Suffolk Probate Office, he mentions wife Jane Loring, eldest son John Loring, brother Caleb Loring, and also brother Thomas Loring of Hingham, and brother Jacob Loring of Hingham. He appoints his wife Jane, and brother Caleb, executors. Of the three witnesses to his will, two were his cousins, viz.: John Loring and Samuel Loring of Hull, sons of Dea. Benjamin Loring.

In this connection it may not be improper to say that John Loring, senior, of Hull (the father of Elder John), died at the residence of his son Thomas while on a visit to him at Hingham. There is a grave-stone to his memory in the Hingham cemetery, on which the following inscription is still legible:

HERE LIES BURIED THE
BODY OF Mr JOHN LORING
DEC^d SEPT^r 19, 1714.
IN Y^e 84th YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Hingham, Mass.

GEORGE LINCOLN.

MATTHEW WRIGHT, a Universalist preacher, formerly a Moravian, was in this part of Massachusetts from 1785 to 1793, perhaps longer. A Dane by birth, his name was originally spelled Reuz, but Anglicized to Wright. Where and when did he die?

Gloucester, Mass.

RICHARD EDDY.

WATERMAN.—Samuel Waterman married Marcy Ransom in Taunton, July 26, 1692. Who was he and where did he reside? Deacon John Waterman, of Halifax, had daughters: Anne, b. Dec. 18, 1671, m. Ransom; Lydia, b. May 9, 1678, m. Shaw; Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1669, m. Tilson. If any one can give me the christian names of Ransom, Shaw and Tilson, and the names of the descendants of any of the above and their residences, they will confer a favor.

C. C. P. WATERMAN.

Sandwich, Mass.

INDIAN ATTACK ON HAVERHILL.—Information is desired relating to events at Haverhill, Mass., and Indian attacks upon the same about the year 1700.

The husband and child of Susannah — ? were killed and she taken captive by Indians: was released after three years; married John Swan. Their house was again attacked 1708 or '9, and in defending their premises they killed an Indian as he was forcing an entrance into the house.

Who was Susannah and what her husband's name—dates of events, &c.?

East Cambridge, Mass.

P. K. RANDALL.

JONES AND HOPKINS.—Wanted, the parentage of Abigail Barnes of Marlborough, who m. in 1692, Josiah Jones of Watertown, b. Oct. 20, 1670. She d. Nov. 4, 1749.

Also the parentage of Elizabeth Hopkins who m. July 17, 1723, Samuel Allyn of Windsor, b. Oct. 27, 1703. She d. Sept. 17, 1757.

HENRY JONES.

Bridgeport, Conn.

JONES.—Who was the father of Dr. Benjamin Jones, of Beverly, who married Sarah Endicott?

G. J. SLOAN.

THE FIGURE HEAD OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Drake in his *Historic Fields*, gives a correct account of the manner in which Mr. Dewey sawed off the head of General Jackson, on the bows of the Frigate Constitution, July 2, 1834. Was there ever a second attempt to further mutilate that figure head? Commodore Elliott in an official communication addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, under date Jan. 22, 1835, says:

"A second attempt was made on the night of the 5th of July, 1834, to carry off a larger portion of the figure, but which proved abortive, as they were discovered. I believe one of the actors was drowned in attempting to escape, while the other succeeded in passing the wall; the boat however in which the attempt was made was captured and is now at the yard." "Since your departure from this place with a

determination not to repair the figure of the Constitution, I have had a marine sentinel with an officer by his side constantly at night to defend it."

"P. S. I understand these people perfectly well, you need not therefore feel under any apprehension. From the present appearance of the weather, I think I shall have the ship ready for her officers and crew by the 15th of next month. I shall deem it my duty to see the ship outside the narrows when she departs this port."

JOHN MANSFIELD, 1661. [See REGISTER, vi. 156.] Extract from Court Files, East Cambridge.—From the humble petition of John Mansfield 1661: "My Father was justice in place And knighted was by the Queenes grace of Noble Birth he then did come and left greates meanes for me his son. Three offices & land he hadd of thousands yearely made all gladd he helpt the poore w^{ch} was soe badd both halt & lambe that was soe sadd. A sadd story I heare now tell his clearkes, professors all did sell besides twenty-eight thousand pound they tooke out of his Howse they founde."

H. F. WATERS.

ASAHIEL PORTER, KILLED AT LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775. [BROOKS FAMILY OF WOBURN, MASS., *ante* xxix. 151].—Asahiel Porter, of Woburn, killed at Lexington, April 19, 1775, married Abigail Brooks [*Brooks Family*, 8. iv.], Oct. 3, 1773, at Seabrook, N. H., *per* certificate, as follows:

"Province
of New-Hampshire. }

Seabrook, Oct. 3, 1773.

"This may certify whom it may concern that Mr. Asahiel Porter and Mrs. Abigail Brooks both of Salem, in the county of Essex, province of Massachusetts Bay, are legally married by Mr. Samuel Perley, A.M., and pastor of church att Seabrook.

"Test. John Brooks, Timothy Brooks, Mary Knowlton."

Vide a similar certificate by the same pastor in *Hist. Cutter Family*, p. 48, note.

Porter, while going to market in the early morning of April 19, 1775, was halted and made prisoner in the limits of the present town of Arlington, Mass., by the advancing column of British on their way to Concord. He was forced to accompany the troops until the firing on Parker's company at Lexington occurred, when he was shot dead by his captors after his release, for disobedience of their order not to run as he left them—*Vide* extended account in *Woburn Journal*, for Feb. 13, 1875, and Sewall's *Hist. Wob.* p. 362. Amos Lock, and Ebenezer Lock, of Lexington, while hastening to the scene of the firing on Lexington Common, found Asahiel Porter, of Woburn, shot through the body, under the cover of a wall, about twenty rods easterly of the common, where the British then were—*vide* *Phinney's Hist.* (New Ed.) p. 39. A marble stone was erected in memory of Porter in Woburn, April 21, 1875, precisely one hundred years after his burial in that cemetery at the reported age of twenty-three years.

WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

Lexington, Mass.

"CHARGE AT MR. GEDNEY'S."—June 8 (87) Court Expenses, Dr.

Lodging & breakfast	£. 0: 01: 9
3 flagons beer 1s. 9d. marsh ^l &c.	0: 3: 9
Sheriff beer & wine 9d	0: 0: 9
11 Dinne ^r w th wine & beer to it	1: 2: 00
Syder 3 ^d 10 dinne ^r 2 ^d	1: 00: 03
Marshalls dinne ^r 12 ^d	0: 01: 00
Lemonade 12 ^d . 1 qt. wine 12 ^d	0: 02: 00
flagon beer 4 ^d . wine 12 ^d	0: 01: 04
3 logings	0: 00: 06

£ 2: 13: 04

4 horses 2 nights past and one to come }
in all 3 nights

00: 06: 00

1 pint wine to y^e constables

00: 00: 06

02: 19: 10

(From Essex Co. Court Papers.)

H. F. WATERS.

FIRST SALUTES TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.—On page 412, vol. xxviii. of the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, in the article on Portraits in New-Hampshire,

it is stated that John de Graff was the first foreign magistrate who saluted the "Stars and Stripes." Will your correspondent please inform me when, where, and how that honor was paid to our "new constellation"? The first naval salute to it is recorded in Doctor Ezra Green's diary and in Paul Jones's letter to the commissioners informing them of the event (*ante*, page 15).
G. H. P.

WALKER.—On p. 421 of the Rev. J. B. R. Walker's "Memorial of the Walkers of the Old Plymouth Colony" is a list of Walkers in that colony whom the compiler could not "trace to their proper relationships." Among these are Dorothy Walker, who married, May 26, 1692, John Paul, and Hannah Walker who married April 8, 1695, Benjamin Jones (See REGISTER, xiii. 252).

To the numerous descendants of Dorothy Paul and Hannah Jones, it may be interesting to learn that I have found a deed of gift of "a rugg and a feather bed" made by James Walker of Taunton to his daughters, Dorothy Paul and Hannah Jones. This deed of gift I found in a package of old papers which also contained the original deed of Assonet Neck in Berkley, of which neck the above James Walker was one of the six original proprietors.
EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.

WOOSTER. Who were the parents of Brig. Gen. David Wooster, of the Revolutionary army?
S. W. PHOENIX.

BEACH.—Capt. Elnathan Beach died at Cheshire, Conn., on the 16th of August, 1742. He was distinguished for his benevolence and many excellent virtues, "so as to deserve a particular place in the memory of all who wish well to mankind," says his tombstone. Who were his parents?
S. W. P.

WAREING.—Who were the parents of Edward Wareing, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sergeant John Bouton at Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 6, 1698? The name is written Warren by his descendants.
S. W. P.

JOHN LANGDON.—The deposition of Michell Cowes : and peter Joy aged : aboutt : forty yeares of thear aboutt doe : heare testifie that wee : heard John Langdon say : that hee : wold : and : also : did give onto : Elizabeth : Haskitt the daughter of M^r Stephen : Haskitt : the soun of teen : pound : (obliterated) : whatt more : hee : had : *left* tow bee : divided among the rest of the said Heskitt children this wee doe testifie : that this was his will and : desire of John Langdon : when hee wentt away : with M^r Eliezer : Deuen. portt : outt : the contery which was In desember one : thousand. six : hundread seuenty and : six and further : deponentes saith nott.

Taken upon oath : 22 : 8 mo : 77.

W^m. Hathorne Asist.

(From Essex County Court Papers.)

H. F. WATERS.

DURKEE.—Mr. C. E. Durkee, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is preparing a genealogy of ths family for publication.

PHILIP MOORE.—Can any of your readers inform me to what branch of the Moore family he belonged? He lived in Washington county, Maryland, in time of the revolutionary war. Moved to Fayette county, Penn., in 1780; and from there to the mouth of Scioto river in 1797. He belonged to the Episcopal church; his wife was Nelly Evans; his sons' names,—Joseph, Philip, Evan, John, Daniel, and Amos; daughters,—Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, Nelly and Cassandra. He had relatives in N. Jersey, and we think in Jefferson county, Va. The undersigned would be happy to correspond with any one that can give any information on the subject.

Portsmouth, O.

W. MOORE.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE DIARY KEPT IN DORCHESTER, MASS.—December 23 day 1759 and Mr. Jonathan Boman did bing to tell the twown and it lasted about threa munts.

March 25 day 1764 then he begoun to sing twise in the four nun about three munts.

March 24 day 1765 then Mr. Jonathan Boman of Dorchester put by the meaten in the after noun upon the count of the weather.

Dorchester Nouember 10 day 1765 then Mr. Jonathan Boman be goun to sing the new psalmes.

Febrey 1766 9 day then thay Begon to sing without Reading.

March 3 day 1771 then Mr. Boman put by the meaten upon the count of the storm.

March 30 day 1775 the honer and Reuenet pastor of the churche in Dorchester houe have Departed this Life Mr. Jonath. Bomeam by Death and these before he Died he called for his Bibell and he ask his wife to luck the first chapter of Thimity and the twelf veres and he spok a foue words and died and wend to seap and he died one the 4 thursday 4 and was Bread thusly folowen.

D. C.

CRAIGIE, INGERSOLL. MASTERS.—James Craigie bound himself, April 10, 1711, at Stronmess, Isle of Orkney, to Mr. William Forbes for five years, from arrival of ship Antelope at Boston. The vessel arrived June 8, 1711.

INGERSOLL.—[Co. Suffolk: Court Records, 1728.] Samuel Ingersoll, of Marblehead, cooper, Mary Cox and Ruth Fowler, of Salem, widows, which three are children of John Ingersoll, son of John, son of Richard Ingersoll, and John Ingersoll, of Lynn, husbandman and Elizabeth Knights, of Salem, widow, children of Nathaniel, another son of John, son of Richard, and John Ingersoll and Richard Ingersoll, mariners, and Daniel Creasy, cordwainer, and Sarah, his wife, all of Salem, which John Richard and Sarah are the children of Richard, son of Richard, another son of John, son of Richard, and Ruth Hibbert, of Salem, widow, daughter of Ruth Neal, another child of John, son of Richard, and William Ropes, of Salem, ship-carpenter, and Sarah his wife, another daughter of said John, son of Richard, vs. Peter Clark et als.

MASTERS.—[Co. Essex: Court Papers, xi. 56.] “Concerning the boy in question, namely: son of Frances Masters, Frenchman, we Peeter Woodbery and Cornelius Baker doe testifie that the agreement between Henry Herrick sergt. and the father of the said boy was, that the boy was to live with him eleven yeares and halfe. Sworne in Court at Salem, 30: 9mo. 1665.

ALLEN.—[Copied from Notarial Record, Co. Essex, of Aug. 10, 1705, by H. F. WATERS.] Capt. Benjamin Allen, late of Salem, mariner, deceased some years since. Dyed beyond Sea, and left his relict widow Mary Allen, and since that time she is alsoe departed this life and ye said Capt. Allen left issue two daughters, viz.: Mary and Rachel, being minors for whom Capt. Walter Price, of Salem, mercht was chosen and is allowed guardian to Mary ye eldest daughter and Mr William Getney, of Salem, mercht, guardian to ye youngest daughter Rachel Allen.

WOODBURY—PASGRAVE.—[Abstract of Notarial Record, June 27, 1710.] John Glover, of Beverly (82 yrs.). Sarah Chattwill, of Salem, widow (72 yrs.), and Mary Gage of Beverly, widow (69 yrs.), depose that the maiden name of the wife of Nicholas Woodbury, Seut, late of Beverly, dec'd, was Anne Pasgrave, who came from Great Yarmouth, co. of Norfolk, England, being brought over by her father in law Mr John Young. The said Nicholas and Anne had sons and daughters as follows:—Nicholas (eldest son), Johanna, Abigail, Joseph, Isaac, Andrew and Benjamin, and Wm Woodbury of Beverly is eldest and only sarviving son of Nicholas, eldest son as aforesaid, who is since also deceased, the said Wm being now bound for the West Indies, &c.

H. F. WATERS.

PEARSON.—The following memoranda are recorded in a Bible, which was the property of James Blake, who lived many years on Pleasant street, Boston, where he died Aug. 29, 1803. Evidently the book belonged to some family of Pearsons before it came into Mr. Blake's hands.

John Pearson, born June 27, 1740.

William Pearson, b. Nov. 6, 1746.

James Pearson, born Oct. 7, 1752.

John Pearson, born April 4, 1767.

Mrs. Pearson, died Jan. 11, 1742-3.

Mrs. Jenney Pearson, d. Nov. 22, 1752.

Mary Pearson, died Nov. 6, 1760, a. 42.

Boston, 1875.

Thoma Pearson, born Feb. 4, 1744.

William Pearson, born July 18, 1748.

Thamas Pearson, born Dec. 1, 1760.

Francis Pearson, died Jan. 2, 1742, a. 52.

William Pearson, died Oct. 17, 1747.

Jane Pearson, died Nov. 20, 1752.

Thomas Pearson, died Feb. 18, 1763.

F. E. BLAKE.

WASHINGTON'S WAR TENT [REGISTER, vol. xxvii. pp. 33-4].—From the Phila. “National Gazette and Literary Register,” Friday [afternoon], August 27, 1821.

“Why Washington's War Tent was forwarded from Alexandria, Va., to Baltimore, Md., and stood within Fort M'Henry, during Lafayette's visit.”

“A communication in the ‘National Intelligencer’ [of Washington, D. C.] of Saturday [August 21st, 1824], states that the tent of Washington has been offered

by Mr. [Geo. W. P.] Custis to Col. [John Eager] Howard, and the State Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, to be erected on the reception of General Lafayette at Baltimore."

From the Phila. "National Gazette and Literary Register," Tuesday [afternoon], Sept. 14, 1824.

"Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1824.

"Washington's War Horse was landed this morning [in anticipation of the arrival of General Lafayette] from the Alexandria [Va.] Packet, under a national salute of thirteen guns, from the artillery commanded by Captain R. Ross. It was received by a committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was conducted to the Exchange under military escort. To-morrow, or next day, it will be conveyed to Fort McHenry by a detachment from the Fifth Regiment."

The two extracts above will handsomely supplement the account of Mrs. Georgiana L. F. (Armstead) Appleton, of the display of the veritable Star Spangled Banner of Fort McHenry, in this very tent, at Lafayette's visit.

C. J. LUKENS.

PATRICK.—I wish to know where my grandfather John Patrick, who died at Barre in 1807, aged 68, was born, and when his father came to America. I append a few memoranda relative to the family.

From the Tomb Stones, Barre Cemetery, Worcester Co., Mass.

1. Lieut. John Patrick died March 6, 1807, aged 68 years—[My Grandfather, Born 1739—Where?]
2. Sarah, wife of Lieut John Patrick, died April 28, 1799, aged 61 years.
3. Anna Patrick, daughter of John and Sarah Patrick, born May 30, 1771, died 4 Sept. 1779.

From Records of Congregational Church.

1. John Patrick, son of John Patrick and Sarah his wife, was born August 23, 1766—[My Father].
2. Anna Patrick, daughter of John and Sarah Patrick, was born Feb. 7, 1780.

From a Commission, now in my possession.

"The major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England.

To John Patrick, Gentleman, You being appointed second Lieutenant of a company, whereof John Bowker is Captain, raised by this Colony as a temporary reinforcement to the American Army, whereof Josiah Whitney is Colonel.

* * * * *

Given under our hand and the seal of the Colony, at Watertown, the 5 day of Feby. in the 16 year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, A.D. 1776." Signed by Perez Morton, Dep. Sec., and 15 members of the Council.

On the Barre tombstones and church records the name is spelled Partrick. On the commission, and on all papers that I remember, it is written, as by my father—Patrick. In attempting to trace Lieut. John Patrick (or Partrick) from Barre to his birth-place, a few years ago, I learned that the town records of Barre were burned in 1775. In 1766 he was a resident of Barre, my father having been born there in that year. The tradition of my family is that the father of Lieut. John Patrick came from the north of Ireland, with a Scotch-Irish colony, in the first quarter of the last century; that he eventually settled about ten miles from Boston—near enough for his son (Lieut. John) to haul wood to the city in winter when a boy; that his family name was Kill, or Gill Patrick,—my mother having known *him*, or *his brothers*, by that name. This is all the clue I can give to our history previous to 1766. Anna Patrick, referred to in church records, married Elihu Beaman, of Wendell, as I just remember.

Memoranda in relation to the Family of Lieut. John Patrick.

I think "Lieut. John," as he seems to have been called, had one or more brothers, from the fact that about 1818 or 1819, my father received a visit from a cousin, whom he had, certainly, known in *early* life, about his own age, and very strongly resembling him in person. His name was, I think, Simon Patrick, and he resided in New-Hampshire. I was so young,—7 or 8 years old,—that I remember little of the conversation. Reference was made to the ancestral name of Kill Patrick, the folly of dropping it, as a part of the family still retained it. I have never met or heard

of any of our kin, since that visit, save that Elihu Beaman, of Wendell, visited us about the same time, he having married my father's sister. I might add that the tradition, or the impression made upon my mind was, that the family was Scotch-Irish, that the father of "Lieut. John" came to this country, perhaps in 1718, with that arrival on the 4th Aug. of 120 families; or at some time not far from that (my grandfather, who was born in this country 20 years only after that date, certainly passed many years of his youth within ten miles of Boston); that "Lieut. John's" father was either a son, nephew or near kinsman of that Thomas Kill (Gill) Patrick who came from Colrain, Ireland, with 9 sons, all of whom reared families, 5 sons going with their father to Biddeford, the others remaining at Wells and other places. Thomas died in 1726 at Biddeford, aged 88. His descendants are found in large numbers in Lower Maine and New-Hampshire, bearing the names of Killpatrick and Gillpatrick; others have dropped the prefix and are known by the name of Patrick.

M. R. PATRICK.

Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

[Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from Gen. Patrick stating that he has been informed, since he sent us his query, that three brothers, Matthew, John and Thomas Patrick or Killpatrick, came to this country in the early part of the last century and settled in the towns of Warren and Ware.—Ed.]

LIEUT. LION GARDINER.—Is it known from what part of England Lieut. Lion Gardiner, who built and commanded the fort at Saybrook (he afterward purchased and became the first proprietor of the manor of Gardiner's Island), and was succeeded by Col. George Fenwick, came from? Was he an officer in the English or Dutch Army?

Jamaica, L. I.

HENRY R. OSBORN.

RAYNER.—Is anything known about the parentage of William Rayner, or Reiner, who married, Sept. 24, 1658, Elizabeth, the widow of Humphrey Gilbert, of Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton)? Inventory of his estate was taken 26th Oct., 1672, by Thomas Fiske and Richard Hutton, and administration was granted to his widow 25th March, 1673: issue as follows,—eldest son Thomas (10 years old), Joseph (5), Susanna (14), Elizabeth (12), Hannah (7), and Sarah (1). The widow soon after married Henry Kemball, and happily outliving him, took a fourth husband, Daniel Kilham, senior.

H. F. WATERS.

JAMES JOHNSON, JOSEPH JEWETT, PETER OLIVER, NICHOLAS WILLIS, BENJAMIN SMITH.—[Copied from Essex Co. Court Papers, vol. viii. fol. 47, by H. F. WATERS.]

The deposition of James Johnson Aged 48: or theire a bouts: this 17 Sept: (62) sworne saith:

That in the year 1650: mr Joseph Jewitt Received of m^r & brō peetter Oliver att my house of part of a legacy from Nicholas Willis to Beniaman Smith the full and just sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in goods: and about a yeare or two after mr Jewitt told me that he had paid him all wanting seventeine pounds and further saith not.

The Rev. EPHRAIM ABBOT [*ante*, vol. xxiv. p. 252].—In the article referred to it is said: "The Rev. Ephraim Abbot was born in Newcastle, Me.," &c., "and died in Westfield, Mass." The Rev. Ephraim Abbot, of the church in Greenland, was born in Concord, N. H.: son of Benjamin,² son of Benjamin,¹ an original settler. He died in Westford, Mass. See notice of him in Bouton's Hist. of Concord, N. H., p. 730. [In the REGISTER xxvii, 88 is a very full sketch of the life of the Rev. Ephraim Abbot.—Ed.]

THE BULKELEY FAMILY descended from the Rev. Peter Bukeley of Concord, Mass., 1635, is ready for publication. It will go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers, at \$5 a copy, are secured to defray the expense. Subscriptions should be forwarded at once to the

Rev. F. W. CHAPMAN.

Rocky Hill, Ct.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER, Historiographer of the Society.

The Hon. HERMAN FOSTER, a life member of this society, died at his residence in Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1875, aged 74 years 3½ months.

He was the seventh generation in descent from Reginald¹ Foster, of Ipswich, through William,² William,³ John,⁴ Obadiah,⁵ and John.⁶ For the particulars of his genealogy we refer to "The Foster Family," by Perley Derby, of Salem, Mass., printed at Boston in 1872.

John Foster, the father of Herman, was born in Andover, March 3, 1770. He married Mary Danforth, by whom he had two children.

Herman, the subject of our notice, was born in Andover, Oct. 31, 1800. His mother died Nov. 27, 1802, survived by one daughter, Sabra, who married Dr. Isaac Tewksbury, of Hampstead, N. H., Dec. 25, 1822. His father subsequently married, 1803, Miss Lucy Hastings, of Bolton, Mass., who died Sept. 10, 1842. By her he had six children. He married for a third wife, Jan. 25, 1843, Mrs. Sally Morse Couch, of Boscawen, N. H. He died April 13, 1846; his widow died Jan. 24, 1866.

Of his children, by his second wife, three are now living: Emily, the wife of Ebenezer Sargent Badger, of Warner, N. H.; John, a member of this society, formerly of the firm of Foster & Taylor, Boston, and now residing in this city; and George, late senator of the legislature of New-Hampshire, and a resident of Bedford, N. H.

Herman Foster in early life fitted for college, but a disease of the eyes compelled him to abandon his cherished intention. He acquired his education at the common schools, and at the Atkinson Academy. Dartmouth College, however, in view of his distinguished abilities and position, in 1861 conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. For several years he was engaged in teaching school. He then established himself in a mercantile business in Boston. This pursuit he followed for some years, and then, abandoning it, went to Warner, N. H., where his father then lived, and began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Henry B. Chase of that town, and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

He married Nov. 8, 1826, Harriet Mary Ann Whittemore, of West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., who still survives, and by whom he had two children, who died in infancy.

In November, 1840, Mr. Foster went to Manchester, N. H., and began the practice of his profession. Growing in influence with the growth of the city, he has for a generation maintained a high position as a citizen, a financier, a legislator, as well as an attorney and counsellor.

To him, by the citizens of Manchester, before and since its organization as a city, have been committed many offices of honor and of responsibility. He was one of its prominent men, and impressed his character on many of the institutions of the city while in the process of formation, and in a manner to merit a cherished remembrance. He was treasurer of the town of Manchester in 1842 and 1843. He was sent to represent the city in the house of representatives of New-Hampshire, in 1845 and 1846; and again in 1868 and 1869. He was state senator in 1860 and 1861, being president of the senate in 1861. He was solicitor of the city in 1857. In August, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for the second district of New-Hampshire, resigning in February of the next year.

As a financier, the good judgment and ability of Mr. Foster were evidenced in his connection as a trustee, and one of the investing committee of the Manchester Savings Bank,—said to be one of the best managed institutions of its kind in the country,—from its organization in 1846, to his death; as treasurer and clerk of the Manchester Gas Light Company since its organization in 1850; as a director in the old Amoskeag Bank for many years; for the last three or four years a director of the Amoskeag National Bank; and as one of the first directors and clerk of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. In all these trusts he was diligent, thoughtful and honest.

From articles communicated to the Manchester papers, by Judge Daniel Clark, of the circuit court, of New-Hampshire; and Judge Clough, of Manchester; the friends and co-laborers of Mr. Foster, to which I am indebted in preparing this notice, I add the following summary of his character:

Mr. Foster was in many respects a remarkable man. He had characteristics which stamped him as an individual much more deeply and distinctly than most men. While belonging to and making one of the great mass of individuals of which mankind is composed, he was, so to speak, more clearly and sharply individualized than most others. There was a steady firmness about him, coupled with a singular diffidence and gentleness, to such a degree as placed these qualities sometimes in striking contrast. His perceptions were distinct and accurate; his intelligence wide and clear; his purpose firm; his thoughts and actions independent; his decision manifest, and his will tenacious. All his qualities were strong and conspicuous. Such was the power of his memory, that dates, places, persons, facts, occurrences, what was said, who said it, when and where, though many years ago, were engraven upon it, as it were, upon a plate of steel. He could quote from the speeches of Burke, Erskine, Phillips and Webster,—from the poetry and plays of Virgil, Byron and Shakspeare.

In business he was careful, painstaking and methodical, attending to the minutest details, sometimes seeming slow and over cautious, yet so prompt and decided in action as to shut out every idea of hesitancy or vacillation. Deliberation in him was coupled with strength.

In his profession, as an attorney, he was active and vigilant, qualities which in the law practice that existed prior to the coming in of the bankrupt act were among the most useful and successful. No business matter entrusted to him was ever neglected. Money collected for his clients was always ready for them. As a counsellor he formed his opinions upon careful study and examination, and they were generally correct and reliable. In the preparation of a case he was thorough. He was seldom caught unprepared. Towards his brethren in his profession he was courteous, affable, true and polite, and he commanded the respect of all who knew him.

As a politician he was not a partisan in any sense. He had none of the baseness, unfairness, or intolerance of a partisan; but he was a strict party man, liberal and frank, consistent and reliable. He believed in independence of thought and action; he hated servility.

As a man he was honest and upright. He loved truth, hated dissimulation, and never misled by misrepresentation or deceitful acts or appearances. As a citizen he was always the friend of good order; willing to bear a just share of the burdens of society, ready to respond to its requirements, and always benevolent and kind. As a friend he was sincere and true. In religion he was an Unitarian, and was one of the founders and most liberal supporters of that church in Manchester. His theory and practice were founded on the Gospels. He was benevolent, charitable and tolerant.

To this summary of character I add, as a suitable conclusion to this paper, the testimony of one who has known and loved him as a brother. In a note in answer to some inquiries he says: "Of the first half of my brother's life I know but little, as during that period I was young, and he lived most of the time in Massachusetts. That he may have made some mistakes is not unlikely; few have lived who have not done so. But for nearly forty years of his life I can speak from personal knowledge; and during that period he has been entirely correct; upward and onward in goodness, high toned, straight forward, square and upright, gentle and kind as a loving mother, ever ready to join in a helping hand, in liberal measure, to our less fortunate brothers and sisters, and in other directions when duty called. In his life there is so much of good, beautiful consoling memories that I cannot think of him in sadness."

He was admitted a member Dec. 30, 1871.

THE HON. NATHAN SARGENT, a corresponding member of the society, died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1875, aged 80 years 9 mos. He was born in Putney, Vt., May 5, 1794. He married, Feb. 14, 1821, Mrs. Rosina Lewis, née Miss Hodgkinson, born in Boston Oct. 15, 1798, by whom he had four children. His widow, and a widowed daughter, the relict of the Rev. Dr. Olds, formerly of Christ P. E. Church, Washington, survive him.

Mr. Sargent is a descendant, in the sixth generation, from: William¹ and Sarah² Sargent, of Malden, Mass., through John² who married Lydia Chipman; Jona-

than,³ born in Malden, April 17, 1677, and Mary Sprague; Nathan,³ born in Malden, Aug. 27, 1718, married Mary Denny, and moved to Leicester, Mass., in 1741; Samuel,³ born in Leicester, Jan. 7, 1754. He married Mary Washburn, daughter of Seth Washburn, of Leicester, Oct. 11, 1781, and had eleven children, of whom Nathan, the subject of our notice, was the seventh.* Five children were born in Leicester. In 1792 they moved to Putney, Vt.

After an academic education, Mr. Sargent studied law with Judge White, of Putney, and in his twenty-third year removed to Cahawba, Alabama, where he began the practice of his profession. Afterward he was appointed judge of the county court, also of the probate court, offices which he held, for many years, with dignity and honor.

About the year 1826, finding a change of climate necessary for the health of himself and his family, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he continued the practice of his profession until 1830; when he removed to Philadelphia, Penn., and started a paper in the interest of the whig party. As a politician Mr. Sargent was an ardent whig during the existence of that party. On the organization of the republican party he espoused its cause with ardor. He was a warm supporter of the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

As a journalist Mr. Sargent was well known as the Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, under the *nom de plume* of Oliver Oldschool. He also wrote for other papers in the north. His ready pen and gentlemanly bearing gained for him a wide reputation. His knowledge of men and things at Washington caused his letters to be read with avidity.

In 1849, he was elected sergeant at arms to the house of representatives at Washington, under Taylor and Fillmore's administrations. Subsequently he was appointed register of the treasury, which he filled a number of years. In 1861, he was appointed to the office of commissioner of customs, and held it until the summer of 1871, when he resigned. I also find his name, but without date, as register general of the United States Land Office.

Judge Sargent took a great interest in the Reform School at Washington, and was its president for many years, up to the time of his death.

Since 1871, Judge Sargent has been engaged in writing a history of public men and events from 1825 to 1850, including Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others. This is the last work of his pen. It is just published by the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia, and dedicated to the enlightened representatives of the American press, of whose number he was proud to be ranked as a member.

In his private character, and in the fulfilment of his public trusts, it is the testimony of those who knew and loved him, that he stood above suspicion of speculation and wrong. "While surrounded with so much temptation, his hands never were stained with unearned money." "As an officer of the government, the public voice pronounced him

'Honest, Faithful, Capable.'

"Just and impartial in all his official duties, immovable in his integrity, and in the midst of corruption, incorruptible."

"The nation has lost in him a faithful servant, and his family a devoted husband and father."

How grand, in a national aspect, would be the record of our country if such a memorial could be honestly made of all our public servants. Be it ours, as a society, to cherish the memory of those who, from our number, are entitled to such a record; for thus we may exert an influence for good on those who are or who may be called to positions, legislative, judicial, or executive in the state or nation; or to a standing in the world of letters where from the platform and the press they may help onward the reign of truth and righteousness.

He was admitted to this society Feb. 11, 1851.

Prepared by the Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., late Historiographer of the Society.

The Hon. JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, LL.D., a corresponding member, was the son of the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D.D., a distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, and was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1814, and died in New-York, May 6, 1873. He was descended from an old New-York family, the ancestor of which, Captain Daniel Brodhead, of Yorkshire, England, was an officer in the

* See Genealogy of the Sargent Family, by Aaron Sargent (Boston, 1858), for further genealogical data.

English expedition against the New Netherlands in 1664, and settled in Ulster County in 1665.

The subject of this notice graduated at Rutgers College in 1831, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. After practising this profession two years, his tastes inclining him to literary pursuits, he gave himself up to the study of American history. In 1839, he went to Holland, and was attached to the United States Legation at the Hague. Here, he projected the writing of a history of New-York. While here he was appointed, by Gov. Seward, agent to procure and transcribe original documents relative to the colonial history of New-York, and obtain such additional historical records as should render the archives of New-York as complete as possible. The three following years were spent by him in searching the archives of Holland, England and France, which were liberally opened for his examination. The result was a vast collection of historical documents, many of which had never been known to the historian, comprising a large part of the official correspondence of the colonial authorities of New-York with the government at home. In 1844, he returned to America, and was immediately invited by the New-York Historical Society to deliver the address on its fortieth anniversary, Nov. 20, 1844. In 1846, he was commissioned Secretary of the U. S. Legation at London, which position he held until 1849, when, on returning to New-York, he applied himself diligently to the execution of his history of New-York. The first volume of this work was published in 1853, and the second in 1871. In 1853, he was appointed naval officer of the port and district of New-York, which office he held until 1857. He was an active and efficient member of the New-York Historical Society.

He was admitted a member of this society Oct. 6, 1854.

DANIEL DENNY, Esq., a life member, died in Boston, Mass., February 9, 1872, in his 80th year.

He was the son of Daniel and Nancy (Watson) Denny, and was born in Leicester, Mass., November 6, 1791. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Daniel¹ Denny, who with his brother Samuel¹ and his sister Deborah¹ afterward wife of the Rev. Thomas Prince, came to New-England from Coombs, Eng., the descent being Daniel¹ and wife Rebekah; Samuel² b. May 20, 1731, and wife Elizabeth Henshaw; Daniel³ his father, above-named, b. Aug. 6, 1758, who married Nancy dau. of Matthew Watson.

His early business days were passed in the importing house of Tuckerman, Rogers, and Cushing, in Boston. Leaving them he became a merchant on his own account, and for a half century or more no name has been better known than his as that of one of acknowledged integrity, enterprise and gentlemanly kindness and courtesy. To the clear head were united the firmest and truest principles and the friendly and loving heart. Outside of his immediate vocation, he filled several offices of responsibility. He was the oldest railroad director in the United States, having continuously served on the board of the Boston and Worcester corporation from the outset of that pioneer company. He was, at the time of his death, president of the Hamilton National Bank, and though he retired from the firm of Denny, Rice & Co., in January, 1871, he by no means retired from the activities of the Exchange. Long a prominent citizen of Dorchester, now the sixteenth ward of Boston, the First Church in that town always found him a generous member; his assured christian faith showed itself incessantly and in various ways bearing the fruits of righteousness. During the war no one was more ready than he to exhibit a practical loyalty, that never refused to open its purse or show its personal interest in the cause of the union and the welfare of the soldier; and there are many young men and others to testify to the readiness of his sympathy and the helpfulness of his hand, when they needed counsel or material aid.

He was admitted to the society May 7, 1869.

ANSON PARKER HOOKER, M.D., a resident member, was born in East Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 29, 1829, and died of typhoid fever in that place Dec. 31, 1873, at the age of 44 years. He was the son of Dr. Anson Hooker, who was the son of Dr. William Hooker of Westhampton, Mass. A taste for the medical profession was thus perpetuated in the family through three generations. The family descended from the Rev Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Anson P. Hooker's mother was Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Crocker Parker, of East Cambridge. The mother of Hannah Crocker was Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, author of "Observations on the Rights of Woman" and other works, who with her husband and children was entombed in the cemetery on Copp's

Hill, Boston. He received his early education in the schools of Cambridge, was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1851, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1855. He practised his profession in the place of his nativity, and in the adjoining towns, and upon the death of his father, he succeeded to his large and lucrative business. In 1861, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 26th Massachusetts Regiment, and served with that Regiment in the Department of the Gulf till June, 1862, when ill health compelled him to resign, and in 1863 was appointed by Gov. Andrew Assistant Surgeon General of Massachusetts. He continued in that office, and upon the staffs of Governors Bullock and Claflin, was re-appointed by Gov. Washburn, and held that office at the time of his death. He also held several civil offices in the city government of Cambridge, and for two years he was a representative in the legislature of this Commonwealth.

Dr. Hooker was among the more distinguished physicians and surgeons of this metropolis and vicinity, and was rapidly rising in his profession when death arrested his useful career.

He was married in September, 1861, to Miss Rebecca Pitman Boies, youngest daughter of the Hon. Patrick Boies, of Westfield, Mass., one of the most eminent barristers in western Massachusetts. Dr. Hooker had three children, two of whom died in infancy, and the other, a daughter of eight years of age, still lives.

He was admitted to the society Oct. 27, 1868.

JONATHAN TOWNE, Esq., a resident member, the father of Wm. B. Towne, A.M., vice-president of this society for New-Hampshire, was born at Amherst, N. H., in that part of the town now included in Milford, Aug. 6, 1781, and died of paralysis in the house in which he was born, Feb. 10, 1874, consequently at the very advanced age of 89 years. At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen of Milford. The family is quite distinguished for longevity. Mr. Towne's father, Jonathan Towne (No. 211 in Towne Genealogy, *ante* xxi. 222) died in 1842 at the age of 89 years—the very age of the subject of the present memoir. He too died in the house in which his son died. He had a brother who lived to be more than 90 years of age. Jonathan¹ Towne had three children, namely: Jonathan,² who died as stated, Feb. 10, 1874. David,² a resident of Claremont, N. H., who died in his 88th year, and Mary,² who resides in the old homestead in her 86th year. Jonathan² Towne and Mary (Blanchard) Towne, his wife, had ten children, of whom eight are still living—two of whom are, Wm. B. Towne, Esq., long connected with this society, and President of the Souhegan National Bank, of Milford, N. H., and John P. Towne, Esq., a prominent lawyer in Wisconsin. Mr. Towne, in early life, resided with his uncle, Mr. William Blanchard, a trader in Wilmington, Mass.; but afterward he bought a farm in Bow, N. H., and worked on his farm in the summer and taught school in the winter, and hence he was often called "Master Towne." In 1830 he removed to Milford, N. H., and remained there during the residue of his life. He was an active member of the Baptist church in Milford, for forty-four years. He was an honorable man, a wise counsellor, and a highly respected citizen. He was a great reader, and voted at every election. He was first a federalist, then a whig, then a republican. He was also a temperance man. A few days before his death, his physician prescribed some stimulant. He took the prescription once, but the second time he said, "I had rather not take it. I have been a temperance man for ninety years."

Mr. Towne married Miss Clarissa Hoyt, daughter of Capt. John Hoyt, of Concord, N. H. She was born Feb. 12, 1790, and was 84 years of age on the day of her husband's funeral. She is a woman of remarkable vigor of constitution, of sound judgment, and still manages her household affairs with the energy of her earlier days.

At the funeral of Mr. Towne two beautiful sheaves of grain crossing each other, were laid upon the casket, surrounded by the words, "We mourn not the gathered grain."

He was admitted to this society Dec. 4, 1871.

[Prepared by the Hon. LEWIS H. STEINER, M.D., Frederick, Md.]

RALPH DUNNING SMITH, son of Richard and Lovine (Hebert) Smith, was born in Southbury, Conn., October 28, 1804. On the father's side he was a descendant of John Smith, who with his wife Grace came to Milford about 1640. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer Hebert, of Wyoming, Pa., and was born in Easton, Pa., during the flight of her mother from the great massacre at Wyoming.

He was fitted for college at the Weston (now Easton) academy, under the super-

intendence of its principal, John Hiram Lathrop, LL.D. He graduated at Yale in 1827, in a class of which the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, N. P. Willis, Judge Henry Hogeboom, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Theron Baldwin and others, whose names have attained a national reputation, were honored members.

After the completion of his collegiate course he adopted the profession of law as the pursuit most congenial to his tastes, and prosecuted his studies under the direction of the Hon. Edward Hinman, of Southbury, and Heman Birch, Esq., of Brookfield, completing his course of preparation in the law school attached to Yale College, then under the care of Judges Daggett and Hitchcock. He was admitted to the bar at New-Haven in 1831, and in November of the same year located in Guilford, Conn., where he spent the remainder of his life.

During the probationary period, through which every young professional man must pass, he occupied himself for some years in teaching a select school in the place of his adoption, at which some of the most prominent men of his state were prepared for college.

He married, October 13, 1837, Rachel Stone Seward, daughter of Amos Seward, of Guilford, who is left to mourn his loss. They had four children, viz.: Sarah Spencer, who married Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, of Frederick city, Md.; Mary D., who died when only two years of age; Walter Hebert (Y. C. 1863), died Nov. 27, 1863; and Richard Edward (Y. C. 1866), died December 18, 1868.

In January, 1844, he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court, which office he held until July 4, 1850, filling the duties of the office with great skill, care and judgment. In 1859 he was elected a representative of the town of Guilford in the General Assembly of Connecticut, and during its sessions acted as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and as a member of other important Committees.

"From 1848 to 1851 he was engaged in chartering, constructing and conducting the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, and the New-London and Stonington Railroad, performing several years of severe and continuous labor as Secretary, Treasurer, Director and Attorney in originating and building these roads, and in the subsequent management thereof."

Prior to, during and subsequent to, his labors in connection with these railroads, Judge Smith was actively engaged in the duties of his profession, acquiring a well-merited reputation as a thorough office-lawyer and a sound practitioner, distinguished for his conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients and for his hesitation in taking charge of a case until he was absolutely satisfied of its justness. Judge Munson, of Seymour, spoke of him, at the bar-meeting called in honor of his memory, as one "who knew the law better than any lawyer within the acquaintance of the speaker,—as a walking text-book, who only needed to be reminded of the principle involved in a case to tell at once its name" and to give a reliable opinion of the same. Another colleague, at the same meeting, spoke of him "as a thoroughly honest lawyer, preparing his cases with great care and never employing questionable means or using questionable efforts to secure a result in his favor," and of "the genial qualities which made his counsel and pleasant words go deep into the hearts of the young as well as the old." Resolutions offered by Judge Edward R. Landon, a former student of Judge Smith, were adopted by the same meeting.

But, although devoted to the study and practice of his chosen profession with an earnest zeal rarely excelled by its honored practitioners, he still found time to cultivate the fields of elegant literature, history, biography, and genealogical research. He studied the old English writers with a zest that could only spring from a genuine love of the beautiful and true. His memory was richly stored with the choicest English poetry, which was always at his command whenever needed for illustration. He took great pleasure in English and American history, and his calm, unprejudiced mind enabled him to pronounce exceedingly accurate judgments upon the lives and motives of those who had figured most prominently upon their pages. But his love for research led him to investigate the obscure corners and nooks of history and biography which other and more superficial students were in the habit of passing by unnoticed. And thus he was brought into the fields of genealogical research by a sort of inevitable necessity. Here, however, he found an ample scope for the exercise of his habits of careful research and untiring labor.

Shortly after his location at Guilford he was attracted by the rich materials for study furnished by its early history, and beginning with a careful study of its early records from 1639, he found the field of his investigation becoming wider and wider as his untiring spirit zealously pursued its labors. Old records, old tombstones and monuments were favorite subjects for study,—indeed everything that could eluci-

date its history became of special interest to the enthusiastic student. Necessarily his investigations took a still more and more extensive range until everything connected with the genealogy of New-England became attractive to his inquiring spirit, and his shelves began to fill up with books devoted to local and family history, while his manuscript collections increased until they became mines of wealth to younger investigators.

Another subject of special interest was the biography of the early graduates of Yale College. To this he devoted himself with great care and painful assiduity, and completed a series of sketches of the lives of the same extending from the first graduate down to the class of 1767 inclusive.

His manuscripts are very voluminous, comprising: (1) A sketch of the history of Guilford with the genealogy of its principal families. This would probably make two volumes of some 600 pages; (2) A Biographical Record of the Class of 1827, Yale College, consisting of full and accurate sketches of the lives of all its members; (3) The Biographical Sketches of Yale Graduates from 1702—1767; (4) A catalogue of the Connecticut Election Sermons; (5) Fragmentary sketches of the early history of the First and Fourth Congregational Societies of Guilford, &c. &c. &c. Some of these may hereafter be put in a more permanent form should the way be opened for their publication.

Judge Smith was a modest, retiring man, avoiding as far as possible public life, but delighting in the company of his friends, the genial attractions of his literary and professional studies, and in imparting information from his richly-stored memory to any seeker after knowledge. Indeed no one ever approached him with an appeal for aid or assistance, whether pecuniary, professional or literary, without obtaining the same if it were in his power to furnish it. The results of his genealogical labors he delighted to impart to every inquirer, and was always very happy when he could aid a brother genealogist in his researches. A fellow-laborer writes that he was the most generous man with his collections he ever met, or that he could imagine to exist. And another closes a warm eulogy with the statement that he "has not left behind him any one so conversant with the general family history of the State."

He was a Congregationalist from choice and conviction, and attached to the First Church of Guilford, but his religion was of that catholic nature which recognizes those, of whatever name, who love Jesus Christ, as brethren. The loss of his sons, shortly after they had graduated with distinction, and when careers of great usefulness were seemingly before them, for a while detached him from his favorite pursuits, but as grandchildren grew up around him he learned to sympathize in all their joys and sports, and he again resumed his former studies with some of the ardor he had shown in earlier days.

During the spring and summer of 1874, however, he gradually laid by his favorite pursuits, and seemed to suffer from symptoms of the painful disease which finally terminated his earthly labors on the 11th of September. On the 15th his funeral was attended by a large concourse of his fellow-townsmen, who felt that they had lost their most important citizen, and by many friends and professional brethren who had come from a distance to show respect to his memory. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., an old and valued friend, pronounced the funeral discourse, after which the remains of the accomplished scholar and veteran lawyer were deposited in the Alderbrook Cemetery, Guilford.

This brief memoir is written at the table, in his library, where so much valuable professional, literary and genealogical labor was performed by Judge Smith, by one who, having become a member of his family through marriage, loved the man and entertained the most profound respect for his great erudition, strict integrity and pure christian character.

He was admitted as a corresponding member April 7, 1846.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Wednesday, March 3, 1875. A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Society's House, 18 Somerset street, the president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

The president announced the death of the Hon. William A. Buckingham, LL.D., vice president for Connecticut, and appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare resolutions, namely: the Hon. Harvey Jewell, the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., and Dea. Ezra Farnsworth.

The Rev. John W. Dodge, of Yarmouth, Mass., then read a very interesting paper on "Old Times on Cape Cod." On motion of the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the thanks of the society were voted to the Rev. Mr. Dodge, and a copy of his paper was requested.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported the donation of 35 volumes, 145 pamphlets and a number of other articles. Among the donations was a bust of the president of the society, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, from Henry Dexter the sculptor, of Cambridge. Special mention was also made of the donations of William A. Whitehead of Newark, N. J., C. Fiske Harris of Providence, R. I., Henry Austin Whitney of Boston, John Eglington Bailey of Manchester, England, John Jeffries, M.D., of Boston, John Gardner White of Boston, William G. Brooks of Boston, Capt. A. W. Corliss, U. S. A., Camp McDowell, Arizona, the Rev. C. D. Bradlee of Boston, and E. J. Forster, M.D., of Charlestown. Thanks were voted to the several donors.

The president read a letter from Alexander Williams, in behalf of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, who authorized him to deposit with this society, as he now does, the portrait of General Henry Jackson, the first treasurer of the Massachusetts Cincinnati.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from the Hon. Gustavus V. Fox, William G. Weld, Ebenezer C. Millikin, and Albert L. Richardson, of Boston; Daniel A. Rogers of Chicago Ill., and George M. Bodge of Deering, Maine. He also presented in behalf of George B. Dorr, a lock of hair of an embalmed Indian chief, taken many years ago from an ancient *huaca*, or receptacle for the dead, on the plains of Lima; and read a written statement concerning it.

The president announced that he had appointed, in pursuance of the vote at the annual meeting, the following committee on biography to assist the historiographer, namely, Frederic W. Sawyer, Daniel T. V. Huntoon and Abram E. Cutter.

George Tolman, of Concord, in behalf of the committee of arrangements of that town, presented a formal invitation to this society to choose a delegation to participate as guests of the town in the centennial celebration of the battle of the 19th of April. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. E. F. Slafter, Col. A. H. Hoyt, William B. Towne, the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury and the Hon. James W. Austin to nominate said delegates at the next meeting.

The Rev. Samuel Cutler, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, viz.: the Hon. Nathan Sargent of Washington, D. C., the Hon. Herman Foster of Manchester, N. H., and the Hon. Samuel Hooper, M.C., of Boston.

Boston, April 7. A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual time and place, President Wilder in the chair.

The president announced that E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., who had been engaged to read a paper at this meeting, was confined to his bed by sickness, and that the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., had consented to fill his place. Dr. Tarbox took for his subject, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," upon which he read a very interesting paper, for which thanks were voted and a copy requested.

The librarian reported the donation of 172 volumes, 135 pamphlets and other articles. Among them were a portrait in oil of Charles Ewer, first president of the society, from Harry W. Evans of Boston; over one hundred historical and genealogical volumes, collected by the late John Clark (*ante*, xxv. 392) from his father, Luther Clark, M.D. of Boston; a set of the Boston Journal from its commencement Feb. 5, 1833, to the close of 1850, making 34 bound volumes, from the first editor of that newspaper, the Hon. John S. Sleeper; and from the town of Londonderry, N. H., 18 bullets cast during the revolution, with a cup for containing them made from wood taken from the house of Gen. George Reid. Special mention was also made of the donations of the state of New-Hampshire, of Charles H. Guild of Somerville, the Hon. James D. Green of Cambridge, E. P. Boon of New-York city, Prof. William C. Fowler, LL.D., of Durham, Ct., Robert Clarke of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Edward Jarvis, M.D., Robert W. Wood, M.D., George B. Emerson, LL.D., John H. Wright, M.D., and William G. Means, all of Boston. Thanks were voted to the several donors.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of membership from the Hon. George P. Elliot of Billerica, David O. Clark of Milton, and the Hon. George L. Davis of North Andover.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely: Day O. Kellogg of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joseph B. Varnum of New-York city.

The Rev. E. F. Slafter, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported a list of candidates, and the following gentlemen, viz: the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, William B. Towne, Col. Albert H. Hoyt, the Rev. Samuel Cutler, the Hon. James W. Austin, Frederic Kidder, William B. Trask, David G. Haskins, Jr., Harry H. Edes and the Hon. George W. Warren, were chosen delegates to the Concord centennial.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, Me., Monday, February 18, 1875.—The winter session of this society was held at the common council room of the City Hall. At 10, A.M., the chair was taken by the president, the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, LL.D.

J. W. Thornton, of Boston, having communicated to the society facts relating to the Trelawney papers,—so-called from Robert Trelawney, one of the early patentees and founders of Maine,—now in possession of the Rev. Robert Trelawney, Plymouth, Eng., and of great interest to the inhabitants of Portland and its vicinity, which have been hitherto sought for in vain, the thanks of the society were voted Mr. Thornton for his valuable communication and measures adopted to secure these papers for the society for publication, so far as may subserve its interests. The subject was committed to the charge of Gen. John Marshall Brown in behalf of the society.

A memoir of the late Cyrus Eaton, A.M., of Warren, by the Rev. D. Q. Cushman, was read by Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, and with the customary thanks of the society deposited in the archives.

H. W. Bryant, of Portland, read Historical Notes on the Theatre in Portland, from 1794 to 1809. Mr. Bryant was requested to continue his inquiries.

Gen. J. M. Brown read a paper on Champlain with special reference to his voyages along the coast of Maine, the statements of the paper being mostly in the words of the voyager. The paper was listened to with great interest.

Rufus K. Sewall, of Wiscasset, presented a paper of much research on the charter of 1606 and the settlements made under it, and suggesting the connection of the Popham and Pemaquid settlements. The reading was followed by a spirited discussion in which several gentlemen participated.

A pleasant incident of the meeting was the entrance of the venerable Ether Shepley, formerly chief justice of Maine, and one of the only two survivors of the first fifty corporate members, the other survivor being the Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Boston. Judge Shepley was welcomed by the president in fitting terms, and as he responded, the society rose and stood during his remarks, in which he referred to the original design of the society.

Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, presented a paper commemorative of the late Hon. George Evans, LL.D., which commanded close attention. The reading was followed by remarks by Ex-Gov. Washburn, referring to occasions on which Mr. Evans rendered distinguished service in his congressional career. Other gentlemen participated in the tribute rendered to the eminent ability of Mr. Evans as a lawyer and statesman. The paper received the usual vote of thanks. This paper, it may be stated, is to form a portion of a more extended memoir of the distinguished subject.

The Hon. Geo. T. Davis, of Portland, read a paper on an alleged portrait in Boston of Sir Wm. Phips, the first governor of Massachusetts under the second charter, who was a native of Maine. Intermingled with a discussion of the authenticity of the painting were remarks on topics suggested, often striking as well as humorous, which gave lively interest to the reading.

George J. Varney, of Augusta, assistant state librarian, read a paper on Indian inscriptions on the rocks by the sea side at East Machias, with remarks on the general subject. The thanks of the society were given, and the desire expressed that Mr. Varney would continue his inquiries.

A paper was received in the course of the meeting from the Hon. John E. Godfrey, of Bangor, on Jean Vincent, baron de Saint Castin, which the late hour of its arrival prevented from being read. It promised to be of great interest; and the

customary thanks of the society were voted, and a proposal for its being placed in the archives for publication.

All the papers, which occupied the entire day, commanded the undivided interest of the society and of the ladies and gentlemen who were present, and the occasion was deemed highly successful.

Measures were taken for the issue of a new volume of the collections.

On motion of the Hon. George F. Shepley, it was voted that the most respectful greetings of the society be sent by telegraph to the Hon. Judge Sprague, one of the two only survivors of its original corporators.

A recess was taken at 2, P. M., and the society dined together at the Falmouth, by invitation of the Portland members. A. S. PACKARD.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, January 19, 1875.—The annual meeting of this society was held this evening, at its cabinet in Waterman street, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, the president, in the chair.

Richmond P. Everett, the treasurer, presented his annual report showing a balance of \$1,477.44 in the treasury.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, librarian and cabinet keeper for the northern department, sent a letter regretting that he had been prevented by illness from preparing a report, but stating that the contributions in 1874 had been 2,554, which were 949 more than in 1873. This is the largest number in any year since the society was instituted.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.—The Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, Providence.

Vice Presidents.—The Hon. Zachariah Allen, Providence, and the Hon. Francis Brinley, Newport.

Secretary.—The Hon. Amos Perry, Providence.

Treasurer.—Richmond P. Everett, Providence.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Northern Department.—The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, Providence.

Cabinet Keeper for the Southern Department.—Benjamin B. Howland, Newport.

Committee on the Nomination of New Members.—William G. Williams, George L. Collins and Albert V. Jencks, Providence.

Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.—William Gammell, Amos Perry and Charles W. Parsons, Providence.

Committee on Publications of the Society.—The Hon. John R. Bartlett, Prof. J. Lewis Diman and the Rev. E. M. Stone, Providence.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.—Isaac H. Southwick, Albert Dailey and Joseph R. Brown, Providence.

Auditing Committee.—Henry T. Beckwith and Walter Blodgett, Providence.

Mr. Perry, the secretary, announced a number of valuable donations, among them a large collection of newspapers, in all 79 bound volumes, from Henry T. Beckwith, and a map of the residence and burial place of Roger Williams, surveyed and drawn by the late Samuel B. Cushing, C. E., of Providence, from the secretary.

February 16.—A meeting was held this evening, president Arnold in the chair.

Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, read a paper on the Genealogy of the First Settlers of Newport, and their Descendants, with a sketch of Toryism there during the Revolutionary War. Remarks were made by Messrs. Zachariah Allen, Amos Perry, B. F. Pabodie, J. E. Lester, the Rev. C. A. Staples and Prof. William Gammell. Dr. Turner, Rev. Mr. Staples and J. E. Lester were chosen a committee to petition the general assembly to investigate the subject of collecting and publishing full genealogical materials in Rhode Island, according to the suggestion in Dr. Turner's paper.

March 2.—A meeting was held this evening, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, vice president, in the chair.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, of Boston, read a paper on Major General John Sullivan, Commander of the Continental Army in Rhode Island, 1778. Remarks on the subject were made by the Hon. Seth Padelford, Mr. Perry and the presiding officer.

March 16.—A meeting was held this evening, vice president Allen in the chair.

William J. Miller, of Bristol, read his second paper on Philip of Pokanoket and the Wampanoags. The paper was devoted to a consideration of the causes that led to the war between the Indians and the colonists. A third paper is to be given. Remarks were made by the Hon. Amos Perry, William A. Mowry, Zachariah Allen and General James Shaw.

April 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, vice president Allen in the chair.

The librarian reported a list of donations.

The Hon. Zachariah Allen, in behalf of the committee appointed, two or three years ago, to inquire into the expediency of preserving Slate Rock whereon Roger Williams landed, and improving the land in the vicinity, made a partial report of what had been done, and the committee was requested to continue its labors.

Frank B. Butts, of Providence, read a paper giving a graphic description of the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, and the subsequent loss of the Monitor off Cape Hatteras in 1862.

The secretary read a paper by Richard M. Sherman, on the battle of Rhode Island and the retreat of Gen. Sullivan (supplementary to Mr. Amory's paper in March), giving many incidents and scenes of the battle which raged hotly around the house of his grandfather, Sampson Sherman, about eight miles north of Newport, which he had learned from his father.

April 13.—A meeting was held this evening.

The Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., the venerable senior vice president of the society, who was admitted to practice in 1815, and whose name heads the list of members of the Rhode Island bar, read a memoir of the Hon. James Burrill, with whom he studied law. Mr. Burrill was an eminent jurist and remarkable for his intelligence and social influence. He was born in Providence in 1772, graduated at Brown University in 1788, and died Dec. 25, 1820. He was a judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island and a senator in congress from that state.

At the conclusion of the paper, several interesting anecdotes were told, and Mr. Allen promised on a future occasion to speak of other worthies of the Rhode Island bar in his youthful days.

The secretary read biographical sketches of the Hon. William Jones, governor of Rhode Island, 1811-17, by his grandson, William J. Hopkin, of New York; and Dr. Peter Turner, of East Greenwich (born 1751, died 1822), a surgeon in the revolutionary war, by his grandson, Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport.

The secretary also read a letter calling attention to the fact that the original general and regimental order book of Gen. Sullivan's military operations in Rhode Island is now in the possession of Josiah Fletcher, of New York.

May 11.—A meeting was held this evening, vice president Allen in the chair.

The librarian announced a large number of donations.

Charles W. Parsons, M.D., in behalf of the committee to make arrangements for the commemoration of the bi-centenary of King Philip's War, reported that the committee had arranged for an excursion to Mount Hope, Monday, June 21, the anniversary of the beginning of the war, June 20, falling on Sunday. There will be a clambake and an address by the president, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold; and the historic localities will be visited.

The Hon. Abraham Payne, of Providence, read a paper entitled, *Personal Reminiscences of Deceased Members of the Rhode Island Bar*. Among the lawyers noticed were Gen. Thomas F. Carpenter, Samuel Ashley, Judge Daniels, Charles F. Tillingham and Samuel Y. Atwell. Remarks with anecdotes of other prominent deceased members of the Rhode Island bar were made by the Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell and the presiding officer. Mr. Payne was requested to read another paper, at a future day, concerning other deceased lawyers in this state.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, January 21, 1875.—The annual meeting of this Society was held this day at the rooms of the Board of Trade, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., one of the vice presidents, in the chair.

The reports of the different committees presented the affairs of the society in a favorable light, the interest manifested in it giving assurance that the institution has reached a position that secures its perpetuity and commends it to every citizen interested in the history of the state.

Since the last meeting the thirteenth volume of the "Proceedings" of the society has been completed, making, with the "Collections," twenty-one volumes illustrative of New-Jersey history issued by the society. Since last May about 200 pamphlets and nearly 50 volumes have been pre-sented to the library. Several undertakings in aid of its usefulness have been completed or are in progress. Its maps have been arranged and catalogued, a large amount of binding has been done and a new and thorough catalogue of its books has been commenced. Among its large and valuable files of newspapers, those most likely to attract attention are the *New-Jersey Gazette*, *New-Jersey Journal*, *New-Jersey State Gazette*, and *Wood's Newark Gazette*, published during the last century; the *Sentinel of Freedom* for over fifty years; *Newark Daily Advertiser*, complete from its commencement in 1832; the *New-York Daily Times* from 1854; the *New-York Evening Post* from 1812 to 1833.

The treasurer reported the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January to be \$1,177.35. Allusion was made by the executive committee to the death, in September last, of the venerable Charles C. Haven, for many years a member of that committee. Among the letters read by the corresponding secretary was one from the Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D.D., the president, who having removed to Georgia declined a reelection.

The Rev. Edward D. Neill, A.M., of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected an honorary member; Brig. Gen. James H. Simpson, U. S. A., a corresponding member, and a number of other gentlemen resident members.

The chair appointed the following standing committees:—*On Publication*, William A. Whitehead, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., John Hall, D.D., William B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle. *On the Library*, Martin R. Dennis, Edward Sealey, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, W. A. Whitehead. *On Finance*, Joseph N. Tuttle, William B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, John C. Johnston, Charles E. Young. *On Statistics*, N. N. Halstead, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M.D., William Nelson. *On Nominations*, David A. Hayes, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield.

Judge Nixon, Mr. Richey and the Rev. Dr. Sheldon were appointed a committee to nominate officers for 1875. They reported a list of candidates, all of whom were elected, viz.:—

President, Henry W. Green, LL.D., of Trenton.

Vice-Presidents, Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., of Lawrenceville, William B. Kinney, of Morristown, Peter S. Duryee, of Newark.

Corresponding Secretary, William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

Recording Secretary, David A. Hayes, of Newark.

Treasurer, Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

Librarian, Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

Executive Committee, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., of Newark, N. Norris Halstead of Kearney, John Hall, D.D., of Trenton, John Clement of Haddonfield, Samuel Allinson of Yardville, Theodore F. Randolph of Morristown, Hugh H. Bowne of Rahway, Joel Parker of Freehold, Joseph N. Tuttle of Newark; with the officers.

The special committee on colonial documents, consisting of Nathaniel Niles, Joel Parker, Daniel Haines and W. A. Whitehead, was continued.

Resolutions of regret were passed at the removal from the state of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, who for two years had filled the office of president, and his retirement from the office which he had so acceptably filled.

The Rev. Dr. Hall presented a marriage license from Gov. Franklin, dated Oct. 28, 1772, authorizing "any protestant minister or justice of the peace" to marry Jacob Quick, of Amwell, to Jerusha Rose, of Hopewell, Hunterdon county.

Miss Sarah Smith Stafford presented a box of revolutionary relics, collected by the late C. C. Haven, which she had received from his family. She considered the society of which he had so long been a member the fittest depository for them.

Ex-Gov. Parker made some remarks upon the interesting character of much of the early history of Monmouth county, and stated that the records exhibited at a previous meeting were still in his possession, and that a copy could be obtained if thought advisable. Mr. Duryee urged the members to do for their respective localities what Gov. Parker had done for his, remembering that the history of the several counties ante-dated that of the state.

At the afternoon session, resolutions were adopted, on motion of William Nelson, that the committee on statistics be authorized to recommend to the legislature the adoption of measures to collect, in connection with the decennial census, such statis-

tics as will serve to illustrate the progress and present condition of New Jersey in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mining, and other elements of prosperity.

Mr. Allinson, of Yardville, presented a subscription list to "Mavor's Universal History," published in 1803, in 25 volumes, and costing from \$25 to \$30 a set, so that but few people could indulge in the luxury. The roll has 103 signatures; among them, Richard Stockton and Samuel Stanhope Smith of Princeton, Gov. Bloomfield of New Brunswick, Elisha Boudinot, the Rev. E. D. Griffin and Alexander C. McWhorter of Newark, and Commodore Truxton of Amboy. Mr. Allinson also read a very interesting paper on the "Intercourse between the State and the Delaware Indians," about the middle of the last century, which led to the purchase of land for their accommodation in Burlington county, their subsequent removal, &c. In it the course of New Jersey was so marked by consideration and kindness for the natives as to lead them to confer upon her the title of "the great arbiter or doer of justice." The paper elicited remarks from several of the other members.

Mr. Whitehead read a paper received from Edward Salter, of Washington, on "The Significance of Geographical Names in the counties of Monmouth and Ocean and the Vicinity."

Mr. Nelson exhibited a beautiful gold-lined snuff-box, belonging to Mrs. Blauvelt, of Paterson, received from the Duke of York, in 1821, by the Rev. John Demarest, for his services in connection with the removal of the remains of André to England. It is made of the wood of a tree that grew over André's grave.

Newark, May 20, 1875.—The society met at their rooms in this city at 12 o'clock, M. In the absence of the president, the first and second vice-presidents presided,—the Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., and the Hon. William B. Kinney. The corresponding secretary submitted the correspondence since the January meeting, comprising many letters of interest, and the reports of the several standing committees presented the condition of the society in its various departments as favorable for its continued progress and usefulness. The treasurer reported the balance in the treasury as \$1,456.71. The additions to the library since the last meeting amounted to 34 volumes, 117 pamphlets, and a considerable number of newspapers and manuscripts. Among the latter was an interesting letter from DeWitt Clinton, written in 1828, urging the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and expressing his views upon state inter-communications generally. The papers of Mr. Alfred Vail, of Morristown, who was so intimately connected with all the preliminary steps for the introduction and perfection of the electric telegraph, were reported as being in the possession of the society, and as soon as they could be examined and arranged would be open to the inspection of the public. The committee on statistics reported the passage of a bill by the legislature at their solicitation, intended to secure full returns of the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and commercial interests of the state, at the same time that the decennial census is taken the present year.

A committee was appointed to cooperate with any other that might be appointed by other historical societies, to promote the objects of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

The thanks of the society were voted to William A. Whitehead for fifty copies of his revised and enlarged edition of "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments;" presented to the society to enable it to make exchanges of full sets of its publications with other institutions,—the first edition, published as the first volume of its "Collections," having been for some years exhausted.

The original manuscript of an address for the benefit of Mr. Greskey, delivered at Newark in 1824, by William W. Miller, a distinguished member of the New Jersey bar, and which excited a great deal of attention at the time, was received from his daughter, Mrs. James M. Bruen. A grape shot from the battle-field of Springfield and other relics were added to the cabinet by different members.

At the afternoon session a memorial of the late William L. Dayton, minister plenipotentiary to France, by Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, was read by the corresponding secretary, Judge Bradley's engagements preventing his doing so in person. It was a highly interesting paper, giving a succinct, but exceedingly lucid exposition of the important public events in which Mr. Dayton bore such a prominent part; and will be printed in the society's proceedings.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

Madison, April 9, 1875.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this day, the Hon. H. S. Orton, vice-president, in the chair.

Lyman C. Draper, the secretary, submitted the correspondence of the society.

Daniel S. Durrie, the librarian, reported the following additions to the library, thus far, this year, namely, 1317 volumes by purchase, 65 volumes by donation, 688 volumes by transfer from the state library; 761 pamphlets and documents; total 2,831; making the present number of volumes and pamphlets in the library 63,216.

Isaac S. Bradley was elected assistant librarian.

The Hon. A. B. Braley was appointed to prepare a memoir of the late Hon. John Catlin, one of the honorary vice-presidents of the society, and one of its most generous benefactors.

Mrs. John Catlin, one of Wisconsin's earliest pioneers, was unanimously chosen an honorary member of the society.

The secretary submitted the form of a note designed to secure pledges for the binding fund of the society, payable in five equal annual instalments. The form was approved.

The Secretary announced the death of the Hon. Thomas H. Wynne, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, of whom he gave a biographical sketch, and offered an appropriate resolution, which was adopted.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Jan. 14, 1875. A stated meeting was held this evening. In the absence of the president, the Rev. John Wilson was called to the chair.

The Hon. Leonard E. Wales, chairman of the committee on biography, read a biographical sketch of James C. Douglass, one of the most prominent members of the society, born at Mordington Mills, Kent co., Delaware, Nov. 17, 1817, and died at Buena Vista, Newcastle co., Delaware, Dec. 13, 1874. Judge Wales also submitted resolutions on the death of Mr. Douglass, which were adopted.

The secretary reported the acceptance of several gentlemen elected members, viz., Sir J. Bernard Burke, of Dublin, Ireland, as an honorary member; George Smith, M.D., of Delaware county, Pa., as a corresponding member; and Henry R. du Pont and Albert Commons as active members.

A number of donations were announced, among them a handbill containing likenesses of the first locomotive and cars used on the Delaware Railroad, presented by the Rev. T. J. Littell in behalf of John H. Rodney.

BOOK-NOTICES.

Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels; Serving men sold for a term of years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and Others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700. With their Ages, the Localities where they formerly Lived in the Mother Country, the Names of the Ships in which they embarked, and other Interesting Particulars. From MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. New-York: J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway. 1874. [Crown 4to. pp. 580.]

The title of this book, as well as various sensational announcements, from time to time, for several years previous to its publication, led people to form high expectations of it. It is not strange, therefore, that when the book appeared and genealogists found that they had long been familiar with the larger portion of its contents, they were greatly disappointed. Most, if not all of its lists of passengers have been printed in the REGISTER from copies made at various times by Samuel G. Drake, Horatio G. Somerby and Henry Stevens; and many of them have appeared in the Massachusetts Historical Collections from copies by the Hon. James Savage, the Rev. Joseph Hunter and Mr. Stevens. During Mr. Drake's visit to England in 1858-60, he made copies of all the early lists of passengers to British America which he could find. Those that had not previously appeared in the REGISTER were printed in the numbers for October, 1860, and January, 1861. The type set for the REGISTER was used by Mr. Drake

to print a separate work, to which was added his revised copies of the other lists. This work appeared in 1860, under the title of "Result of some Researches among British Archives, for Information relative to the Founders of New-England, made in the years 1858, 1859 and 1860;" and this has long been a standard book of reference upon this subject.

In the autumn of 1874, soon after the appearance of the book now under review, several articles upon its merits appeared in *The Academy*, a London literary journal. The first was an article by Col. Joseph L. Chester in the number for Oct. 24, which showed that a large portion of the book had been printed by Mr. Drake, and that the new material was relatively of small value. He gave the late Mr. Hotten,—who died before the publication of his book,—credit, however, for the superior mechanical execution of his book, and for the correction of some errors of Mr. Drake or his printer. The next number of the *Academy*, Oct. 31, contained a letter from W. Noël Sainsbury, compiler of the calendar of Colonial State Papers, stating that beside the matter printed by Mr. Drake, one other article in Mr. Hotten's book,—Lists of the Living and Dead in Virginia,—had previously been printed in this country. He vouched for the accuracy of Mr. Hotten's transcript, which he was told was made by A. T. Watson, of the Record office; but he condemned the book for the utter want of method in the arrangement of its materials and for omissions of important "Original Lists." The same number of the *Academy* contained extracts from a letter of the English publishers of the book, taking exceptions to some of Col. Chester's criticisms. This letter was subsequently printed in full on a letter sheet. Col. Chester replied in the *Academy* for Nov. 7th, from which we copy the opening paragraphs: "As Messrs. Chatto and Windus, in their letter quoted by you last week, make a statement impeaching my veracity, I must ask your permission to reply. In direct contradiction of what I had said in my former article, they declare that 'Mr. Hotten's book contains over seventy pages more matter relating to New-England than Mr. Drake's.' I have only to say that this assertion is entirely untrue, and to defy those gentlemen to point out seventy or even *seven* such pages. There are not quite four pages (283-6), which would make about one and a half of Mr. Drake's book, which Mr. Drake did not print, simply because the original was not known at the time of his search. It has turned up since, and was printed in full in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1871 (vol. xxv. pp. 13-15), and is therefore not new to Americans. I have again gone over both volumes, page by page, and have no hesitation in affirming that there is not another New-England list in Mr. Hotten's book that is not included in Mr. Drake's." In the same article, Col. Chester makes this statement: "Mr. Hotten himself told me personally, that he designed the volume for a magnificent advertisement of his so-called 'Heraldic College,' to which he thus intended and expected to attract the entire American custom."

The articles on this subject in the *Academy* were reprinted in the *Boston Evening Transcript* for Nov. 9 and Nov. 20, 1874.

The book before us is handsomely printed on superior paper, and has an excellent index of names. Every individual named in the book is indexed. According to Messrs. Chatto and Windus, the English publishers, the index contains 12,000 names, and this appears to be correct. These gentlemen, however, unfairly compare this number with the names in the index in Mr. Drake's book, which they estimate at 2000. But the latter index is of surnames only, so that one name frequently represents a score or more of individuals.

In spite of its shortcomings, in the several points spoken of, the book is a valuable one, and cannot well be dispensed with by genealogists. When Messrs. Savage and Drake made their copies, the rules of the record office required that they should be taken in pencil. Now, we believe, the use of ink is allowed; but if not, Mr. Sainsbury states that every proof sheet of Mr. Hotten's volume was compared with the original before it was sent to press. We have, however, never heard the transcriber, Mr. Watson, spoken of as one familiar with New-England genealogy; and we presume he does not know the true name of as large a proportion of the passengers as his predecessors. This would be a great disadvantage, as we often find that to know what a name or other word should be, is a great assistance in decyphering badly written manuscript.

J. W. DEAN.

The Historical Relation of New-England to the English Commonwealth.

By JOHN WINGATE THORNTON. [Boston, Mass.] 1874. [8vo. pp. 105.]

In this book Mr. Thornton makes a quarter-millennial survey of the history of free

institutions, from the first landing of the pilgrims of the Mayflower on the soil of New-England, and the signing of the compact on board that vessel Nov. $\frac{11}{21}$, 1620. He considers that act "the pivotal event of modern political history;" and contends that, "this,—the first written constitution of popular government originated by the people, the germ of American institutions, civil and religious,—marks no less a crisis in the world's history, forcibly illustrating M. Guizot's remark, that 'great ideas, great men and great events cannot be measured by the magnitude of their cradles.'"

He produces evidence to show that New-England had a reflex influence upon old England, that the daughter assisted in moulding the character of the mother, particularly in those eventful times when the English people emancipated themselves for a while from the rule of the Stuarts; that from the cabin of the Mayflower proceeded an influence which has been felt, for good, far beyond the limits of New-England or even of America.

Mr. Thornton is the first, we think, to show the important influence that New-England exercised over the mother country at the great uprising of the people in the time of Charles I., which culminated in the English Commonwealth. The presbyterians sought to substitute their form of ecclesiastical government for the episcopal, and to lay so heavy a hand on the free thought of the people that the poet Milton was forced to exclaim:

"New Presbyter is but old Priest writ large."

The success of the presbyterians was prevented by the independents, reinforced by Hugh Peters and others from New-England, whose advanced and progressive ideas had a powerful and ultimately a controlling influence over public affairs.

Besides the political and religious reforms emanating from New-England, Mr. Thornton refers to important legal ones, and cites Lord Campbell who speaks of the "enlightened men," and "wise civil measures of the Commonwealth," declaring that "almost the whole of the Commonwealth law reforms have been gradually introduced" into the English system. He quotes also the late Prescott Hall, who declares that "the known defects in the laws and practice of England, pointed out and most strikingly stated by Lord Brougham in his great speech upon Law Reforms, delivered in the house of commons in 1828, were discovered and banished from the New-England states while they were yet colonies under the British crown;" and George H. Moore, LL.D., who asserts that "Massachusetts has given the law to the United States more literally than either her friends or enemies have ever dared to claim or acknowledge;" and the diligent student of legal antiquities may recognize in her earliest codes, the expression of principles of reformation which have since pervaded the whole realm of English law."

Mr. Thornton has given to this tract a persistent and exhaustive research; and his citations show a wonderful mastery of the controversial literature of the seventeenth century.

The work was originally published as a series of articles in the *Congregational Quarterly*, and a few copies have been printed in book form for distribution among historical students. We hope the author may be induced to give the public the benefit of an edition.

J. W. D.

Oration delivered in Carpenter's Hall on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Meeting of the Congress of 1774. By HENRY ARMITT BROWN.

..... Philadelphia: Privately Printed. 1875. [Royal 8vo. pp. 52.]

The late William Reed Deane, Esq., in one of his admirable letters to the *New-York Christian Inquirer*, remarks: "By our annual, semi-annual, centennial, and two-hundredth anniversary celebrations of the first settlement of our country and of its different states, cities, towns, or other localities—of the first formation of various religious societies, or literary and scientific institutions—of the first proclamation of certain great principles, or the first patriotic acts by which they were made the laws of our land—we not only, Old Mortality like, scrape the moss from the names, dates, deeds and virtues, etched at the close of each period of time, but we find, upon all the past, inscribed in characters we cannot efface, the wonderfully providential watchfulness and guidance by which, as a nation or people, in our severe political, religious, literary, or other associated capacities, the Lord thus far hath led us on." Such seems to be the feeling and experience of the American people at the present time, for we are now in the midst of centennial celebrations, mostly of events in the American Revolution.

In the brilliant constellation of historic days of that period, the day on which the Congress of 1774 assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, is not the least deserving of commemoration. The centenary of this event was celebrated on the 5th of September last, in the same hall in which the first Continental Congress assembled, the Hon. Henry Wilson, vice president of the United States, and other dignitaries assisting. Mr. Brown, the orator of the day, is one of the most eloquent speakers in Pennsylvania, and his oration does justice to the occasion and to his own reputation. In it, he traces the events and causes which led to this assembly, and graphically describes the principal actors in the scene and the difficulties they encountered and overcame. We quote the closing paragraph:

"My countrymen: this anniversary has gone by forever, and my task is done. While I have spoken the hour has passed from us; the hand has moved upon the dial, and the Old Century is dead. The American Union hath endured one hundred years! Here on the threshold of the future, the voice of Humanity shall not plead in vain. There shall be darkness in the days to come; Danger for our Courage; Temptation for our Virtue; Doubt for our Faith; Suffering for our Fortitude. A thousand shall fall before us and tens of thousands at our right hand. The years shall pass beneath our feet and century follow century in quick succession. The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of Yesterday shall be forgotten To-day, and the glories of this Noon shall vanish before To-morrow's sun; but America shall not perish, but endure, while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons."

J. W. D.

The American Biblioplist. A Literary Register and Repository of Notes and Queries, Shakespeariana, &c. Vol. 7, New-York: J. Sabin & Sons, 48 Nassau St., London, 14 York St., Covent Garden. [8vo.]

This periodical is published every other month. It was begun as a monthly in January, 1869, and was continued as such till the close of 1874. The design of the work as announced by the publishers at its commencement, was "to place before the book-buying public, a continuous register of the many additions" they were "constantly making to their stock; lists of new publications, English and American; notices of the sales of books at auction, and reports concerning important items; useful hints and suggestions as to the best editions, &c.; lists of books wanted to purchase, and incidental discussions on matters appertaining to books in general." The space devoted to book-gossip and antiquarian and literary matters has been gradually increased, and in the two numbers of the present volume already issued, it reaches 60 pages in the February number, and 44 in that for April. The advertisements extend them to about double those numbers of pages.

Among the interesting articles in the February number, are a suggestive one on American Genealogy by Charles Southeran, and an able exposure by Mr. Sabin, of the Thousand Pound Book Hoax. In the April number is the first of a series on the Private Libraries of Providence, R. I., by Horatio Rogers, giving an account of the library of the late John Carter Brown.

J. W. D.

History of the First Congregational Church, Stonington, Conn., 1674-1874.

With Report of the Bi-Centennial Proceedings, June 3, 1874. With an Appendix containing Statistics of the Church. By RICHARD A. WHEELER. Norwich, Conn.: T. H. Davis and Company. 1874. [8vo. pp. 300.]

The bi-centennial pic-nic at Stonington, in the summer of 1874, commemorative of the organization of the Congregational Church there, was very successful in gathering the widely scattered sons of that ancient town, and their numerous descendants, from all parts of the union. The exercises occupied the entire day, and were of more than usual interest. They were of the usual character, and consisted of addresses, an historic poem, a sermon, letters, odes, hymns, &c. &c. The proceedings fill 185 pages of the book, the remainder being devoted to the statistics of the church.

The historical address, by Judge Wheeler, was the most important feature of the occasion. It occupies over one quarter of the book, and is a full and minute history of religious affairs in Stonington—of the whole town at an early day, and of this particular church in later times. The principal poem is by the Rev. A. G. Palmer, D.D., and the sermon is by the Rev. Paul Couch, the present pastor. The statistics

give the admissions to the church, and the baptisms and marriages by the several pastors for the last two hundred years. These records seem to have been very fully kept. Biographical sketches of the early settlers of Stonington, and other valuable matters, are also given.

Much of the civil as well as the ecclesiastical history of Stonington is embodied in these pages. The author has been long and widely known for his extensive knowledge of the history and genealogy of his section of Connecticut, and particularly of his native town. It was through his research that the ancestry of President Grant was clearly traced to New-England (*ante*, xxi. 174). In the volume before us he has given us the result of the labor of hours not employed in his profession for many years if not for a lifetime.

The book is from the Riverside Press, Cambridge, and does credit to the printers, Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co. J. W. D.

Notes and Queries; a Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc. Fifth Series, Volume Second. July—December, 1874. London: Published at the office, 20 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C., by John Francis. [Sm. 4to.]

The second volume of the fifth series of "Notes and Queries" contains matter of the greatest interest to the scholar and the antiquary. The number and variety of subjects in this volume indicate that English scholars and antiquaries are as busy as ever in exploring obscure and doubtful points in literature and history. It is with pleasure that we observe the number of American contributors increasing. Boston and Philadelphia furnish contributions to this volume. There is no reason why the number of American contributors should not be still larger, since the matters discussed in Notes and Queries have just the same interest to us as to native born Englishmen. Wherever the English race is, there must also be a never dying interest in the history and antiquities of Old England.

The volumes of Notes and Queries contain so much historical and antiquarian matter, and so much criticism on literary subjects, that no author, in the higher sphere of authorship, can get along without consulting them. The whole series form a mine of varied and profound learning, and deserve a place in every well appointed library. C. W. TUTTLE.

DEATHS.

DEANE, Henry Ware, Boston, April 7, aged 27, a student in the Medical School of Harvard University. He was born in Boston, December, 1874, and was the youngest and last surviving son of the late William Reed Deane, Esq. An obituary of his mother, Mrs. Abby (Daggett) Deane, is printed in the REGISTER, xv. 250.

Mr. Deane graduated at Harvard University in 1869, and before commencing the study of medicine, taught a few years in a classical school. He was a man of rare excellence of character, and a life which promised great usefulness is suddenly cut short.

DREW, Margery Pepperrell, in Newfield, Me., May 6, 1875. She was born in Kittery, March 17, 1799, the daughter of Andrew Pepperrell Wentworth, and great-great-granddaughter of Lt.-

Gov. John Wentworth, of New-Hampshire. She was the widow of Andrew Drew, of Newfield. See REGISTER, iv. 333b.

GOOKIN, Warren D., at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1874. He was the son of Richard and Rebecca Gookin, and was born in Haverhill, Feb. 16, 1810, being the sixth gen. in descent, from Major Gen. Daniel Gookin, who died in Cambridge, Mass., 1686-7.

SEWARD, the Hon. William Henry, in Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. He was born in Florida, county of Orange, N. Y., May 16, 1801. His first emigrant ancestor settled in Connecticut, in the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Seward was the son of Dr. Samuel S. and Mary (Jennings) Seward. In 1819 he taught

school for a few months in Georgia, and in 1820 graduated with honor at Union College; studied law with John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, eminent jurists; admitted to the bar in 1822, and settled in Auburn in 1823; president of a state convention of young men in 1828, who supported John Q. Adams for re-election to the presidency of the United States; member of state-senate in 1830-4; in 1833, made the tour of Europe; a candidate of the anti-masonic party for governor of New-York, in 1834, but elected to that office in 1833 and 1840; from 1842 to 1849, practised his profession; 1849-61, United States senator; secretary of state in the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Seward may properly be said to have been one of the foremost originators of the whig party, and afterward of the republican party. He became very early known as an uncompromising opponent of American slavery, and by his speeches before the people and in congress, and by his personal influence he labored earnestly not only to prevent the territorial extension of that institution, but to curtail its influence in the administration of public affairs. His opinions and theories, openly and boldly declared, served not only to create and consolidate parties in sympathy or opposition to such views and theories, but to stimulate and intensify political feeling in both sections of the country. He opposed all compromises on the subject of slavery; nevertheless he supported Mr. Clay, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor for the presidency. In 1860, he was a candidate in the national convention of the republican party, but was defeated by Mr. Lincoln, contrary to the expectations and probably contrary to the preferences of a large majority of the party of which he was the chief concocter and ablest member.

As secretary of state during the civil war and during Mr. Johnson's administration he showed masterly ability, and contributed more than any one else in civil life to the final success of the union cause.

Yet it must be confessed that he often exercised, and permitted his subordinates to persist in exercising, authority not conferred by law, either civil or military, which in many instances resulted in gross injustice and lasting injury to innocent persons.

While in the legislature of New-York

and in the federal senate Mr. Seward took an active interest in all important questions. He advocated general education, internal improvements, and reform in law and chancery procedure, and, as to political or party measures, whether he was acting with or in opposition to the dominant party, he declared his opinions and sentiments with perfect fearlessness. His moderation of manner and language and his courtesy in debate were, however, as remarkable as the force and wide-spread influence of his utterances. It is believed that he was never guilty of undue personalities, offensive language or unparliamentary conduct during his public life. His influence in the cabinets of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson was very great, as it was upon the country at large.

Mr. Seward had naturally a philosophical mind, and a fondness for abstract thought. This tendency was apparent in both his public and forensic addresses and speeches, as well as in his formal writings, but he lacked the breadth and strength of intellectual power of Marshall, Webster, Calhoun, or Silas Wright. He was not a scholar, but he had scholarly tastes and aptitudes, and if he had not been engrossed in politics during the greater part of his life would undoubtedly have left behind him some worthy and lasting product of his inquisitive mind. In 1849, Mr. Seward wrote the life of John Quincy Adams; and selections from his own addresses, speeches, correspondence, &c., were published in 1853-62, in four volumes.

Mr. Seward was a member of a large number of literary societies, and received, in 1854, the degree of doctor of laws from Yale College.

SPOONER, Thomas, Enfield, Conn., May 31, 1874, aged 73 years, 7 months and 1 day. He was descended from William¹ and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner of Dartmouth, Samuel² and Rebecca (Weston) Spooner, Amariah³ and Lydia (Fay) Spooner, Thomas⁴ (his father) and Martha Smith Spooner, of Hardwick, Mass. His three children and six of his seven grandchildren survive him.

TUTTLE, Joel Stoughton, Center Point, Arkansas, Oct. 19, 1874. He was born in Newfield, Maine, March 25, 1835. *Ante*, vol. xxi. p. 140.

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Joseph Warren

THE
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OCTOBER, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROVINCIAL
LEGISLATURE IN SALEM, OCT. 5, 1774.

An Address¹ by ABNER C. GOODELL, Jr., Esq., of Salem.

ONE of the most striking and suggestive fables of Greek History is the story of the founder of Athens. Arrived at manhood, Theseus parts from his mother, lifts the stone under which lie concealed the patrimonial sword and sandals, and proceeds on his eventful way. Wielded by his vigorous arm, his trenchant blade now parries the tremendous club of Corynetes, and now pierces the obdurate hide of the terrible Phæa. He crowns his triumphant progress by still greater deeds of renown; he safely threads the dismal and intricate labyrinth of Crete, frees its despairing captives, and slays the monster Minotaur. Returning thence, he calls together the sons of Hellas, and raises the standard of united Attica.

The true story we are assembled to commemorate finds in this fable a parallel. Sprung from a nation the proudest and greatest in all history, the genius of independence was first transplanted to these rugged shores of the Massachusetts Bay. Nurtured long in the severe and heroic discipline of this western wilderness, as if preparing for its majestic mission, at length, in this ancient town, it first officially repudiated the control of the motherland, and, fully comprehending the greatness of its destiny, girded itself for desperate conflict. Later, it lifted and laid the corner-stone of the Republic, in the immortal Declaration at Philadelphia, and turned the sword, already unsheathed in self-defence, to deeds of aggressive war. Against formidable obstacles and discouragements, with matchless fortitude, through eight dreary years of conflict, it parried the thrusts of treason, pricked the sides of apathy and halting discontent, vanquished that unnatural monster, — a hireling foe, and compelled the ministers of tyranny to acknowledge the victory. Meanwhile, it had successfully threaded the labyrinth of the untried inter-colonial system, delivered these youthful states from the frowning walls of doubt that environed them, and raised the standard of an harmonious confederation.

In one important feature, however, the parallel fails. The noble Æthra, looking upon her son as the heaven-favored scion of Pelops' line, and swelling

¹ Delivered before the Essex Institute, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, 1874, and reprinted by consent from the Essex Institute Historical Collections.

with high hopes of his future glory, invoked a favorable issue on his journey, led him to the stone which his father's hand had placed, and rejoiced as, with elastic step, he went forth from her presence. Not so with her to whom our fathers looked with filial love and reverence. The bosom that had heroically nursed the spirit of independence, heaved only with indignation when her sons asserted their birthright. The mother who with almost mortal pangs had brought forth every idea involved in our struggle for the right of self-government, answered the appeals of her children for the liberties of Englishmen, with taunts and oburgations, and met every effort to assert them with new measures of oppression, and fresh displays of coercive power. Nay, she herself created the monsters of tyranny that beset the path of her children, and rejoiced, with unnatural joy, when their defeat seemed imminent.

This is the theme, so inspiring and yet so sad, which the lapse of a century invites us to ponder. If, haply, in restoring tints that have faded from the well-worn pictures of the past, we bring into brighter relief examples of heroism that shall stimulate a just and healthy pride, and furnish new incentives to patriotism and noble living, the labor will be not without profit; or if, in waking the echoes of those voices, long silent, which, from the inmost heart of England, and above the hostile din of partisan clamor, spoke words of lofty cheer to our struggling grandsires in the solemn hours of the Revolution, we shall strengthen the ancient ties of love and friendship which still attach us to the home of our ancestors, the effort will be rewarded with unspeakable pleasure.

In order better to understand the historical and political significance of the events we are about to consider, it will be well to review the relations that had existed between Great Britain and her American colonies, before we inquire, particularly, what took place in the town of Salem one hundred years ago.

Three kings of the house of Hanover, of the same name, had successively held the sceptre of Great Britain. George the Third had been upon the throne fourteen years; and, though reputed a faithful husband and indulgent father, had shown, from the first, an utter want of sympathy with the traditional tendencies of English government, and ignorance of, or disregard for, the best lessons of English history. He emulated the Stuarts in his jealous zeal for the royal prerogative, opposition to political progress and indifference to the welfare of the people, except so far as he imagined it might insure the stability or increase the grandeur of the throne. Generally it happens that some great minister or cabal stands behind the throne, and directs its motions; but this monarch seldom permitted himself to be persuaded, and never to be intimidated. He remembered his mother's injunction, "George, be King," and he observed it with undoubting, and, apparently, unconscious fidelity, as if in the exercise of a right as clear and unquestioned as an axiom in mathematics. How far he secretly entertained the doctrine of divine right, which had become infamous under the Stuarts, and was finally rejected in the revolution of 1688, and the act of settlement, it is needless to inquire. It is enough that his construction of the constitution, by its menace of peril to English liberties, put him in opposition to the best minds of the nation as surely as did their assumption of divine ordination and independent authority.

Partly by the bestowment of offices, dignities, and pensions, and partly by notoriously promoting the election of those whose known views accorded with his own, King George the Third had found it possible to surround

himself with ministers, and to secure numerical majorities in parliament, willing to go almost any length in support of his favorite measures.

It was in a parliament thus constituted that a theory, affirming the absolute right of the Home Government to unlimited control of all legislative and administrative functions in the colonies, began to be asserted and acted upon, by the King and his retainers, with vigor and without scruple. This theory, which had been maintained in the days of the Stuarts, and proposed in later times against strenuous protests, and had been put in practice when the colonies were too much occupied, in their struggles with a common enemy, to make effective opposition possible, was unsupported by the best established precedents; but it could be presented in such specious forms, and defended by such refinement of reasoning, that those of its opponents who could keep their vision steadily fixed upon its essential fallacy were few. So, while the injustice of its practical application to the American colonies was evident to all friends of the constitution, their grounds of objection were various, and the novel questions of law and policy which it involved, evoked heated discussions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Other unsound propositions respecting personal liberty, and the freedom of speech and of the press, began to be maintained at the instance, or with the sanction, of the Government, and were adopted and applied in the courts of justice. These met with vehement opposition; and England teemed with controversial pamphlets and newspaper articles, upon the powers of the government and the rights of the citizen. The popular party, prominent in which appeared the anonymous writer Junius, whose elegant and incisive criticisms laid his antagonists, by their own confession, upon a bed of torture,¹ made the best arguments; but their opponents had the countenance of the Crown. These effusions were copied and widely circulated in the colonies; and there were many here who began to share the conviction of the more radical reformers of England, that the King and his advisers were conspirators against the constitutional liberties of Englishmen and the natural rights of man. In both countries, among thoughtful men, the course of the Government was a theme constantly agitated, and the source of repeated discomfiture and profound alarm.

With regard to colonial affairs, what to Englishmen at home seemed but a subversive theory, and therefore worthy of denunciation and of efforts for repeal, was to these colonies a terrible and bitter realization of the encroachments of tyranny, and engendered thoughts of open resistance.

The stamp act of 1765, imposing a tax without the consent of the colonies, provoked prompt demonstrations of hostility, here, and led to a Congress of nine of the colonies, at New-York, whose earnest protest effected a repeal. Massachusetts, the principal maritime colony, had taken the lead in all measures of opposition, and she had assumed the most prominent part in the movement for united colonial action. The repeal of this act was accompanied by a declaration of the right of parliament to tax the colonies, and was followed by the adoption of more stringent measures, proposed by a new ministry.

The impost act of 1767, laying a duty on several imported articles, including tea, and reinforced by provisions intended to make the courts of justice here more effective agents of the Crown, was promulgated with a display of land and naval forces, to intimidate, if not to coerce, the colo-

¹ See the letter of Sir William Draper to Junius, Oct. 7, 1769.

nists into obedience. Again Massachusetts appealed to her sister colonies; and, in defiance of the express orders of the Crown, her Legislature, by an overwhelming majority, refused to rescind the vote whereby that appeal was authorized.

After the Boston Massacre, the British troops, which had been quartered in that town almost within hearing of the debates of the Assembly, were withdrawn at the instant and firm demand of the brave inhabitants, made through their spokesman, Samuel Adams; and this impost act was repealed, except the item fixing a duty on tea, which was, however, rendered practically void by the refusal of the people to use that article.

But the king was determined not to be foiled in his purpose to exact from these colonies an acknowledgment of the supreme authority of the imperial legislature; and, although in the year 1772 the whole net income derived by Great Britain from colonial taxation had amounted to but eighty-five pounds sterling,¹ parliament, the next year, under pretence of increasing the revenue, renewed its attempts to bring the colonies into subjection, by conferring upon the East-India Company privileges amounting to a monopoly of the tea trade with America, and exacting from them a duty of but three-pence per pound, instead of the shilling duty previously imposed. This insidious measure, it was thought, would prevail against the scruples of the colonists, put an end to smuggling, and establish a precedent in favor of the claims of the ministry.

The excitement which ensued here upon the publication of this act, the violent demonstrations of the mobs,—especially the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, the particulars of which were discussed at our anniversary notice of that event last winter,—convinced the Home Government that the objections of the colonists were radical, that they were founded on principle, and could not be overcome by menaces, or silenced by any considerations of temporary profit, in the nature of a bribe. They were satisfied that to insure the success of the new measures, something more was needed than the former show of authority, and the appointment of subservient agents; and plans for active coercion were now promptly determined upon. Accordingly, in response to a message from the King, parliament, in the spring of 1774, enacted a law closing the port of Boston, as a punishment for her contumacy, and removing the seat of customs to Salem and Marblehead. To enforce the blockade, and to insure obedience to the orders of the privy council, and to certain contemplated acts of parliament, which were soon to be promulgated, it was deemed proper to call to the highest office of the provincial government,—which had hitherto been held by native-born citizens, or persons in civil life,—a British soldier, competent to direct the movements of forces sufficiently large to overawe the colonists. Therefore Thomas Gage, who had been commander-in-chief of the army in America, was appointed to the command of this province, and soon after commissioned as Governor.

Gage arrived at Boston on the 13th of May, and was soon followed by several regiments of the regular army. Here he found that writs had already been issued for convening the General Assembly in the old State House in Boston, on the 25th of the same month. He accordingly met

¹ So stated at the time, without dissent, in the famous speech of the Bishop of St. Asaph, *Am. Archives*, Fourth Series, vol. i. p. 99. This speech was published in England, at the time, in a pamphlet, at one shilling, sterling. It was republished in Salem, by the brothers Hall, of the "*Essex Gazette*," for "no more than six coppers."—See "*Essex Gazette*," of Sept. 20, 1774, No. 321. It was widely read in the colonies.

with that body, and, after rejecting thirteen of their newly-chosen councillors, including those who were most prominent in their opposition to the acts of parliament, he notified them that, after the first day of the following month, he should hold the General Court in Salem, in accordance with the special command of the King. Fearing a voluntary adjournment, the Governor, a week later, suddenly adjourned the Court to meet here on the 7th of June. More than forty years before, Gov. Burnet had executed a threat against the patriots of Boston, who controlled affairs in that brave old town, by adjourning the Assembly to the same place, alleging, as one reason for this course, that he was informed that the people here were, like their representatives, well inclined to the King, and that the country members would "not be so much tampered with" here as in Boston.¹

From the selection of this new seat of government it would seem that the impression made upon the ministry by Burnet's action had not been effaced. Perhaps it was kept vivid by the known popularity here of the Browne family²—a family always conspicuously loyal, and to a member of which Gov. Burnet had given his daughter in marriage.

The removal of the legislature from Boston had never been ordered without a protest from the Representatives, even when the prevalence of the small-pox there rendered it imperative; and Gage's predecessor, Hutchinson, had greatly added to the opprobrium with which his name was loaded, by adjourning to, and holding the General Court at, Cambridge, in obedience to the orders of the privy council. The old arguments against this removal were mainly based on the form of the writ for convening the Assembly, in which Boston was named as the place of meeting; and as that form, though enacted by the provincial legislature, had been sanctioned by the King in council, and never repealed, it was urged that the General Court could not be held elsewhere. But this position had been generally abandoned as untenable, and the change was now opposed on grounds of policy and convenience. The adjournment by the Governor, without consultation with the Assembly, and by the unauthorized direction of the privy council, was loudly denounced as uncalled for, and a grievance.

This rapid sketch of the progress and posture of affairs down to the time of the first meeting of the Assembly here under Gage, excludes many important events which were transpiring in quick succession in Great Britain, in this province, and throughout the American colonies.

Dr. Franklin, for his advocacy of the claims of the colonies, had been removed from the charge of the general post-office,—which, under his prudent and skilful management, had become useful and profitable,—and a private system of letter-carriage had been put in competition with the regular mails, whereby the committees of correspondence might exchange advices with speed and safety. These committees, which, on former occasions, had been found useful in promoting local and inter-colonial concert of action, were now revived and actively employed. Pulpits rang with earnest denunciations of the tyranny of the administration, and with exhortations to firmness in patriotic duty. The Boston massacre was commemorated by an annual oration. Pamphlets circulated the arguments of patriots and Tories; and broadsides and newspapers brought to every household reports of the doings of municipal and legislative bodies, the most eloquent speeches

¹ See Burnet's Letter to the Lords of Trade, Oct. 26, 1728, in notes to Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, vol. ii. p. 523.

² Although that family is now extinct here, in the male line, the name is still attached to one of our public schools, and designates one of our principal streets.

of the friends of the colonies in parliament, patriotic songs, and narratives of turbulent proceedings. The minutest actions of the civil agents of the Crown, and the movements of troops, transports and armed vessels, were watched with lynx-eyed vigilance, and tidings of every important step of the enemy were conveyed, by swift messengers, from town to town and from colony to colony.

Massachusetts was still the principal theatre of opposition to tyranny, but her patriots, chief among whom stood Samuel Adams of Boston,—a man ever to be held in highest veneration,—were wise enough to foresee that, unless the general consent of the sister colonies could be secured, all efforts for liberty were without the prospect of success. Such a coöperation had effected the repeal of the stamp act in 1765, and similar efforts, in 1768, had been followed by the partial repeal of the impost act of the previous year. Who should say that the united action of the colonies in another Congress would not result in some final plan of agreement upon the great questions at issue between them and the Home Government?

Up to this time, and long afterward, nothing was sought by the colonists but reconciliation, without the sacrifice of constitutional rights. The colonists claimed to be Englishmen, loyal to the Crown and constitution, and would not tolerate the suggestion of a resort to measures directly aiming at separation.

Unfortunately for the prospect of union, for some time previous to the destruction of the tea, serious differences had arisen among the colonies. These differences grew, partly, out of the breach, by some of them, of an agreement not to import goods from Great Britain until the oppressive acts of parliament had been repealed, and partly from the uncertain location of boundary-lines between adjoining colonies. They had estranged the colonists to such a degree that all but the most sanguine patriots were discouraged; and Hutchinson was led to write exultingly to Lord Hillsborough, at the beginning of 1772, that the Massachusetts patriots seemed "to be deserted by their late correspondents in Pennsylvania and New York, and all confidence is at an end."¹ It was also a disheartening recollection that in the Congress of 1765 the great colony of Virginia was not represented.

That colony embraced a territory larger, by nearly ten thousand square miles, than the entire surface of Great Britain, and claimed contiguous territory larger than both Great Britain and Ireland. It had a population, in 1774, of between five hundred thousand and six hundred thousand inhabitants,—which, added to that of Massachusetts Bay, nearly equalled the population of all the other New-England and Middle colonies.

Without Virginia, therefore, any confederation would appear weak and defective; but with Virginia, it would show a front sufficiently formidable, it was hoped and believed, to insure effectual resistance. What, then, was the joy of our patriots to find that ancient and powerful colony, aroused by the new measures now specially directed against Massachusetts, chivalrously siding with her injured sister and actually starting the suggestion for a Continental Congress.

The persecution of Massachusetts, moreover, had brought the other colonies to prompt and spontaneous renewals of their former professions of sympathy; and the idea of a Congress seemed so warmly and generally entertained, that our patriots saw in the change the active interposi-

¹ From a copy of the letter (No. 20) furnished me by Mr. Sainsbury, of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. It is dated Jan. 24, 1772.

tion of Providence, and broke forth in prayers of gratitude and strains of rejoicing.

Such were the causes of the conflicting emotions which filled the hearts of the assembly-men when they came together, by the Governor's appointment, at Salem, on the memorable 7th of June.

Philadelphia, and the month of September, had been fixed as the time and place for the proposed Congress.

The Governor proceeded to Salem on the Thursday before the Assembly met, and, the next Saturday, being the anniversary of the birth of the King, he was received with great parade, ending with a most brilliant ball at the old Assembly-Hall,¹ on Monday evening.

But under these outward demonstrations of joy, there rankled in every patriotic breast increasing pangs of disappointment and sorrow; for, only two nights before, there had arrived from Bristol, copies of two bills pending before parliament, which, there was every reason to believe, had received the Royal assent before their publication here. These two acts,—one purporting to be for better regulating the government of the province, and the other for the impartial administration of justice here, in certain cases,—would, if firmly established and enforced, sweep away the last vestige of the right of self-government, and reduce the province to absolute subjection to foreign rule.

The session lasted but eleven days. On the second day, before proceeding to business, the House passed five resolutions protesting against the removal to Salem, as a grievance; and the next day sent to the Governor as their answer to his speech at the opening of the session, a communication full of the same subject. Six days later the Council presented to the Governor an address, in which an invidious allusion was made to Gage's predecessor. Gage interrupted the reader of the address, at this point, and refused to let him proceed. He then returned a brief written reply, concluding, "I consider the address an insult upon his Majesty, and the Lords of the privy council, and an affront to myself."

The communications between the Governor and the Assembly having proved thus fruitless and exasperating, no further political measures transpired in either branch until the 17th, when the House passed a resolve, appointing as delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia, James Bowdoin, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams and Robert Treat Paine. The purpose of the Congress, as indicated by this resolve, was, "to consult upon measures for the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the colonies." A majority of the delegates was to constitute a quorum, and an appropriation of five hundred pounds was voted to defray their expenses.

The Council promptly concurred in this appropriation, but the Governor withheld his consent. The House, not disconcerted by this refusal of the Governor, immediately, through their committee, began to prepare three other resolves; one, recommending the towns and districts to collect and pay over, before the 15th of August, to Thomas Cushing, one of the delegates, the sum of five hundred pounds. This sum was to be assessed according to a tax-list to be circulated among the towns, and was in place of the appropriation which failed to pass. The second resolve recommended that other towns of the province relieve the necessities of the inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown, who were suffering from the operation of the act

¹ This hall stood on Cambridge street, and was afterwards purchased and used by the congregation of the South Church, until they built their present meeting-house, when it was removed to Federal street, and is now a private residence.

closing the port of Boston. The third resolve recommended abstinence from the use of imported tea, and of all goods and manufactures brought from the East Indies and Great Britain, and the encouragement of American manufactures. This last resolve was the basis of that Solemn League and Covenant, the consequences of which were so disastrous to the manufacturing districts of England.

The choice of delegates and the appropriation for their expenses had, evidently, greatly disturbed the Governor. He soon received a hint of the subsequent proceedings of the House, through the treachery, it was suspected, of Elisha Jones, a tavern-keeper, who represented the town of Weston.¹

The Governor forthwith ordered a proclamation, for dissolving the General Court, to be prepared by Thomas Flucker, the Secretary of the province, and to be read as soon as possible to the House of Representatives.

By this time, word had got abroad that the House were pushing measures with the utmost speed and secrecy, and that the Governor, aware of the nature of their proposed action, had set the Secretary at work in equal haste to thwart their purposes.

The proclamation was soon ready for the Governor's signature, and read as follows:—

PROVINCE OF THE }
MASSACHUSETTS BAY. }

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION
FOR DISSOLVING THE GENERAL COURT.

WHEREAS the Proceedings of the House of Representatives in the present Session of the General Court make it necessary for his Majesty's Service, that the said General Court should be dissolved,—

I have therefore thought fit to dissolve the said General Court, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from any further attendance.

Given under my hand at Salem, the 17th Day of June, 1774, in the Fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,
THOS. FLUCKER, Secretary.

GOD save the KING.²

Armed with this instrument, the Secretary started at once for the town-house. Elbowing his way through the eager crowd, he mounted the stairs leading to the hall above, but found the door locked and the messenger on guard. He "directed the messenger to go in and acquaint the speaker that the Secretary had a message from His Excellency to the honorable House, and desired he might be admitted to deliver it." The messenger returned, and said he had informed the speaker, as requested, "who mentioned it to the House, and their orders were to keep the door fast."

Thereupon, while the House were finally passing the last resolve, the

¹ This suspicion was strengthened by subsequent events. Jones revealed his character to the two spies sent out by Gage to reconnoitre. See the interesting narrative of their adventures, by one of them, Ensign D' Berniere, in *Am. Archives*, 4 Series, vol. i. p. 1263. Jones is briefly noticed by Sabine in his sketches of the Loyalists of the Am. Revolution.

² *Essex Gazette*, 1774, No. 308.

Secretary proceeded to read the paper, upon the stairs, in presence of the assembled multitude, and then, immediately after, read it in the Council chamber.¹

Thus ended the last General Court held in Massachusetts under a provincial governor. After more than eighty years of experiment, since the Commissioners of the Great Seal, under William and Mary, appended its impress to the charter devised by the great lawyers of the English revolution,—a period during which this vigorous but comparatively insignificant colony had grown to a large and flourishing province,—the system of government was now, by another revolution, soon to change into a government of the people, by the people and for the people. True, the ancient methods prescribed by the charter might be, as they certainly were, resumed, but every member of the government was to be chosen by the people, directly or indirectly, and to become amenable, solely, to his constituency,—the electors of the commonwealth.

Such, too, were the dramatic incidents attending the choice of the first five delegates² to that Congress which, by successive elections, continued throughout the war. This august assembly managed the vast and various concerns of the colonies, raised, equipped and officered armies, organized and fitted out a navy, built forts, borrowed money, issued bills of public credit, established a general post-office and a national hospital, entered into treaties, leagues and alliances, and, in short, was the prototype of our present national government, until the adoption of the federal constitution raised over all the states the ægis of a republic.

Letting this digression suffice to impress more vividly upon our minds the importance of the events which took place in this town just one year before the battle of Bunker's Hill, we will proceed with our narrative. The Governor had taken up his residence in the elegant mansion of Robert Hooper, in Danvers, now known as the "Collins House,"³ but deemed it prudent, towards the end of the next month, to order hither two companies of the 64th regiment, to guard his head-quarters; and, on the 13th of August, the 59th regiment, under Col. Ortho Hamilton, landed from the transports in which they had arrived the day before, and encamped near the fort on the Neck.⁴

The meaning of this martial demonstration was soon evident. Handbills were posted, and a notice appeared in the *Essex Gazette*,⁵ calling the freeholders together on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, to choose five or more delegates to a county convention at Ipswich, for the purpose of considering and determining upon a course of action to be pursued with reference to the recent acts of parliament, "and our other grievances."

One of these acts had provided that, with certain exceptions, no town meeting should be held upon the call of the selectmen, without the leave of the Governor; and the Governor⁶ deemed this call, and the proposed meet-

¹ *Essex Gazette*, 1774, No. 303.

² Of the delegates thus chosen, all held places of the highest trust after the adoption of the constitution. From them were selected two governors and two lieutenant-governors of this commonwealth. Two of them received commissions as justices of the highest court in the state; and one of them was also attorney-general. John Adams never sat under his commission as chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, but had his ambition gratified by being elected the first Vice-President and the second President of the United States of America, and by being appointed commissioner to France, ambassador to the Netherlands, and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain before the peace; and afterwards, the first minister of the United States to the Court of St. James.

³ See *Essex Gazette*, 1774, No. 306.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 316.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 317.

⁶ "Act for better regulating the government," etc.

ing, to be violations of the act. He therefore issued a proclamation, the day before the meeting, forbidding the freeholders to assemble at their peril; and, the next morning, an hour before the time fixed for the meeting, he summoned before him the committee of correspondence, by whose direction the call had been issued, told them that he considered their proceedings unlawful and seditious, and asked them to disperse the assembly.¹ As the act only forbade meetings called by the selectmen, the committee protested that there was no violation of the act, and that they had no authority to break up the meeting. The Governor declined to argue the point so ingeniously made, but informed them that the sheriff would proceed first and warn the assembly to disperse, and, if that expedient failed, he should resort to forcible measures.²

The troops at the Neck were then provided with ammunition, and put in motion. At the lower end of the town they halted and loaded, and eighty of them advanced as far as Newbury street. But the delegates having been chosen in the mean time, and the business of the meeting being over, the troops were ordered back to their encampment.³ The next Saturday the Governor departed for Boston.⁴

Throughout the previous night his guards were under arms, and his safe arrival in Boston was announced in the newspapers.⁵ There is a tradition, in Danvers, that an attempt had been made to assassinate him; and the old front-door of his mansion, perforated by the bullet, it is said, of one who, in passing, boldly fired, and then, spurring his horse, quickly disappeared in the darkness, was long shown in proof of the tradition. Whatever reasons he had for seeking greater safety, it is certain that he reported to the Earl of Dartmouth that his object in going to Boston was that he might attend the approaching session of the Superior Court.⁶ Chief-Justice Oliver, who stood impeached by the House of Representatives, had promised to preside; and it was feared that the people would prevent him, unless the Governor forcibly interfered.

From Saturday to Thursday, the angry Governor was thinking how he might inflict exemplary punishment on the refractory committee at Salem, whose adroit evasion of the act of parliament, although he affected to treat it as a quibble, had so disturbed him that he mentioned it, as a matter of importance, in his despatches to the Secretary for colonial affairs. He had already ordered the arrest of the Salem committee, and Colonel Peter Frye, a magistrate here, had issued a warrant upon which some of them had been brought before him, and bound over to the Superior Court, as violators of the act of parliament.⁷ Gage swore that the whole committee should recognize or go to prison; and it was rumored that he intended to seize them, and send them as prisoners in the Scarborough, man-of-war, which was about to sail for England.⁸ But the Governor soon had other troublesome and more momentous subjects to consider.

On Thursday, the 1st of September, writs for calling a new General Court, to be held at Salem on the 5th of the next month, were published by the Governor's order. Fortunately, the fatality attending so many of his schemes awaited this measure. His threats against the Salem committee had been too freely and openly uttered. On Wednesday the watchful com-

¹ Essex Gazette, 1774, No. 318.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Letter of Gage to Dartmouth, Aug. 27, 1774, in Am. Archives, 4 Series, vol. i. p. 741; also same to same, Sept. 2, 1774. *Ibid.*, p. 767.

⁷ Essex Gazette, 1774, No. 320.

⁸ Am. Archives, *ut supra*, p. 762.

mittee at Boston, suspicious of evil designs against their brethren here, despatched an express, after ten o'clock at night, to warn the latter of a movement of troops, possibly destined for Salem.

The messenger was cordially received, and returned with the encouraging reply that they were ready for any attacks to which they might be "exposed for acting in pursuance of the laws and interest of their country, and as became men and Christians."¹

At half-past four o'clock the next morning, the very day on which the writs for calling the Assembly were issued, thirteen boats, filled with troops, pushed stealthily off from the Long wharf in Boston and headed up Mystic River. It soon appeared that the powder-house on Quarry-Hill in Charlestown was their chief objective point. Here they seized and carried off two hundred and fifty half-barrels of gunpowder, while a detachment marched to Cambridge and brought away two pieces of artillery belonging to the militia.²

All Middlesex was soon aroused, and excited and indignant crowds gathered in the highway, increasing as they proceeded, and arming themselves with the weapons that came nearest at hand. Before this multitude had dispersed, it was rumored that Gage was on the way to attack them. To prevent a collision, they extorted from Lieutenant-Governor Oliver, whose house in Cambridge they had surrounded, a promise to dissuade the Governor from resorting to forcible measures. This promise was kept, and the Governor returned for answer that no such purpose had been entertained by him, and that he should not molest them.³

Had the Governor proceeded to Salem in pursuance of his rumored intention to arrest the committee, no doubt the first great tragedy of the Revolution would have been enacted here, or had he marched against the exasperated freeholders of Middlesex, the battle of Lexington would have been anticipated nearly eight months, in sight of Harvard College.

The demonstrations in Middlesex, quickly followed by reports of the hostile attitude of other parts of the Province, and the neighboring colonies of Rhode-Island and Connecticut, thoroughly alarmed the Governor and his Councillors. Their plans for aggression were abandoned; and they resolved that "the first and only step now to take was to secure the friends of Government, and reinforce the troops," in Boston, "with as many more as could possibly be collected." The Governor wrote, the next day, to the Earl of Dartmouth, that he had thoughts of sending transports to bring the two regiments at Quebec, to Boston, and that he intended to order Major General Haldimand to bring, from New-York and Philadelphia, the troops under his command at those places.⁴

The people of Salem, though anxiously preparing for the future, preserved, with few exceptions,⁵ an appearance of firmness and self-control. In a determined but quiet way, Col. Frye was made to recall his warrant for the arrest of the committee and to give up their bail-bonds to the principals. He further gratified the committee and people by publishing a card averring that this retraction was of his own free will, and announcing his determination not to take or hold any office under the objectionable acts of parliament.

The troops were still here, but, on the 10th of September, a measured drum-beat, and the shrill whistle of the fife, first caught faintly from the

¹ Am. Archives, *ut supra*, p. 762.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, p. 764.

⁴ Gage to Dartmouth, *Ibid.*, 768.

⁵ Some disturbances occurred, but the town authorities took prompt action to quell them, and succeeded in preserving order.

lower end of the town, but momentarily growing louder, announced to the people up town that the troops were in motion. Soon, the whole regiment from the Neck appeared. They made no show of violence, but were watched in silence, by the crowds on the street corners, as, with colors flying, they kept their way through the town and towards the old road to Boston.

At Danvers South Parish, now Peabody, they were joined by the guards from the Governor's head-quarters, and, resuming their march together, they soon turned out of sight, around the wooded knolls that bordered the road to Lynn.¹ The dust raised by the feet of the last armed soldier of Britain who should ever encamp upon the soil of Essex County, floated off, and settled upon blackberry vines, or sprinkled with drab the yellow spikes of the golden-rod that fringed the old stone walls along the way. And where a few moments before rose and fell the monotonous sound of marching platoons, broken by strains of martial music, oaths and ribald jests, nothing was heard but the peaceful tinkle of the cow-bell, the distant bleating of sheep and the crickets' chirruping trill.

The concentration of the Governor's forces in Boston, which deprived him of all protection or show of power in Salem, was a sufficient reason for not attempting to hold the General Court here; but another circumstance was conclusive against such a proceeding. The act for better regulating the government of the province had revoked the clause in the Charter providing for the annual election of twenty-eight Councillors, by the Assembly, and had substituted a council of the King's nomination, who, from the name of the warrant conferring the office, received the title of *Mandamus* Councillors. Of the thirty-six councillors selected by the King, twenty-five responded to the Governor's call, and were sworn in.² As soon as the fact of their acceptance of the office became known, they were held up as traitors and outlaws. The Middlesex freholders in their furious march, besieged, in their own homes, three of these Councillors, including the Lieutenant-Governor, and forced them to resign their seats at the Board. There were indications that this was to be the settled policy of the people; and those of the new Council who were determined to hold their places, were obliged to seek refuge in Boston, where they were closely guarded by the King's troops.

To get this odious body from their shelter in Boston to the Court House in Salem, was, therefore, a task which, under the circumstances, the military strategist at the head of the government and army did not feel inclined to undertake.³ If the members were courageous enough to venture upon the journey, they would, in all probability, be waylaid and forced to resign like their brethren in Middlesex; or, something still worse might happen, to precipitate a collision between the troops and the people,—a contingency for which Gage began to believe he was not fully prepared. To hold a General Court without the coordinate upper branch was impossible; and he might, therefore, be obliged, from sheer necessity, to recognize a council chosen under the Charter, which would surely have lost him his place and the favor of the Crown. In this state of affairs no other course was open to the Governor but to notify the members not to attend; and, accordingly,

¹ Essex Gazette, 1774, No. 320.

² *Ibid.*, Nos. 315, 316, 317. Nine of these resigned their seats before the 6th of September. Palmer was absent from the province, and Woodbridge was dead when the appointment arrived. So that but fourteen sworn councillors remained.—*Ibid.*, No. 319. [See REGISTER, xxviii. 61.]

³ See letter of Gage to Dartmouth, Sept. 2, 1774, *supra*.

a week before the first day of the session, he caused to be published his proclamation, excusing the Representatives elect from appearing at, or holding, a General Court.¹

Notwithstanding this proclamation, when the fifth of October arrived, ninety of the Representatives assembled.² Among them were men of tried courage and determination, who were bent upon executing the purpose they had in view, whether the Governor appeared or not. They had long been looked up to by the people of the Province, for advice and encouragement, and their proceedings were now watched with eager expectation.

So, on that eventful October morning, we can conceive the excitement here to have been intense.

The quaint old gables that looked down upon the crooked streets and narrow lanes of the town must have seemed to share the anxious curiosity of their tenants, as, under the shadows of projecting covings, or from open casements above, bare-armed gossips discussed with neighbors opposite the probable doings of the Representatives.

In the taverns, and under the more modern roofs that crowned the mansions of such patriots as Mason, Gardner, Williams and Derby,³ the kitchens echoed with the clatter of preparations for distinguished guests: there was an odor of savory herbs, and spits creaked before the open fires. Gilded and painted beaufets, now freshly dusted and thrown wide open, proffered decanters of choice cordials, or wines from Lisbon and the Western Islands, and on the sideboards, home-made raisin wine, gin and West-India rum were holiday companions of the universal beverage prepared in the neighboring distilleries.

Along the wharves, the shipping lay, idly flying the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, but deserted except by a few stevedores, or, possibly, some gauger or other officer of the impost. Merchant and mariner, smith and shipwright, caulker and graver, had gone up to the neighborhood of the town-house, to see the Representatives and to discuss the momentous questions of the day with the carpenters, masons, tanners, shopkeepers, and husbandmen who thronged the place, usually the exclusive haunt of the patriarchs of the town, idle gentlemen and town officers.

This edifice, of which, unfortunately, no contemporary picture is known to exist, stood in the morning shadow of the steeple where, it is said, the

¹ Essex Gazette, 1774, No. 323.

² *Ibid.*, No. 324.

³ Capt. Thomas Mason was in early life a cooper, then a master mariner, and afterwards an opulent merchant. He built in 1755 the house now owned and occupied by F. S. Peck, No. 133 Essex street. He died July, 1801, aged 78.

Capt. Jonathan Gardner, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gardner) Gardner, born in Salem, May 25, 1728, died March 2, 1791; m. Sarah Putnam. A master mariner, for many years held important offices in the Salem Marine Society, owned and lived in the house that stood on the site of the late Dr. B. Cox's house, No. 132 Essex street.

Capt. George Williams, son of Henry Williams, m. Lydia, dau. of Timothy and Mary (Wingate) Pickering. A master mariner and wealthy merchant; bought in 1756 the three story wooden house taken down in 1839, that stood on the western part of the estate on Essex street recently sold by the heirs of the late Col. F. Peabody to Dr. S. H. Holbrook. He died in June, 1797. He was one of the board of war in the revolution.

Capt. Richard Derby, son of Richard and Martha (Hasket) Derby, b. Sept. 16, 1712, d. Nov. 9, 1783; m., first, Mary, dau. of Gamaliel and Sarah (Williams) Hodges; 2d, Mrs. Sarah (Lanaley) widow of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, of Hingham, who endowed several professorships in Harvard College (she founded the Derby Academy in Hingham). In early life a master mariner, afterwards an eminent and successful merchant, the father of Richard Derby, jr., a member of the committee of safety and correspondence, and an ardent patriot during the revolution, who d. March 20, 1781, and Elias Hasket Derby, an eminent merchant and one of the pioneers in the East India trade. He died in 1799.

exuberant fancy of the youthful Hawthorne excogitated some of those weird dreams which have possessed our minds with their ghastly and bewitching images. Close beside it stood the old town pump, now of world-wide fame; and its northern wall nearly coincided with the line upon which stands the southern parapet of the Eastern railroad tunnel. Its lower story was the town-house proper. Here for more than half a century the freeholders had held their town meetings, and the selectmen had consulted on municipal affairs. On the walls still hung, shrivelled and dusty, a few scalps of those fierce Algonquins, upon whom our fathers inflicted their own methods of punishment in the long and sanguinary Indian wars. These trophies, having been purchased not only with precious blood but with liberal bounties from the town treasury, were the property of town or province, and, not being of a nature to excite cupidity, had remained, repulsive mementos of some of the darkest days in our provincial annals, and a terror to superstitious boys.¹

High against the northern wall of the room above, in bold relief, were affixed the royal arms of Great Britain, bravely supported by the traditional lion and unicorn. Beneath these arms was the bench for the judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, and the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and, continuous with the bench, and running south, for twenty feet, on the eastern and western sides, were the forms for the justices of the county, when they sat as a court of Sessions. A line from the southern end of these forms enclosed a space containing the jury seats,—immediately in front of the justices,—and the bar, with a seat in front, and flanked by boxes for the sheriff and crier. Before the bench and between the two juries, was an open space, provided with a table and seats for the convenience of suitors and their counsel.²

I will not detain you by attempting to finish this imperfect outline, which I have sketched by the aid of hints laboriously gathered from forgotten files and faded records, and from the more unsatisfactory lips of tradition. It is to be regretted that some one had not deemed a full and exact picture of this historic structure worthy of his pen or pencil, before the many old people who remembered it perfectly had passed away.

When the whole Assembly met here in June, the upper room was the hall of the Representatives. The Council chamber may have been below, or, more likely, in the old tavern opposite, on the site now covered by the Stearns Building; while the Governor, doubtless, had rooms not far distant, or, possibly, he may have remained at his head-quarters in Danvers.

On this occasion, the whole body of legislators, consisting of the assembled ninety, found ample space in the court room I have described, which was fifty feet long and thirty feet wide.

Of course the Governor was not expected; but, that they might not be charged with unseemly haste or discourtesy, the Assembly did no formal business on the first day. No doubt there were earnest discussions of matters requiring future action; but there was no one to administer the official oaths, and no message from Governor or Council, and the time spent, in this show of respect for the King's immediate representative, could be well improved by an interchange of views and the arrangement of business for the morrow.

¹ My authority for this is the late William W. Oliver, who told me that these scalps were buried when the old building was removed, after its purchase by Henry Rust and Benjamin Brown, Oct. 11, 1785.

² From a "portrait" of the court-room by Nathaniel Bowen and Wm. Bourn, Dec. 29, 1763, in the files of the Court of Sessions.

In the afternoon the Governor had not arrived, and the Assembly adjourned. The evening's discussions were but unfoldings of the day's thoughts. Night fell upon the quiet town. The last lamplight had disappeared, and the sound of the watchman's cry, "All is well!" blended into patriotic dreams, and then fell on unconscious ears.¹ Suddenly, at the stroke of three, by the town clock, the whole town was startled by the cry of "fire." Seizing their leathern buckets,² and rushing toward the town-house, the roused sleepers saw a dense volume of smoke issuing from the warehouse of Col. Frye, which stood on Essex street, then Queen street, nearly opposite the entrance of Barton square, and just above the meeting-house of the society under the charge of the Rev. Nathaniel Whittaker. The little engines,—one of which, with unwarrantable generosity, was given, a few years ago, to the firemen of Philadelphia,—were unable to check the progress of the flames; and not until a large force of strong and active workers, from Marblehead, had relieved our exhausted townsmen, was the fire subdued.

When the Representatives assembled in the morning, four-and-twenty buildings, including the meeting-house, lay smouldering in ruins, before the town-house door. Even this structure had not escaped injury, but was saved by the active exertions of the Marblehead men after its fair, painted front had been scorched and blistered, its windows cracked, and its front cornice nearly consumed.³

The Assembly now organized: John Hancock was chosen chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, clerk. A committee was then appointed to consider the Governor's proclamation and to consult on measures to be adopted, and the Assembly again adjourned.

On Friday, the 7th of October, the committee reported four resolutions, concluding with the declaration that the grievances which they set forth were such as, "in all good governments," had "been considered among the greatest reasons for convening a parliament or assembly," and that the proclamation was further proof of the necessity of "most vigorous and immediate exertions for preserving the freedom and constitution" of the province.

The resolutions were immediately adopted, and thereupon the following vote was passed:—

Voted, that the members aforesaid do now resolve themselves into a **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS**, to be joined by such other persons as have been or shall be chosen for that purpose, to take into consideration the dangerous and alarming situation of public affairs in this province, and to consult and determine on such measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true interest of His Majesty, and the peace, welfare, and prosperity of the province.

Having thus solemnly renounced the authority of parliament, and

¹ The night watch was reorganized and increased after this fire.

² Several of these, of different dates, are preserved in the cabinets of the Essex Institute.

³ The impression immediately prevailed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Besides his conduct towards the Committee of Correspondence, Col. Frye had given many tokens of his aversion to the popular cause. He was one of the minority of "Rescinders" in the Legislature of 1768, who yielded to the unconstitutional demands of the king; and when the British troops arrived in Salem he entertained the officers at his table, and his family saluted the passing soldiers with cheers and waving handkerchiefs. It was, therefore, at once suspected that he had been visited with this indiscriminate punishment. This was a final blow to his prosperity. With a fortune impaired by his losses, and disgusted at the progress of events in the Province, he fled to England under a ban, never to return. He died an ardent hater of American ideas, which he lived to see a second time vindicated against Great Britain by our gallant navy, in the war of 1812, and was buried near the city of London.

affirmed the fundamental right of the people to institute a government, when in their judgment the regular administration had overstepped the limits of the constitution, they adjourned to more comfortable quarters at Concord, to meet on the following Tuesday.

Here they organized the Congress by raising Hancock to the presidency, and electing Lincoln secretary. At Concord and at Cambridge they continued their sittings, with a few weeks intermission, until the 10th of December. Their progress towards practical independence was now sure and speedy. Before the end of October, all constables and collectors of taxes had submitted to their order to withhold payment from Harrison Gray, the province treasurer, and to return their collections to Henry Gardner, who, soon after, was appointed receiver-general; and, with closed doors, and under a solemn pledge of secrecy, they had resolved upon the momentous subject of "the most proper time" to procure arms and ammunition, by unanimously adopting a report that "now is the time!"¹

By midsummer, three sessions had been held, had transacted business, and finally dissolved. On the day of their dissolution they again assembled, by the recommendation of the Continental Congress, as an independent government under the charter.

Before this reorganization, the established tribunals of justice, which had either ceased to hold sessions or were disregarded by the people, had been replaced by a Court of Inquiry, to insure the preservation of order; the establishment of a navy had been favorably reported upon, and the great work of raising and equipping an army had been accomplished. Under the new style of government, the Council and Representatives removed the judges who had been appointed by Royal governors, and issued commissions to new magistrates of their own selection.

Thus, in less than ten months from the taking of their first bold step at Salem, the new *régime* was in the full exercise of the three great functions of government,—legislative, judicial and executive. The sword, the purse and the scales thus taken possession of by the people, have been held by them with unyielding grasp from that time to the present.

Let me here call your attention to a fact which imparts a character to this *revolution* in the Assembly, more important than has been sometimes surmised. The idea of a provincial congress had been suggested on the 31st of August, by a convention of the freeholders of Middlesex, who, after Boston fell into the possession of the enemy, were foremost in their active opposition to tyranny: but the congress contemplated by them was a voluntary organization; it had no connection with the previous government, and could in no sense claim legality or authority. The inhabitants of Boston who, on the 26th of September, held their town meeting for the choice of representatives to the Assembly at Salem, improved the opportunity to choose, also, delegates to Concord, where, by common consent, the voluntary congress or convention was to be held.

The vote of the assembly, therefore,—all the members of which had been legally elected in the manner prescribed by the charter, and under the call of the Governor,—must be considered the legitimate act of the *province*, in the only way in which the province could express its pleasure.

From this fact the movement in Salem derives a peculiar significance, and we have a right to claim that it was that *first official act of the province*

¹ Journals of the Provincial Congress, Oct. 24, p. 29.

by which she put herself in open, actual opposition to the Home Government.

Salem is not, however, to claim any precedence or honor for this event, beyond what is involved in the circumstance that the deed was here performed,—an honor similar to that claimed by Philadelphia in regard to the Declaration of Independence.

While the Legislature was thus employed, the people were busy arming and organizing the militia. Through the autumn and winter, colonels of regiments, and other military officers, who were not in known sympathy with the popular movement, were either forced to resign, or the men under their command voluntarily disbanded and reorganized under other leaders. New companies were started, beginning with an artillery company in Marblehead for which subscriptions were opened early in November.

The expedition of Col. Leslie, on the 26th of February, 1775, and the affair at the North Bridge in Salem, when the first bloodshed of the revolution occurred, present a theme inviting discussion, when the anniversary of that day arrives. To this subject I only advert, as to one incident among many, indicating to what lengths the people were then prepared to go in resenting what they deemed unconstitutional interference.

Col. Leslie's encounter, however, led to two other proceedings, important as illustrating the determined spirit of independence here prevalent. The surprise and indignation which that event excited were followed by a conviction of the necessity of more thorough preparation for hostilities. Accordingly, the town militia were more diligently exercised, and a general muster was ordered, to take place in School street, now Washington street, on the 14th of March. All persons liable to military duty were summoned to appear, equipped with proper arms and accoutrements.¹

Burning with indignation at the outrage attempted by Leslie, the recollection of which grew more exasperating with the lapse of time, the sight of the colors under which their invaders marched was intolerable to the militia. Another standard was therefore prepared, to be used for rallying the men, and, afterward, to be displayed at the muster; and an ample sheet of pure, white bunting, bearing on one side, a green pine-tree, and, on the reverse, the words, "an appeal to Heaven," was received with general applause.² The brig Betsey, carrying, as passengers, two refugees from

¹ Essex Gazette, 1775, No. 345.

² The silence of the military journals of the revolution, and of the contemporary press and historians, on so important a matter as the flag borne by the colonial forces, has given rise to doubts, which have not yet been removed, as to the date of adoption and the extent of use of the several flags which are known to have preceded the "stars and stripes." Probably, in the beginning of the conflict, each colony chose its own device; and after the forces were combined a general standard was agreed upon which varied in some small particulars at different times and places. All that is known on the subject may be found in Preble's admirable "History of the American Flag." Albany: 1872.

The Massachusetts Assembly formally adopted the pine-tree flag, April 11, 1776; but it had been in use here the previous year. It was, undoubtedly, the flag mentioned in Paul Lunt's diary, July 18, 1775. In the autumn of 1775 it was used on the floating batteries about Boston, and also by our privateers.

The first vessel of the American navy, the "Alfred," Com. Hopkins, displayed a flag nearly identical with this in Dec. 1775. Naturally, vessels of war would adopt the standard recognized in the chief maritime towns, from which they either sailed or received enlistments, and the fact of the appearance of this flag in 1775 on the high seas would seem to confirm the uniform tradition that this was the "standard of liberty" raised in Salem.

A still stronger corroboration of the tradition was the display, at Salem, of the pine-tree banner, in the semi-centennial celebration of July 4, 1826; and the frequent reference then made to it as "the revolutionary banner," in the presence of many surviving soldiers of the revolution, chief among whom, and president of the day, was the veteran Col. Timothy Pickering.

Mr. Colman, the orator of the occasion, pointing to the banner, exclaimed, "There

Salem,¹ conveyed the news to Bristol, and, on the 17th of April, two days before the battle of Lexington, the "Gentlemen's Magazine" announced to the British public that the Americans had hoisted their standard of liberty at Salem.

If the spirits of the departed were ever permitted to take note of mundane affairs, the stern and pallid features of Endicott must have kindled with a glow of life and warmth, as he saw the symbol of idolatry which, one hundred and forty years before, he had cut out from the national ensign, with the point of his sword, now laid aside, first and forever, in the town which his energy helped to establish.

The old manual of exercises of 1764, which had been recommended by the Provincial Congress, was used at the muster; but the necessity of some improvement was manifest, and, on the very day of the muster, notice appeared in the Essex Gazette, that Col. Timothy Pickering's new manual, which he had been for some time preparing, would be ready in about three weeks.² This laid the foundation of the military system of the Continental armies.³ Its author lived to see this handful of unskilled militia swell to a great army; to see that army stand before the trained legions of Europe, on many a bloody field, and finally, bear off, as well-earned trophies, the white damask flag of the Hessian mercenaries, and the proud ensign of Britain.

At this point let us pause and recapitulate the events which, in the brief period of nine months, gave our beloved town an enviable history.

Here, we have seen, were convened the last Provincial Assembly and the first Provincial Congress; here were chosen the first delegates to the Continental Congress; here the assembled province first formally renounced allegiance to the Imperial Legislature; here was made the first attempt to enforce the last oppressive acts of parliament, and here that attempt was resisted; here, though no mortal wound was given, was shed the first blood of the American Revolution; here was first organized the nucleus of an army; and here the banner of independence first spoke defiance, as it flapped and rustled in the wind.

I am aware that opposite views have been expressed concerning the purposes of the leaders of the Revolution in respect to independence. But, with due deference to those whose study of the subject has brought them to a different conclusion, I venture to affirm that this contrariety of opinion hinges on the meaning of a word.⁴ Our English critics have been disposed

stands the simple and affecting memorial of this great event, *upborne by the same hands which sustained it in that trying period*; "WE APPEAL TO HEAVEN." "The effect" of this allusion, says the Salem Gazette of July 7, 1826, "was electrical." This banner, which was made for the occasion, is preserved in the cabinet of the Essex Institute.

If we bear in mind that the war was commenced by the colonists under sincere professions of loyalty to the crown, and only, as they maintained, in defence of their constitutional liberties against a tyrannical ministry, we shall not be surprised to find occasional mention of the display of the old flag of the province, by the colonial forces. This was very similar to the flag of the British army, the only difference being in the design in the canton or upper angle of the field next the staff. This device is represented as a pine-tree in one instance, and two hemispheres severed, in another.—*Vide Preble, ut supra.*

From a paper on file, in our county records, for the discovery of which we are indebted to the Hon. James Kimball, it appears that the old colonial flag of 1675 was red, with a white canton bearing the cross of St. George, also red, and a blue ball for difference. See Bulletin of the Essex Institute, vol. 4, pp. 50, 51.

¹ Benjamin Pickman, Esq., and Capt. Thomas Poynton. Essex Gazette, 1774, No. 346.

² Essex Gazette, 1775, No. 346.

³ It was adopted by the Massachusetts Assembly, May 1, 1776, and a copy of the second edition, published that year, is in the library of the Essex Institute.

⁴ It is remarkable that the uncertain application of the same word to parties in the great English revolution led Rabin to exclaim, "After all my pains, I have not been able to

to trace the progress of independence, which they confound with separation, back to the earliest colonial times, and to charge the colonists with insincerity in their constant professions of loyalty. Others, applying the same meaning to the word, have denied that the idea of independence was entertained until about the time of the Declaration at Philadelphia.¹ Both of these views are reconciled without impeaching the honor of our forefathers, and without any perversion of history, when we admit that independence, in the sense of entire, local self-government, was always kept in view by the colonists, claimed by them as a right expressly conferred by their charters, or compacts with the sovereign, and defended, as their heritage by the fundamental common-law, or those acknowledged principles of government which limit, alike, the jurisdiction of parliament and the prerogatives of the crown, and are now embraced under the comprehensive name of the British Constitution.

This was the independence that Samuel Adams intended when, as Hutchinson informs us, he concluded his speech, in 1769, with the words, "Independent we are, and independent we will be!" and we have Jefferson's own statement that the independence he looked forward to was such exemption from the control of parliament as the kingdom of Hanover might claim, or such as Scotland maintained before the union.² This was what the colonists universally demanded, and for this, and this alone, they resorted to arms.

The right of the parent state to bind the colonies by such negotiations with foreign enemies or allies, as the welfare of all required, and to regulate navigation on the high seas, they never denied.

The assertion that under outward professions of loyalty the colonists secretly aspired to separation has never been, and, I venture to say, never will be proved. Had the claims of the colonies been granted, they would have had no motive for separation. Under such circumstances, it would have been but the exchange of the protection of an empire, for the empty glory of a name.

Nothing but obstinate prepossession, or utter inattention to the arguments and statements repeatedly made, by and in behalf of the colonies, could lead to the conclusion that they did not mean what they professed, or that the only relations they were willing to maintain with the parent state, were inconsistent with loyalty, nominal, or absurd. Biassed by such prepossessions, and the suggestions of our enemies, too often did the privy council, and the Lords of trade, reach results unfavorable to our character and aims, from a view of facts that might, easily and naturally, have received a construction diametrically different.

But for the short-sightedness of Britain we might to-day have been her subjects. Would it have diminished her greatness, disturbed her peace, or injured her prosperity, if she had retained her hold upon us, by adopting the American policy, in accordance with the advice of her best and wisest

discover, precisely, the first rise of the Independent sect or faction." Mosheim, more profound and accurate than Rapin, was more successful. See Mosheim's Hist., Ed. 1790, vol. 5, pp. 405-6, note q.

¹ The history of American Independence has been most thoroughly treated by Frothingham, in his masterly "Rise of the Republic,"—a book which should be read in all our common schools. The author invariably uses the word independence in the sense of separation, but he does not suppress or pervert the facts.

² "I took the ground that" * * "the relation between Great Britain and these colonies was exactly the same as that of England and Scotland, after the accession of James, and until the union, and the same as her present relations with Hanover, having the same executive chief, but no other necessary political connection."—*Jefferson's Autobiography*.

men? "Let us reflect," said the good Bishop of St. Asaph, in his speech intended for the House of Lords, on the bill for the better regulating the government of Massachusetts,—“Let us reflect that, before these innovations were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our ancestors, we governed North America with mutual benefit to them and ourselves. It was a happy idea that made us first consider them rather as instruments of commerce than as objects of government.” This is the New-England idea happily presented; and how do these generous sentiments shine, in contrast with the miserable doctrine of Sir William Blackstone, concerning the power of parliament over these colonies,—a doctrine based on the fiction that ours was a conquered territory, and our rights, only such as were vouchsafed by the clemency or bounty of the conqueror!¹ How unlike, too, those pettyfogging arguments on the abstract power of parliament, which could be logically reduced to the proposition that the solemn pledges of the Great Charter, and every article in the Bill of Rights, nay, even parliament itself, existed solely, by the sufferance of the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament, for the time being, assembled!

As the history of the revolution becomes more thoroughly studied, interest will not be so exclusively felt in those later scenes which have been oftenest depicted,—the final separation from the mother country, the larger military movements, and the incidents attending and following the close of the war; the earlier stages,—of debate, of personal heroism, and of the first organized resistance,—will be more eagerly studied. To the men and doings of the Puritan commonwealth, the student of English history is quickly remitted, to find a key to the sudden mastery of great ideas exhibited by the historic personages who gave lustre to the reign of William and Mary.

Our independence was not the growth of a year, or of ten years. It began in the infancy of the colonies; and found its best tutelage here in New-England.

The founders of these states were Englishmen, with all the characteristics which that name implies when spoken of those who did most to establish the reputation and shape the destiny of England in the sixteenth century. Their clergymen were, almost without exception, graduates of the great English universities; well versed in the learning of their time, deeply interested in all political and ecclesiastical movements, and with a strong bias against un-English tendencies in church or state. Next to the Bible and the Catechism, they knew the old Charter. They discussed it line by line, and word by word; and, as, from the Pentateuch they were able to deduce a civil and moral code minutely particular, so, in this instrument, they found authority for, or, at least, no obstacle to, the advanced ideas of political liberty which they had imbibed elsewhere. Children were taught to consider it the source of inestimable blessings; and the old men were glad to relate its perilous history.

The sentiments which the fathers had entertained for the Charter of King Charles, were, by their posterity, transferred to the Charter of William and Mary. True, this new Charter reserved to the Crown the appointment of the chief executive officers of the province,—a feature which was, at

¹ See Sharswood's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 107, and the note by the American editor.

first, earnestly opposed; but, as these officers, when not native born and enjoying public confidence, had, sometimes, commended themselves to popular favor in various ways, hostility to the Charter, on this account, grew feeble, and finally ceased. The king had also reserved in this instrument the right to reject the acts of their legislature; but this negative voice, though it might embarrass them and retard their progress in some directions, was not a positive encroachment on their independence.

In a school of politics thus peculiar, and confined to few and simple issues, our fathers were educated. The absence of complex interests in their political and civil affairs, led to clearness in their perception, and adroitness and force in their treatment, of topics of political controversy. For a long time before what the good Bishop of St. Asaph calls "these innovations" were started in parliament, they had, skilfully, and generally with success, conducted a diplomatic contest with the privy council, and the Lords of trade, who, from courteously advising and negating, had begun, in a more imperious tone, to direct and order. From the privy council they had been inclined to appeal to parliament; not, indeed, with the idea of surrendering their independence, but to secure a powerful ally in the defence of their rights under the Charter, or as submitting their case to a referee accepted by their opponents. While the prospect of redress by parliament was fair, they were disposed to look too exclusively to that quarter for a remedy, and had well-nigh submitted to some encroachment, on their traditional autonomy. The joint operations of the home government and the colonies, in the wars with France and Spain, had the effect, in a great measure, to push aside, as of secondary importance, questions that in times of peace had appeared of vital moment.

When it was discovered that the chances of securing a recognition of their claims by parliament were even less encouraging than at the council-board, they began to correct their recent error. They repudiated the authority of parliament; first, in matters of internal government. And, though they appealed in vain to their own courts for the preservation of their rights under the charter, their success in parliament encouraged them, in due time, to deny the authority of parliament in all matters of external government peculiarly affecting them; and they came back, at length, to the original claim of the fathers,—to entire exemption from legislative and executive interference in all matters of government, except in those particulars stipulated in the charter; in short, to the claim of *local independence*.

This point they had reached at the time of the events we have been considering.

Having thus viewed the outward incidents in which the event we commemorate is clothed,—the garb in which it moves across the stage in the grand drama of history, and having, I fear, overstepped the limits which the occasion and your patience prescribe, by a too dry and a very imperfect representation of the interior processes which led up to this event, I shall not trespass upon your indulgence by pursuing these subjects further.

The theme is fruitful of suggestions, appropriate and deeply interesting. How it tempts us, for instance, to emphasize the distinction between *liberty* and *independence*, to look both backward and forward from this event, for epochs in the history of personal independence,—of individual liberty; to trace the indebtedness of Massachusetts, for this blessing, to a despised sect, now fast dissolving in the beams of toleration; to note how that toleration had been secured in this colony by the meek persistency of the same sect,—

the long-suffering Quakers,—almost a generation before the great act of William and Mary; how Thomas Maule, a Quaker, in this very town, and in the court house which preceded the building of 1774, vindicated the freedom of the press, and the right of the jury to judge of the law, as well as of the fact, in criminal cases, more than two generations before the discussion of the same issues in Westminster Hall shook the very foundations of the British throne;¹ how the Quaker inhabitants of Dartmouth and Tiverton, a generation later still, secured, for the members of their own sect, an exemption from the support of the ministers and meeting-houses of another denomination;² and how this exemption was, afterward, extended to the Baptists, and, finally, to all citizens.

On an occasion like this, when the heart is stirred by patriotic emotions, and the cheek mantles with the glow of pride, as we recount the peculiar blessings of liberty which we enjoy, it is well to make some inquiry after the forgotten few by whose testaments, sealed with their blood, we, the descendants of their persecutors, have received these invaluable legacies, and to make, even thus late, an acknowledgment as free and broad as the bounty bestowed.

The story of the past intimate connection between the two kindred nations, revived by this great occasion, and the change of feeling which a century has wrought, irresistibly impel us, at this time, to do something to remove any lingering trace of that old and indiscriminate prejudice against the country whose ministers inflicted such harsh and unnatural wrongs upon our fathers; to plead that the abuses of a party, however large, should not forever be laid to the charge of a nation; to invoke a larger measure of love and veneration for the great characters who, in both houses of parliament, on the bench, and in the cabinet, were our staunch friends throughout our contest with the mother country; and to pay a fresh tribute of gratitude and sympathy to our warm friends, in the great community of England, who were forced to bear their portion of the burden of a useless and fratricidal war,—a war begun and continued against their entreaties, and absorbing from the public treasury the enormous sum of one hundred millions of pounds sterling.

As we recall the eloquence of Chatham and Burke, Barré and Conway; the efforts of the representatives from London, the mild persuasion of Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph; and, above all, the intense earnestness and the mighty weight of authority which Lord Camden unsuccessfully brought to the support of his views of our cause,—views so accordant with those of our own patriots that, while we read, we query whether, after all, his ideas were not furnished from Boston;—when we behold that array of noble names in the House of Lords, which, once and again, appears subscribed to a protest against the passage of the acts of tyranny; when we read the appeals in our behalf by the mayor, aldermen and livery of the city of London,—we begin to feel, as our fathers felt, that skies may change, but not the hearts of those who pass beyond the sea. We are at home, once more, on the green sward of England, all aglow with our old-time love and admiration.

'Tis true, alas! that there was the darker and the prevailing side. But the minority who were with us far outweighed, in point of character and

¹ See an account of this trial in Chandler's *American Criminal Trials*, and in *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, vol. iii. pp. 235-253.

² See Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, vol. ii., note to the act of 1722-23, chap. 8, on p. 269.

intellect, the misinformed and infatuated crowd opposed to us. The thoughts of Joseph Priestly, Richard Price, and Lord Camden, will be studied with profit by coming generations wherever our tongue is spoken; while the "Taxation no Tyranny" of Dr. Johnson; the imitations of his weak idolaters; John Wesley's abridgment of the Doctor's tract,—his prayers for our overthrow, and those Wesleyan songs, breathing anathemas and invoking divine vengeance upon us, have passed into oblivion. Possibly, by the aid of the bookbinder, they have been turned to their only useful purpose,—pasted, it may be, in the backs of elegant editions of the speeches of William Pitt and Edmund Burke.

The mention of these things must suffice. Resisting the temptation to wander further from our immediate theme, let us turn once more to the earnest men whose daring and fortitude secured the boon of independence which has been transmitted to us, their posterity. What inspired them to attempt so great an enterprise, and why were they successful?

We have been accustomed to hear it said that our fathers were sensitive of their rights, persistent in their purposes, unwearied in endeavor and fortunate in achievement because of their education; that they had been taught to cherish every tradition of liberty, and ever to aspire to the high ideal presented by the self-sacrifice, courage and devotion of their fathers. Be it so; then this is a sufficient reason for imitating their example, and fully justifies what we are doing to-day in commemoration of their deeds.

But was there not a deeper and more comprehensive cause than this? Something not accidental, nor elective; not dependent upon tradition, times or circumstances, but inherent; sure to produce the same peculiarities in every generation, and under all circumstances; something spontaneous, irrepressible, constitutional?

Start not when I affirm that there was such a cause: it lay in the superiority of the American stock.

Superiority in the feudal sense may not always indicate native excellence, yet the distinctions of rank were, originally, the badge of preëminent services rendered to what represented the state, and, in early times, when pecuniary possessions were insecure, they were the only adequate rewards which could be conferred for superior valor and virtue. Families which can be traced step by step, for centuries, must have possessed some commanding qualities to have continued to hold a conspicuous place among their contemporaries, and to have thus marked their course by enduring monuments.

In the great struggle for existence I think it will be found, that not only the strongest and healthiest survive, but that, in the end, the best prevail and make the most permanent impressions. Indeed, if this is not so, the world is surely retrograding and the highest hopes of mankind are a snare and a delusion.

Our fathers from the first cared perhaps too little for what they considered the accidents of birth and lineage; and, except in the case of John Adams, and the few who shared his views, there was a universal tendency among the revolutionary patriots to suppress even the mention of family superiority. But, though they would not boast of it, they could not be insensible of its influence not only on the character of the people, but as a motive of conduct. Time has lifted the veil which the Puritans and revolutionary republicans allowed to fall between the public eye and their family records. All around us are surnames, inherited from the first immigrants, that are to be found in Domesday-Book and the Roll of Battle Abbey.



The later investigations of genealogists have surprised us with their revelations of the antiquity and historic eminence of a large number of early New-England families. Several hundred elaborate pedigrees have now been published, some of which have been traced through noble lines, with names and dates, from generation to generation, back to the days of the Plantagenets, and the house of Blois.¹ In our probate files, among private papers, and on neglected tombstones in the oldest grave-yards, are yet to be seen the arms of many families whose connection with their ancient kindred in England has thus been pointed out and subsequently verified. We know as a matter of history that in those grave-yards reposes the dust of descendants of Saxon earls and Norman kings. A Puritan daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, descendants of the Earls of Northumberland, and the famous old family of St. John, share here, without a monument, a common receptacle with the posterity of Bishops Morton, Bonner and Still, and the known kindred of Archbishops Cranmer and Grindal. These are our kinsfolk and ancestry, and no foolish affectation of self-abasement, after the style of Mr. Bounderby,² and no fear of derision should deter us from a frank avowal of the fact.

Why should the man who discriminates between his Berkshire pig and a common shote, or jealously guards the pedigrees of his thoroughbred cattle and horses, admit nothing in favor of the transmission of good qualities in his own kind? It matters not whether transmitted excellence in the human family be congenital or traditionary. Either way the *fact* is most satisfactorily illustrated in the history of Puritan New-England, and may account for the marked purity, frugality, industry, intelligence, courage and enterprise of her people in all generations.

Though, for want of evidence, I am not prepared to assert that this condition of society prevailed in the other colonies, it is unquestionable that the Revolution was not a protest against rank and titles. Samuel Adams declared that "The seeds of aristocracy began to spring even before the conclusion of our struggle for the natural rights of men."³ At the close of the war there was more than mere discussion as to the propriety of establishing something like the European system here. Fortunately, the more democratic ideas prevailed. Our fathers wisely concluded that hereditary offices and honors were excessive compensation for the highest services which it is possible for any member of society to render. It seemed to them that they had gone far enough in that direction in confirming the principle of inheritance of property,—in permitting the wealth acquired by the skill or industry of one to pass intact to his descendants, who might be drones in society, and utterly unworthy to possess it.

Besides their natural inclination to dwell on the history and example of their forefathers, and their conviction of the legal soundness of their claims

¹ Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New-England, in four volumes, Whitmore's American Genealogist, and the several genealogical and heraldic periodicals exhibit striking evidence of the accurate and full manner in which family histories are preserved in New-England, and of the social superiority of the colonists. Savage declares, "Even if our views be restricted to the lineal origin of those people here, when the long protracted impolicy of Great Britain drove our fathers into open hostility, and forced them to become a nation in 1776, in that century and a half from its colonization, a purer Anglo-Saxon race would be seen on this side of the ocean than on the other;" and Whitmore affirms that nine-tenths of our native citizens can prove their descent for eight generations, and at each step find a man of distinguished position. There are no better authorities.

² "What would Mr. Bounderby say?"—*Gradgrind*.

³ "Not that a ditch was new to me, for I was born in a ditch."—*Bounderby*. "*Hard Times*," chaps. 3 and 4.

⁴ The Life, &c., of Samuel Adams, by William V. Wells, vol. iii. p. 316.

to the right of local independence, they were instinctively hopeful of the future.

The vision of a New Canaan in this wilderness,—that prognostication of ancient Puritan seers, which had been repeated in Puritan sermons and borne aloft on Puritan prayers; a prospect which had nerved them in battle, supported them in hardships, encouraged them to enterprise on the sea, and in the settlement of new territory, and made their exile from their native land not only tolerable but happy, grew in their descendants into a foresight of a great and prosperous state, eclipsing the effete kingdoms of the old world and becoming the chief gem in the British crown.

Nor was the idea peculiar to them. Their hopes ripened into assurance when they read the concurrent testimony of European bards and philosophers. Forty years before, they had committed to memory the stirring prediction of Bishop Berkeley:—

“The muse, disgusted at an age and clime
Barren of every glorious theme,
In distant lands now waits a better time
Producing subjects worthy fame.

* * * * *

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay,
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.”

Minds thus certain of their rights, proud of their history, and constitutionally hopeful of a great destiny, would naturally be conscious of their dignity. They would be apt to resent any treatment implying indifference or contempt, and would submit to no imposition. While such men might lavishly respond to applications for favors, they would indignantly refuse the slightest tribute.

The claim of the Home Government to be reimbursed by the colonies a portion of the expenses incurred in the reduction of the French possessions in America,—the claim which was embodied in the acts of parliament that led to the revolt of the colonies,—was considered by the latter as grossly unjust and inequitable. The colonists could not forget the story of alternate hope and disappointment,—the sad tale recorded in the annals of New-England through a whole century,—of their own endeavors to take and hold those possessions; of long, expensive war, signalized, it is true, by heroic achievements and crowned with the laurels of victory, but yet involving bloodshed, misery, poverty and despair.

Acadia and Canada wrested from the French before the settlement of Boston, but restored by the perfidious Charles, at St. Germain;—Acadia re-conquered by New-England forces in the time of the commonwealth, but Port Royal, and the whole coast westward, again taken by New-England resurrendered to France, after the Restoration, by the treaty of Breda;—

in 1690, but seven years later, together with Labrador, Hudson's Bay, Canada and the great Mississippi valley, ignominiously given back to France by the treaty of Ryswick;—Port Royal once more rescued from French dominion by the united forces of Old and New-England, in 1710, to be held only three years, and then baseily returned by the treaty of Utrecht;—the capture of Louisburg and Cape Breton in 1745, and their restoration to France at Aix la Chapelle in 1748;—the conquest of Nova Scotia under Gen. Winslow in 1755;—the losses of the colonies in previous unsuccessful attempts, and their contributions to the recent war, seemed not only to entitle them to exemption from further burdens but to merit ampler acknowledgment from the mother country, than they had yet received.

Indeed, the forbearance of the colonies to press demands for reimbursement of their comparatively enormous expenses, incurred in extending and preserving the dominions of the Crown, can only be explained by the fact that they deemed it but a necessary incident to local independence, and that if they were incapable of maintaining their local dominion without assistance, they could not expect the home government to recognize their right to claim it.

I will pursue the theme no further. The slow march of a century has brought the mother and her distant progeny into new and more amicable relations. Unity of thought and language have inseparably blended their literature and their science. The common law of both is expounded alike in their courts of justice, and the progressive tendencies of their legislation are identical. The ancient social distinctions of the mother country have lost much of the exclusiveness which formerly characterized them, and England no longer wears an aspect of hopeless senility, but begins to realize the vision of the great Puritan bard:—

“Methinks I see in ray mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam.”

In all directions we find a marked progress, in both countries, toward the embodiment of the grand idea of human brotherhood. Following the example of England, the United States have abolished the system of involuntary servitude, with all its demoralizing influences. We take a common pride in the thought that our language has already begun to be the chosen vehicle of science, and we unite in rejoicing in the belief that it will, one day, be the universal tongue.

Has not the time arrived for forgetting all feuds, burying all animosities, and uniting the two nations by a mutual pledge to abolish war, succor the oppressed, enlighten the ignorant, replace misery and poverty with joy and plenty, and set an example to all nations of dignity without tinsel and power without tyranny?

As a step towards this happy consummation, I suggest that, in the coming centennial celebration at Philadelphia, we unveil the statues of Charles Pratt, Lord Camden,—always the firm friend of America,—and Samuel Adams, our first patriot.

Whether the anniversary of our separation be thus felicitously marked or not, it needs not the gift of prophecy to discern that the time is coming when the proud empress of the seas, laying aside her ancient diadem, will point to our prosperous states,—her children,—and say to the world, “These are my jewels!”

AN ORATION ON THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775.

By RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., LL.D., of Boston.

HOW mysterious is that touch of Fate which gives immortality to a spot of earth,—to a name! The vital spark falls upon it, and it flashes into immortal life. There were countless passes through the Locrian Mountains whose names have perished. The lot fell upon one of them; and the name of Thermopylæ is as fresh after two thousand years as at the glory's height of Greece, and, the world over is, and ever will be, among all races and in all tongues, a watchword for heroic self-devotion, an electric shock to create a soul of patriotic valor under the ribs of death.

There were thick studded villages over the plains of Belgium unknown to fame, and none less known than Waterloo, whose name on the morning of the 18th June, 1815, had not been heard beyond the sound of its village chimes. By the setting sun of that day, it was to stand forever an appeal of pride and glory to one great race, while the mere utterance of its syllables stirs to the very depths the resentment and chagrin of another, so that its place in human speech is a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

There were many hamlets of New-England through which British troops passed and repassed in 1775,—hamlets whose people were no less patriotic and devoted than your own; but the lot of glory fell to Lexington. A few minutes of the dawn of a spring morning, and your name was sealed with the blood of martyrs; it was to be cherished forever in the affectionate memories of the people of a continent, to be borne on banners above the smoke of battle, inscribed upon the war-ships of a great nation, and proudly carried into every sea, to be adopted in grateful remembrance by hundreds of towns in all parts of this empire; a name which will ever cry,—

“Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.”

But Thermopylæ and Waterloo, like many other names, owed their immortality to strangers. The three hundred Spartans marched many weary leagues from the centre of Laconia to defend, against the myriads of Asiatic invaders, those defiles for which the natives had no thought of contending. It was the accident that the two vast war-clouds, charged full with Gallic and British thunders, broke just there, which gave Waterloo what its own nation could never have given it. It was foreign flint and foreign steel that struck out for it the vital spark. How little have the people of Gettysburg to do with the consecration of its soil!

It is the felicity of Lexington that she was consecrated to the world's use by the blood of her own sons. The men who fell on this green, under the shadow of the village church, willing martyrs, were men born and reared here, taught at the village school and from the village pulpit, freeholders of your own lands, voters in your own town-meetings, organized

¹ Delivered before the town authorities of Lexington, April 19, 1875. Printed by permission.

into the militia of your little community. When they stood in line, when they refused to surrender their arms, when they fell beneath the British volley, it was in sight of mothers, wives and daughters, and—that cabalistic word to all villagers of New-England—of neighbors. It was no chance conflict of foreign or allied armies. It was no work of even friendly and neighboring hands. Sixty or seventy freeholders and voters of Lexington, in their primitive capacity, organized, after the manner of their fathers, into military array, by authority of the town and province, bearing arms by a right they deemed their inalienable birthright, they stood there in obedience to the voice of the people of the town and province, their hearts, consciences and understandings fully satisfied and fully instructed, determined not to begin war in a state of legal peace, but resolved, if war must come, if in the providence of God it was to begin there, to meet it in their own persons, and, if it was so written, to be the first to shed their blood in the common cause.

It is one of the proofs of the infinite superiority of spirit over matter, that this immortality of a name is not the accidental dropping of a material force. It is the conscience, the will of man, that clothes with endless life the spot of earth, and forms its syllables into immortal speech. That spot is consecrated to fame or infamy on which the human spirit has done some great act for good or evil. And, of all the good deeds that men may do for their race, there is none that speaks to the heart like voluntary sacrifice. It is not the blood of warriors, but the blood of martyrs, that is the seed of the Church. It is written in the very constitution of human nature, that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of the bonds and penalties which the pride or the lusts of men have laid upon even the most innocent. It is not so much the field of ever so just a battle, as it is the block, the scaffold, the burning fagots, the cross, of voluntary, intelligent sacrifice, which speak most effectively to the heart. Of all the voices that call to men, none so stirs the soul as the voice of the blood of martyrs calling from the ground. And, of all martyrs, so it is, that, whether justly or not, it is the first martyrs who are longest known and most widely honored. In the first centuries of the new faith, there were countless heroes, saints, martyrs and confessors; and armies fought in just and necessary self-defence. But the world turns to one name, the first consecrated and longest remembered: for he was the first martyr. He was a young man of whom we know nothing but that he was one of seven ordained to the lowest order of the ministry in the church at Jerusalem. The chance came to him first; and, like all such chances, it gave only an opportunity. A word of retraction, a hesitation to testify at the instant, and his name would have died with his natural death. With a brave and willing heart he met the issue; and for eighteen hundred years the until then unknown name of Stephen has been honored by the dedication of thousands of churches and chapels over Christendom to his memory; a day in the church's calendar is set apart for the lesson of his death; and at this moment his name is borne as a baptismal designation by no small percentage of the human race.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us never forget that the men of Lexington, on that morning, were martyrs,—intentionally and intelligently martyrs. Let us consider this aspect of martyrdom a little more closely.

That was a strange sight upon which the morning of the 19th April broke. Some sixty men of your militia company, minute-men, stood in line, under their officers, on the open village green, equipped, and with their

loaded muskets in their hands. A force of British regulars which was twelve times, and was reported to be twenty times, their number, was to pass by. It was a time of legal peace throughout the land. The regulars and the militia were citizens of one empire, and subjects of a common sovereign. Our militia had fought side by side with British regulars against French regulars on many a field, joined in the same cry of battle at Quebec, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Louisburg, and in the West Indies. They had fallen side by side in battle, lain side by side on the beds of hospitals in the malarious Sugar Islands, and been buried in common graves on the frontiers and in the torrid zones. Men of Lexington had so served and fought and died, in no small numbers. The same hand that bore your standard that morning on the village green had borne it through the smoke and din of the assault at Louisburg; and the same drums that rolled the call at break of that day had beaten their notes of assurance to the British regulars, and of defiance to the French, in more than one encounter. The regulars were not enemies yet. They were not unwelcome as transient visitors, and most welcome in a common cause. There stands yet, in Westminster Abbey, the monument this province erected to Lord Howe, who fell at Ticonderoga.

Were these sixty men there by accident? Were they surprised there by a visit from the regulars? On the contrary, they assembled because the regulars were coming. They dispersed when the alarm was thought false, and came together again as soon as it was known that the troops were close at hand. Were they there to obstruct or resist the march of the British? They threw up no breastworks, however simple. They were not posted behind stone walls or houses, or in the thick woods that flanked the highway. They stood alone, in line, on the open common, a force twelve times their number marching upon them. They were ordered to surrender their arms and disperse by an officer who was entitled to disarm and disperse them, under the new order of things, if they were an armed band unknown to the law. The regulars came out in part to do that very thing, if they met any such organization in arms. Our men refused to surrender their arms, and refused to disperse. Must they not have expected the result? The volley came, and one-quarter of that little band fell killed or wounded. They fell where they stood, their arms in their hands. They were powerless to resist, but they would not obey. They fell willing victims, martyrs by intention and in act. But what did it mean? Was it an act of foolhardiness? Was it a wilful defying and exasperating of the soldiers acting under royal orders? Was their death something they proudly and vainly brought upon themselves? Pardon me, my friends. Pardon me, American, Massachusetts, Lexington men and women, that I put these questions as to men whom a whole people have honored for a full century, for whom monuments stand, and to whose memory, this day, the thoughts of millions are given in all lands and on all seas.

We ought not to be surprised if their act should seem to have been what I suggest, to many moderate and fair-minded persons who do not know well the history of those days and the spirit of our people. I would give a few moments now, not to show to you, for you all know it too well, but to place on record for all who may ever need the lesson, the proofs that this act of our ancestors, in some lights so inexplicable, was a wise, well-considered deed of self-sacrifice; a sad but necessary part of a plan of action which the best understandings and bravest hearts of this province

and of the other provinces had devised and recommended, and which, under the blessing of God, was acted out to its letter on this field, in a way that could not have been bettered, which struck right home, touched the deepest chords, gave the surest consecration to the inevitable war, and has made this day, this spot, and their memory, blessed forever.

It is a mistake common among European writers, which in time may affect new generations here, to suppose that the people of Massachusetts in 1775 were striking out for new liberties and privileges to which they thought themselves entitled; that they bravely rose together, and broke the bonds of oppression, and set themselves free. Not at all! Nothing of the kind! Nothing can be more unlike than the American struggle of 1775, and the social and political revolutions attempted on the continent of Europe for liberties the revolutionists do not recognize when they see them, and cannot keep when they have got them. We broke no bonds. We were never bound. We were free born. A homogeneous community, English, with trifling exceptions, taking possession of a new land, the people of Massachusetts had been left for five generations, by what Burke called "the wise neglect" of Great Britain, to self-government and home rule. We had grown up in home rule, not only as against Great Britain, but as among ourselves. We called upon Great Britain for no counsel or pecuniary aid, for no assistance in our government, and for no soldiers to garrison our towns or frontier forts. We had never had on our soil an hereditary title or hereditary institutions. We had never had the relation of baron and vassal, landlord and tenant, and no trace or shadow of feudalism lay upon the land. Our small properties were equally distributed; and no law or custom tended to build up families or privileges or great accumulated wealth, but all usages and laws worked directly the other way. We were not theorizers or experimentalists on speculative notions in civil affairs. We did the work in hand in the way we found most convenient at the time, always keeping in view, what all assented to, the substantial political equality of men. We grew up a territorial democracy of ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, yeomen, traders, mechanics and seamen, all or nearly all being small proprietors of land. We were educated to the responsibilities, duties and burdens of self-government, and knew that there was no liberty without burdens and sacrifices. The people of the towns exercised many sovereign powers, by the acquiescence of the people of the province, because it was convenient, and found to be safe. No scientific line of division was drawn; but a line was practically settled, as the natural result of conflicting or cooperating necessities, reasons, principles and conveniences. The people, in their town-meetings, provided for public worship, built the churches, called and paid the clergymen, and so exercised ecclesiastical powers. They built the school-houses, appointed and paid the teachers, determined what should be taught, and so exercised educational functions. They organized the town militia, appointed its officers, built the stockade fort, laid out the training-field, provided arms and equipments, and so exercised the military functions of government. The towns ordered the local police, drew the jurors for the courts, and so took their part in judicial affairs. They sent representatives to the General Court of the Province, and so took part in the highest legislative functions. They assessed at their discretion, and collected taxes for all these purposes, and so exercised sovereign powers over property. But chiefly these town-meetings were parliaments for the free discussion of all questions touching the interests of the people, and organs of popular communication with the legis-

lature and executive. The records of these town-meetings are the wonder and admiration of students of political philosophy everywhere. They were a new thing in the world's history. It has been said that, if every other record should perish, the true character and full history of the civil struggle from 1760 to 1775 could be written from the records of the town-meetings, including the resolutions adopted, and the instructions sent to their representatives in the General Court.

In the provincial government, too, we were free. We chose representatives by towns, and the representatives elected the council; and the two formed the legislature which made all our laws. The judges were appointed and paid by ourselves. We ordered our own militia system, established and regulated our judicature; and persons charged with crimes were tried within the province, by juries drawn by lot in the towns. We laid and collected our own taxes, and no tax had ever been imposed upon us by imperial power. We held allegiance to the crown, and were parts of the British empire; but we were a self-governing, home-ruling people, loyal, content, well-educated, and industrious, giving no cause of just complaint to the people of England. In short, we had been for five generations the freest, most self-governing people the world had ever known.

In an evil hour, the pride, jealousy, and greed of the mother country, and quite as much of its trading, manufacturing, and middle classes, as of its nobles and gentry, set its eye upon the Colonies for imperial taxation. We denied the right. Burke would not argue the abstract question of right, which, he said, could only be safely discussed in the schools, but stood on the practical position, that parliament had never taxed the Colonies, that it was a novelty originating in a mere theory of parliamentary omnipotence, was felt by the Colonists to be unjust and oppressive, and might be dangerous, and would not pay for itself; and those, he said, were reasons enough for statesmen. The Stamp Act was passed, resisted peacefully but pertinaciously, and repealed. The parliament returned to the charge; and the Tea Tax was passed, resisted by solemn leagues and covenants not to import or use, to which nearly all the people became parties. Lexington resolved, in words which few but a New-England townsman can fully appreciate, "If any head of a family in this town, or any person, shall from this time forward, and until the duty be taken off, purchase any tea, or sell and consume any tea in their family, such person shall be looked upon as an enemy to this town and to his country, and shall, by this town, be treated with neglect and contempt." No anathema, no bull of excommunication, no interdict, could carry such terror to the inhabitant of a New-England town as these plain words. (Peaceful resistance all this,—save in the case of two cargoes at Boston, to which water, cold and salt, was prematurely and unscientifically applied.) The Boston Port Bill was cruel in itself, highly tyrannical, and a mean appeal to the jealousy of other towns and provinces, in which it failed, to their infinite credit, and only exasperated to the last point of endurance the sensibilities of a brave and generous people. The Restraining Acts restricted our commerce, and sought to banish us from the fisheries.

But bad as were these well-known measures, and dangerous to peace and liberty, it was not they that aimed the fatal blow at our accustomed rights and liberties,—the blow that must be fatal either to our system of self-government and home rule, or to parliamentary and kingly omnipotence,—and placed the two systems face to face in irreconcilable conflict. The acts of 1774, generically known as the Regulation Acts, were radical and revolutionary. They went to the foundations of our public system, and sought

to reconstruct it from the base on a theory of kingly and parliamentary omnipotence.

Let me recall to your attention what these acts were; for although the Stamp Act, the Tea Tax, and Boston Port Bill, and the Restraining Acts, and the Military Act had alarmed and exasperated the people, this monument on this field commemorates resistance to the Reconstruction Acts of 1774.

The councillors had been chosen by the people, through their representatives. By the new law they were to be appointed by the king, and to hold at his pleasure. The superior judges were to hold at the will of the king, and to be dependent upon his will for the amount and payment of their salaries; and the inferior judges to be removable by the royal governor at his discretion, he himself holding at the king's will. The sheriffs were to be appointed by the royal governor, and to hold at his will. The juries had been selected by the inhabitants of the towns: they were now to be selected by the new sheriffs, mere creatures of the royal governor. Offenders against the peace, and against the lives and persons of our people, had been tried here by our courts and juries; and in the memorable case of the Soldiers' Trial for the firing in King's Street in March, 1770, we had proved ourselves capable of doing justice to our oppressors. By the new act, persons charged with capital crimes, and royal officers, civil or military, charged with offences in the execution of the royal laws or warrants, could be transferred for trial to England, or to some other of the Colonies. But the deepest-reaching provision of the acts was that aimed at the town-meetings. They were no longer to be parliaments of freemen to discuss matters of public interest, to instruct their representatives, and look to the redress of grievances. They were prohibited, except the two annual meetings of March and May, and were then only to elect officers; and no other meetings could be held unless by the written permission of the royal governor; and no matters could be considered unless specially sanctioned in the permission.

Am I not right in saying that these acts sought a radical revolution, a fundamental reconstruction of our ancient political system? They sought to change self-government into government by the king, and for home rule to substitute absolute rule at Westminster and St. James's Palace. They gave the royal governor and his council here powers which the king and his council could not exercise in Great Britain,—powers from which the British nobles and commons had fought out their exemption, and to which they would never submit. The British Annual Register, the best authority of that day on political history, says, that, by this series of acts against the Colonists, "their ancient constitutions were destroyed," and they were "deprived of the rights they had ever been taught to revere and hold sacred."

Nor were these acts mere declarations. They were to be enforced, and at once, and absolutely. The Military Acts provided for quartering the troops upon the towns. In February, 1775, a resolution of parliament declared Massachusetts in rebellion, and pledged the lives and property of Englishmen to its suppression. This resolution was little short of a declaration of war. The instructions of Lord Dartmouth, the secretary of state for the Colonies, to Gen. Gage, the royal governor, ran thus: "The sovereignty of the king over the Colonies requires a full and absolute submission." Gage writes to Lord Dartmouth, "The time for conciliation, moderation, and reasoning is over. . . . The forces must take the field;" "Civil government is near its end." He advised that the king send twenty

thousand men to Massachusetts, and with these he would undertake to enforce the new system, disarm the colonists, and arrest the chief traitors, and send them to London for trial. A force of five thousand regulars was gathered at Boston, and more were coming, under distinguished leaders. The Common was occupied, the Neck fortified, and Boston was under martial law. Gen. Gage was authorized to order the troops to fire upon the people. The people by peaceful means and moral coercion, not without intimidation, but without bloodshed, prevented the new system of legislature, jurors, judges, and executive officers, going into effect; and Gen. Gage attempted to seat the judges and the new officers by the troops. The people refused to serve on the juries, and few, even of the royalists, dared to accept the offices of judge, councillor, or sheriff. The people continued to hold their town-meetings, and organized county-meetings and a Provincial Congress, and Gage resolved to disperse them by the bayonets of the regulars. Troops were sent to Salem to disperse a meeting, but they arrived too late. His proclamation forbade the people attending unauthorized meetings, disobedience "to be answered at their utmost peril." By another proclamation, he had ordered the arrest and securing for trial of all who might sign or publish, or invite others to sign, the covenant of non-importation; and the troops were to do it. He was ordered, from home, to take possession of every fort, to seize all military stores, arrest and imprison all thought to have committed treason, to repress the rebellion by force, and, generally, to substitute more coercive measures "without waiting for the aid of the civil magistrates." In short, Massachusetts was placed under martial law, to be enforced by the king's troops; and all for the purpose of changing radically, by imperial power, the fundamental institutions of the people, in which they had grown up, which they had wisely, safely, and justly administered, and on which their liberties depended.

We were not the revolutionists. The king and parliament were the revolutionists. They were the radical innovators. We were the conservators of existing institutions. They were seeking to overthrow, and reconstruct on a theory of parliamentary omnipotence. We stood upon the defence of what we had founded and built up under their acquiescence, and without which we could not be the free and self-governing people we had always been. We broke no chain. We prepared to strike down any hand that might attempt to lay one upon us. There was not one institution, law, or custom, political or social, from the mountain-tops to the sea-shore, that we cared to change. We were then content to go on as parts of the British empire, holding that slack and easy allegiance we had always held, on the old terms of self-government and home rule. It was not until more than a year after Lexington and Bunker Hill, that, finding the two things hopelessly inconsistent, we declared our dynastic independence, and in that sense and for that purpose only, became revolutionists.

Against these subversive revolutionary measures, the colonists prepared to resist by force, for to that they knew it must come. Meetings, caucuses, and congresses of towns, counties, of the province, and of all the provinces, became the order of the day. They were all illegal under the new system, and we held them at our peril. The Provincial Congress collected military stores, called on the towns to organize the town companies, and began to organize "the Army of Massachusetts." The old militia, recognized by the royal governor, had disappeared, and the people's militia was fast forming, still inchoate; but it was illegal under the new system, and we joined it at our peril. Gage determined to disarm and disperse the new militia,

to destroy the military stores, and, in short, as Lord Dartmouth suggested, to effect by the troops "a general disarming of the colonists." These declarations began to be put into execution. The troops marched out into the country, to show themselves to the people. A force of eleven hundred visited Jamaica Plain. A body of one hundred was permanently quartered at Marshfield, in the Old Colony. The troops seized our powder at Charlestown, and two field-pieces at Cambridge. A few weeks before the 19th of April, a large force was sent to Salem to destroy the military stores collected there; the militia gathered, the people thronged the way, obstructions were interposed, and the force withdrew without bloodshed. The troops cut off supplies intended for us, and we cut off supplies intended for them. Still, so far, there had been no conflict. No irretrievable act had been done. Tador says, in his *Life of Otis*, that notwithstanding the political excitement which continued for ten years with hardly an interruption; notwithstanding the hot zeal of the Sons of Liberty, the bitter opposition of as zealous loyalists, the presence of the military, cases of individual collision with the soldiers, and the seizure of stores,—still, "throughout this whole period of ferment, not a single human life was taken by the inhabitants, either by assassination, popular tumult, or public execution."

The convention of Middlesex resolved as follows: "If in support of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country." Lexington wrote to Boston, "We trust in God, that, should the state of our affairs require it, we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates and every thing dear in life, and life itself, in support of the common cause." Quincy wrote from England, "Our countrymen must seal the cause in their blood."

The whole atmosphere was charged with war. We drew it in at every breath. There was a stillness of deadly preparation, and the patient awaiting of the falling of the bolt. When the news of the seizure of the stores at Charlestown spread, with a report that there had been firing and loss of lives, twenty thousand men were on their march towards Boston, from all parts of New-England, thinking that war had begun. They returned to their homes, when their report was contradicted by authority. The Provincial Congress ordered the citizens to pay their taxes to Mr. Garduer, the agent of the people, and not to the royal collector; and Lexington directed her collectors to obey this order, and the town would secure them harmless. It appointed a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, a measure of deep significance in those days. The issue was made up. But it was solemnly resolved that we must not precipitate the war,—we must not strike the first blow. We were to endure threats, insults, and demonstrations of violence; but the British troops must fire the first shot. This was not a formal thing with our ancestors. They were close reasoners, could walk straight on a line of duty, and had almost a superstitious respect for the law. They felt the importance of satisfying the friends of our cause in England, and in the other Colonies, some of which were still uncertain, and it was feared that the people of Massachusetts would outrun their sympathy and support. Accordingly, the Continental Congress recommended the people of this Colony to avoid a collision with the king's troops, and in all cases to act only on the defensive. This advice was repeated by the Provincial Congress, echoed by the town-meetings, enforced from the pulpits and the press, and we were committed to it before the

world. Men of this day are sometimes amused to see, that, immediately after the battle of Lexington, the colonists took to collecting affidavits to show that the British fired first. But they were better judges than we can now be of what was important at that time.

When the British troops marched out this morning, it was not merely to destroy the military stores collected at Concord, but to disarm and disperse any military organizations not recognized by the new laws, and to arrest and commit to prison the leading patriots. If they had come across a town-meeting or a congress, held without authority of the royal governor's warrant, they would have entered, and dispersed the meeting by the bayonet; and who will doubt, that, like the Roman senators in their curule chairs and stately robes, our ancestors, in their homespun clothes, and on the plain wooden benches of their office, senators of the town and county, would have yielded up their lives where they sat, rather than acknowledge the tyrannical command? It mattered little, and no one could predict at all, whether the first blow would fall on the town-meeting, the congress in its session, or the militia company on the training-field. The troops were to destroy our military stores. If we could collect men enough to defend them, we would form round them, and stand our ground; and, if the troops retired, well: if not, they must fire the first shot. The troops were to disarm and disperse the new militia. If a company was out in martial array for the purpose of defence, they must stand their ground, and retain their arms. If the regulars withdrew, well: if not, the militia must await the first volley.

Now, what was all this but a call for martyrdom? The first that fell must fall as martyrs. The battle would begin with the shot which took their lives. No call could be made demanding more fortitude, more nerve, than this. Many a man can rush into battle, maddened by the scene, who would find it hard to stand in his line, inactive, to await the volley, if it must come. But our people were thoroughly instructed in their cause. They had studied it, discussed it in the public meeting and through the press, carried it to the Throne of Grace, and tried it by every test they knew. They had made up their minds to the issue, and were prepared to accept its results. When the news came, at night, that the regulars were out, and marching that way, the widow awaked her only son, the young bride summoned her husband, the motherless child her father. "The regulars are out, and something must be done!" Yes, something must be done. That something was to stand on the defensive, and meet death if it came, and then meet war with war. The militia came together on this green in full ranks, with drums beating and colors flying. They acted under the eye and counsel of Adams and Hancock, and of their own wise, venerated, patriotic pastor. The men separated on the doubt as to the truth of the report, with orders to rally at the drum-beat and the alarm-guns. The first messengers sent down the road had been captured; and the great force was moving steadily on. One scout, more fortunate, escaped, and spread the alarm that the regulars were close at hand. On the beat of the drum, some sixty came together on the green. Affecting and heroic as is the narrative, its details are too well known for me to delay upon them. They were ordered to load, and stand in line. Strictly in accordance with the command of the congress, Capt. Parker ordered them not to fire unless fired upon, and not to disperse but by his command. This, of course, meant war, if the king's troops initiated it. Ours was the people's militia, organized by that body politic into which the people had thrown themselves, and

bearing arms in the common defence against the king's troops, by what they deemed their inalienable right, the surrender of which was the surrender of their liberty. The Provincial Congress had not yet established a general system suited to extended military operations. The organization had not got much beyond the town companies of minute-men and the alarm-lists. No one could know, on this sudden call and close-impending crisis, exactly what was best to be done. Each band must act for itself. But had we begun the attack, however successfully, we should have broken every promise, disappointed every wish, counteracted every plan, shocked the public sense, alienated the doubtful; and the cause would have been thrown back, if not defeated. Whatever might have been wisest, if there were time for deliberation, and heads authorized to plan the work for the whole day, one thing these few men felt was bravest, most becoming the Massachusetts freeman, and most in accordance with the policy of the people; and that was, to stand their ground, with loaded arms in their hands, as a lawful militia, on their lawful training-field, prepared for whatever might befall them; ready, if need be, as Lexington had promised Boston, "to sacrifice life itself in the common cause;" feeling, in the words of the Middlesex Resolves, that "he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

Here let me call your attention aside for one moment. The people of Massachusetts have received no little commendation, in some quarters, from the notion that they were simple, peaceful yeomen and mechanics, unused to war and its works, facing for the first time regular troops of a warlike nation. That praise is not our due, to the extent supposed. True, they had not seen war on their own soil since the last Indian fights, and the younger of the minute-men had not served in actual war at all. But, from the foundation of the Colony to the last European peace, the colonists had had constant experience in savage and civilized warfare. The Puritans had no scruples about the use of arms. Their pastors sometimes went with them to the field; and the militia, when in array, had their place in the public worship. During the great French war, every fifth man of Massachusetts had been in the service; and a larger proportion of our able-bodied men had been mustered into service during the seven years of that war, than Napoleon had led into the field from the French people at the height of his power; in fact, the people of Massachusetts had been, up to that time, one of the most martial people on earth. The historian Minot tells us, that, in 1757, one-third of the effective men of this Colony were in the field, in some form or other. In the expedition to the West Indies in 1740, Massachusetts sent five hundred men, of whom only fifty returned alive; and, of that force sent out, at least six were men of Lexington. Of the four thousand and seventy men at Louisburg, Massachusetts sent three thousand two hundred and fifty. The military records of your town are mostly lost; but Lexington proves in the service, between 1748 and 1762, a yearly average of from twenty to twenty-five men. Men of Lexington were with the Massachusetts troops under Wolfe and Howe, Abercrombie and Amherst, at Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. Massachusetts, in 1775, was full of men who had been under fire, who had held respectable commands in the field, and had learned something of strategy and of military engineering. The training-field was as sacred to liberty as the meeting-house; and the old musket hung in the chimney corner as the old family Bible lay upon the table.

When the events of that day assumed their serious aspect, the British

sought to prove that this little band fired first. Not only is this improbable, nay, absurd in itself, and contradicted by all our testimony; but no British officer speaks of more than what he heard and believed at the time. As they neared Lexington, the report came to them, that some five hundred men were under arms; and I am not disinclined to reconcile their testimony with the facts, by the consideration that they heard the roll of our drums, and perhaps saw the flash or heard the report of our signal-guns, intended to call our men together, and thought them a defiance; and perhaps officers in the centre or rear might have thought them hostile shots. But the front knew they had not been fired upon, and saw the short, thin line of sixty men with arms at rest. Pitcairn, when he rode up to them, and ordered them to surrender their arms and disperse, knew they had not fired. He was not the man to talk after hostile shots. Pitcairn has had the fate which befalls many men who carry out orders that afterward prove fatally ill-judged. When he ordered our men to surrender their arms and disperse, he was executing the orders of his commander-in-chief and of his king. If Britain was in the right, Pitcairn was in the right. Twice they were ordered to surrender their arms and disperse; and twice they refused to obey, and stood their ground. Then came the fatal fire; and why not? Gen. Gage had been authorized to use the troops for this very purpose. He was authorized to fire upon the people, if necessary to enforce the new laws, without waiting for the civil magistrate. He had resolved to do so. Had that volley subdued the resistance of Massachusetts, Pitcairn would have been the hero of the drama. Was he to leave a military array behind him, and not attempt to disarm and disband them? If they refused, was he to give it up? I have never thought it just or generous to throw upon the brave, rough soldier, who fell while mounting the breastworks at Bunker Hill, the fault which lay on the king, the parliament, the ministry, and the commander-in-chief. The truth is, the issue was inevitable. The first force of that kind which the king's troops found in martial array, was to be disarmed and disbanded; and, if they refused to obey, they were to be fired upon. Both sides knew this, and were prepared for it. It is inconsistent in us, and an unworthy view of this crisis, to treat it as a wanton and ruthless slaughter of unoffending citizens by an armed force. It takes from the event its dignity and historic significance. It was no such accidental and personal matter. It was an affair of state. It was the inevitable collision between organized forces representing two antagonistic systems, each a *de facto* body politic, claiming authority and demanding obedience, on the same spot at the same time. If our cause was wrong, and resistance to the new laws unjustifiable, our popular militia was an unlawful band, and ought to surrender its arms and disperse. If our cause was right, Capt. Parker's company was a lawful array, and their loaded guns were lawfully in their hands; they had a right to stand in their line, on their training-field, before their homes, and beside their church, ready to shed their blood in the cause, and to fire when fired upon. They were determined neither to attack, nor to fly; neither to surrender their arms, nor to fire first; but to fire when fired upon; all in strict obedience to the line of duty enjoined on them by the Continental Congress, by the votes of the towns, and the counsels of their leaders. The issue was made up just then and just there. If you mean to subjugate and disarm this people, you may begin here and now. Of this issue, in the language of the common law, they put themselves upon the country. The British did the like. The trial of that issue, in the presence of the world, began with the first volley

on Lexington Green, and lasted six years. The battle of the 19th April began on this spot, and ended at Charlestown Neck. The war of the Revolution began at Lexington, and ended at Yorktown.

Have I not demonstrated what I undertook to show?—that not we, but the British king and parliament, were the revolutionists, the innovators, the radical subverters of institutions; that we were the conservators of time-honored, dearly-loved institutions of self-government and home rule; and that, on that morning, on this spot, your townsmen were intentionally, intelligently, the first martyrs, yet martyrs in war; and that on this field war began. Whenever the king's troops, to enforce the new system, met the people's troops, organized and armed to resist its enforcement, and fired upon them, each in martial array, the war began. The commencement of a war is unilateral. One party can initiate it. It requires no formal announcements or ceremonies. Here both parties stood ready for war. Our soldiers loaded their guns, by military command, to fire if fired upon; and the war began with the volley and the falling of the dead and wounded. It may not be of much account in any political or strategic sense, but it is a satisfaction to our pride in our ancestors, to know, that rashly it may be, uselessly perhaps, but bravely beyond doubt, the moment the British fire authorized us to use the guns we had loaded for the purpose, and met the condition in Capt. Parker's order, "unless fired upon," the fire was returned by men still standing in their line, in their martial array; and that the line was not abandoned until they were ordered to disperse by their captain, who saw that the regulars were hastening up, on both flanks, to surround and capture them; and that, when the survivors withdrew, they took their arms with them. It is not of much account, that a regular of the Tenth Regiment, and another, were wounded, and that the horse of the commander was grazed by two balls; but it is a satisfaction to know, that here in Lexington was not only the first hostile volley fired by British troops at provincial troops, but the first shots fired back by our troops at theirs. You recall with pride too, that, no sooner had the regulars resumed their march, than your minute-men rallied, took six prisoners who had straggled from the line; joined in the pursuit of the British from the Lincoln and Concord line to Charlestown Neck; and that in that pursuit three more men of Lexington laid down their lives, of whom one had been wounded on the green in the morning. You read with ever renewed satisfaction, that on the rolls of that day Lexington stands first: ten of her townsmen killed,—seven in the morning on the green, and three in the afternoon in the pursuit,—and first in the list of wounded, nine; nineteen in all, from your small population, who suffered death or wounds in the common cause. The pecuniary loss of Lexington that day in houses and other property destroyed, nearly two thousand pounds sterling, bore a large proportion to the whole property of the town. Well did she redeem her modest promise to Boston; "We trust in God. . . ., we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates, and every thing dear in life yea, and life itself, in support of the common cause." Well did she prove her faith that "he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country." Vain was the British cheer, and their volley of triumph fired into the air! It was the soldier's farewell shot, over the buried monarchy of England!

The news of Lexington spread with a rapidity almost preternatural. At noon that day, a courier rode into Worcester, his jaded horse falling exhausted at the meeting-house steps, and proclaimed the tragedy at Lexington; and the minute-men, after prayer from their pastor, set out on their

march for Cambridge. Lincoln, Concord, and Acton heard the news at once, an hour or more before the regulars reached the centre of Concord; and when, some four hours later, Major Buttrick, and Capt. Isaac Davis and his men of Acton, led the column of attack upon the British outpost at the bridge over Concord River, they marched under a new order of things. The spell had been broken. War was begun. There were no questions left then but of strategy, courage, and prudence.

I will not lead you through the familiar details of the rest of that day,—the singular insensibility of the British commander to the perils gathering about him, lingering two hours in Concord after the affair at the North Bridge, thinking, because the main body was not molested, and the daring affair at the bridge was not followed up, nothing more would be done; the militia pouring in from all sides, showing themselves on the hills, and along the by-roads; the British fire and our reply near the Lincoln line; the intermittent attack and defence of the next two hours; the hurried march, turning almost into flight, along the highways; the salvation of the party by the arrival of Lord Percy; the violence and outrages by the humiliated, distracted, desperate soldiery; the flank attacks of the militia as they came in from more distant towns; and, at last, the bare escape of the survivors of the expedition, as they crossed the Neck at Charlestown, at sunset, and came under the protection of the fire of their batteries and ships of war. Great, indeed, was the change between daybreak and sunset of that day. At daybreak, there was a state of legal peace. At sunset, the siege of Boston had begun. No British soldier set foot beyond the two peninsulas after that night. Patriotic citizens from New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut were on their march by noon of the 20th. One force from New-Hampshire marched fifty-five miles in twenty hours, and mustered on Cambridge Common at sunrise of the 21st. Putnam rode one hundred miles in eighteen hours, and reached Cambridge early on the 21st. Green from Rhode-Island was at Cambridge, and Stark and his force from New-Hampshire at Chelsea, on the 22d. As the news spread to the middle and southern Colonies, they accepted it as war, and mustered in arms. But these subsequent events are to have their appropriate celebrations. We will not anticipate them. We are here to-day to commemorate first what was done at Lexington, and the heroic conduct of her sons. This is due to her and to them. But we are here, also, to remember the dead of that day, from other towns, who laid down their lives in the common cause; the seven killed of Danvers, the six of Cambridge, the five of Needham, the four of Lynn, the three of Acton, the two each of Sudbury, Woburn, Medford, and Charlestown, and the one each of Bedford, Watertown, Dedham, Brookline, Salem, and Beverly; and the wounded of all those towns, and of Concord, Framingham, Stowe, Billerica, Newton, and Chelmsford. We are here to join heartily in sympathy with those thousands who, at this hour, are commemorating at Concord the momentous work done within her limits, the second scene in the drama of this day so heroically enacted at the North Bridge. This is the dawn of seven years of centennial commemorations all over the soil of the old thirteen States, to be joined in by the people of this vast empire, of all kindreds and races and tongues, from Canada to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—a sight the like of which the world has never seen; and scarce a tongue in any part of the civilized world utters a doubt of the justice of our cause.

Men, women, children of Lexington, the curtain of the great drama rose here, to be acted out to the last scene at Yorktown. It began with the first

fire of British troops in martial array on American troops in martial array, and did not end until the last British soldier left the soil of the new Republic, and our independence was recognized. At the close of the last century, you erected your first monument on this spot. Lafayette, who saw the surrender at Yorktown, came, in September, 1824, to see the spot where began the contest in which he took so noble and disinterested a part, and clasped hands with fourteen of the surviving heroes of the day. In 1835 you re-interred your heroic dead under your simple monument, consecrated by the eloquence of Everett. In 1852 Louis Kossuth, an exile from the banks of the Danube, after the disastrous war for the independence of Hungary, made a pilgrimage to this place, to pay his devotions "to the birthplace of American liberty," and said of your patriot dead, in words you must never let die, as true as they are eloquent: "It is their sacrificed blood in which is written the preface of your nation's history. Their death was and ever will be the first bloody revelation of America's destiny, and Lexington the opening scene of a revolution that is destined to change the character of human governments, and the condition of the human race."

God grant, that, if a day of peril shall come, the people of this Republic, so favored, so numerous, so prosperous, so rich, so educated, so triumphant, may meet it—and we can ask no more—with as much of intelligence, self-control, self-devotion, and fortitude as did the men of this place, in their fewness, simplicity, and poverty, one hundred years ago!

AN ORATION¹ ON THE ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF "CONCORD FIGHT," APRIL 19, 1775.

By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, LL.D., of New-York.

WE are fortunate that we behold this day. The heavens bend benignly over, the earth blossoms with renewed life, and our hearts beat joyfully together with one emotion of filial gratitude and patriotic exultation. Citizens of a great, free, and prosperous country, we come hither to honor the men, our fathers, who on this spot and upon this day, a hundred years ago, struck the first blow in the contest which made that country independent. Here beneath the hills they trod, by the peaceful river on whose shores they dwelt, amidst the fields that they sowed and reaped, proudly recalling their virtue and their valor, we come to tell their story, to try ourselves by their lofty standard to know if we are their worthy children; and, standing reverently where they stood and fought and died, to swear before God and each other, in the words of him upon whom in our day the spirit of the revolutionary fathers visibly descended, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

This ancient town, with its neighbors who share its glory, has never failed fitly to commemorate this great day of its history. Fifty years ago, while some soldiers of the Concord fight were yet living—twenty-five years ago, while still a few venerable survivors lingered—with prayer and eloquence and song you renewed the pious vow. But the last living link with the Revolution has long been broken. Great events and a mightier struggle have absorbed our own generation. Yet we who stand here to-day have a sym-

¹ Delivered before the town authorities of Concord, Mass., April 19, 1875. Printed by permission.

pathy with the men at the old North bridge which those who preceded us here at earlier celebrations could not know. With them war was a name and a tradition. So swift and vast had been the change and the development of the country that the revolutionary clash of arms was already vague and unreal, and Concord and Lexington seemed to them almost as remote and historic as Arbela and Sempach. When they assembled to celebrate this day they saw a little group of tottering forms, eyes from which the light was fading, arms nerveless and withered, thin white hairs that fluttered in the wind—they saw a few venerable relics of a vanished age, whose pride was that before living memory they had been minute-men of American Independence. But with us how changed! War is no longer a tradition half romantic and obscure. It has ravaged how many of our homes! it has wrung how many of the hearts before me! North and South we know the pang. Our common liberty is consecrated by a common sorrow. We do not count around us a few feeble veterans of the contest, but we are girt with a cloud of witnesses. We are surrounded every where by multitudes in the vigor of their prime—behold them here to-day sharing in these pious and peaceful rites, the honored citizens, legislators, magistrates—yes, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—whose glory it is that they were minute-men of American liberty and union. These men of to-day interpret to us with resistless eloquence the men and the times we commemorate. Now, if never before, we understand the revolution. Now we know the secret of those old hearts and homes. We can measure the sacrifice, the courage, the devotion, for we have seen them all. Green hills of Concord, broad fields of Middlesex, that heard the voice of Hancock and of Adams, you heard also the call of Lincoln and of Andrew, and your Ladd and Whitney, your Prescott and Ripley and Melvin, have revealed to us more truly the Davis and the Buttrick, the Hosmer and the Parker, of a hundred years ago.

The story of this old town is the history of New-England. It shows us the people and the institutions that have made the American republic. Concord was the first settlement in New-England above tide-water. It was planted directly from the mother country, and was what was called a mother town, the parent of other settlements throughout the wilderness. It was a military post in King Philip's war, and two hundred years ago—just a century before the minute-men whom we commemorate—the militia of Middlesex were organized as minute-men against the Indians. It is a Concord tradition that in those stern days, when the farmer tilled these fields at the risk of his life, Mary Shepard, a girl of fifteen, was watching on one of the hills for the savages, while her brothers threshed in the barn. Suddenly the Indians appeared, slew the brothers, and carried her away. In the night, while the savages slept, she untied a horse which they had stolen, slipped a saddle from under the head of one of her captors, mounted, fled, swam the Nashua river, and rode through the forest home. Mary Shepard was the true ancestor of the Concord matrons who share the fame of this day—of Mrs. James Barrett, of the Widow Brown, of Mrs. Amos Wood, and Hannah Burns, with the other faithful women whose self-command and ready wit and energy on this great morning show that the mothers of New-England were like the fathers, and that equally in both their children may reverence their own best virtues.

A little later than Philip's war, one hundred and eighty-six years ago last night, while some of the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay still lingered, when the news came that King James the Second had been dethroned, a

company marched from this town and joined that general uprising of the colony which the next day—this very day—with old Simon Bradstreet at its head, deposed Sir Edmund Andros, the King's Governor, and restored the ancient charter of the colony. We demand only the traditional rights of Englishmen, said the English nobles, as they seated William and Mary upon the throne. We ask nothing more, said the freemen of Concord, as they helped to dissolve royal government in America, and returned to their homes. Eighty-five years later the first Provincial Congress, which had been called to meet at Concord if for any reason the General Court at Salem were obstructed, assembled in the old meeting-house on the 11th of October, 1774, the first independent Legislature in Massachusetts and America; and from that hour to this the old mother town has never forgotten the words nor forsworn the faith of the revolution which had been proclaimed here six weeks before: "No danger shall affright, no difficulties intimidate us; and if in support of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

But the true glory of Concord, as of all New-England, was the town-meeting, the nursery of American Independence. When the revolution began, of the eight millions of people then living in Old England only one hundred and sixty thousand were voters, while in New-England the great mass of free male adults were electors. And they had been so from the landing at Plymouth. Here in the wilderness the settlers were forced to govern themselves. They could not constantly refer and appeal to another authority twenty miles away through the woods. Every day brought its duty that must be done before sunset. Roads must be made, schools built, young men trained to arms against the savages and the wildcat, taxes must be laid and collected for all common purposes, preaching must be maintained, and who could know the time, the means, and the necessity so well as the community itself? Thus each town was a little and a perfect republic, as solitary and secluded in the New-England wilderness as the Swiss cantons among the Alps. No other practicable human institution has been devised or conceived to secure the just ends of local government so felicitous as the town-meeting. It brought together the rich and the poor, the good and the bad, and gave character, eloquence, and natural leadership full and free play. It enabled superior experience and sagacity to govern, and virtue and intelligence alone are rulers by divine right. The Tories called the resolution for committees of correspondence the source of the rebellion; but it was only a correspondence of town-meetings. From that correspondence grew the confederation of the colonies. Out of that arose the closer majestic union of the Constitution, the greater phenix born from the ashes of the lesser, and the national power and prosperity to-day rest securely only upon the foundation of the primary meeting. That is where the duty of the citizens begins. Neglect of that is disloyalty to liberty. No contrivance will supply its place, no excuse absolve the neglect; and the American who is guilty of that neglect is as deadly an enemy of his country as the British soldier a century ago.

But here and now I cannot speak of the New-England town-meeting without recalling its great genius, the New-Englander in whom the Revolution seemed to be most fully embodied, and the lofty prayer of whose life was answered upon this spot and on this day. He was not eloquent like Otis, nor scholarly like Quincy, nor all-fascinating like Warren, yet bound heart to heart with these great men, his friends, the plainest, simplest, aus-

terest among them, he gathered all their separate gifts, and adding to them his own, fused the whole in the glow of that untiring energy, that unerring perception, that sublime will, which moved before the chosen people of the colonies a pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night. People of Massachusetts, your proud and grateful hearts outstrip my lips in pronouncing the name of Samuel Adams. Elsewhere to-day, nearer the spot where he stood with his immortal friend Hancock a hundred years ago this morning, a son of Massachusetts who bears the name of a friend of Samuel Adams, and whose own career has honorably illustrated the fidelity of your State to human liberty, will pay a fitting tribute to the true American tribune of the people—the father of the Revolution, as he was fondly called. But we also are his children and must not omit our duty.

Until 1768 Samuel Adams did not despair of a peaceful issue of the quarrel with Great Britain. But when in May of that year the British frigate *Romney* sailed into Boston harbor, and her shotted guns were trained upon the town, he saw that the question was changed. From that moment he knew that America must be free or slave, and the unceasing effort of his life, by day and night, with tongue and pen, was to nerve his fellow-colonists to strike when the hour should come. On that gray December evening, two years later, when he rose in the Old South, and in a clear, calm voice said, "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country," and so gave the word for the march to the tea ships, he comprehended more clearly, perhaps, than any man in the colonies the immense and far-reaching consequences of his words. He was ready to throw the tea overboard because he was ready to throw overboard the King and Parliament of England.

During the ten years from the passage of the Stamp Act to the fight at Lexington and Concord, this poor man in an obscure provincial town beyond the sea was engaged with the British ministry in one of the mightiest contests that history records. Not a word in Parliament that he did not hear, not an act in the cabinet that he did not see. With brain and heart and conscience all alive, he opposed every hostile Order in Council with a British precedent, and arrayed against the government of Great Britain the battery of principles impregnable with the accumulated strength of centuries of British conviction. The cold Grenville, the brilliant Townsend, the obsequious North, the reckless Hillsborough, the crafty Dartmouth, all the ermined and coroneted chiefs of the proudest aristocracy in the world, derided, declaimed, denounced, laid unjust taxes, and sent troops to collect them; cheered loudly by a servile Parliament, the parasite of a headstrong King,—and the plain Boston Puritan laid his finger on the vital point of the tremendous controversy, and held to it inexorably King, Lords, Commons, the people of England and the people of America. Entrenched in his own honesty, the King's gold could not buy him. Enshrined in the love of his fellow-citizens, the King's writ could not take him. And when on this morning the King's troops marched to seize him, his sublime faith saw beyond the clouds of the moment the rising sun of the America that we behold, and careless of himself, mindful only of his country, he exultingly exclaimed, "Oh! what a glorious morning!"

Yet this man held no office but that of Clerk of the Assembly, to which he was yearly elected, and that of constant Moderator of the town-meeting. That was his mighty weapon. The town-meeting was the alarm-bell with which he aroused the continent. It was the rapier with which he fenced with the ministry. It was the claymore with which he smote their counsels. It was the harp of a thousand strings that he swept into a burst of

passionate defiance, or an electric call to arms, or a proud pæan of exulting triumph—defiance, challenge, and exultation, all lifting the continent to independence. His indomitable will and command of the popular confidence played Boston against London, the provincial town-meeting against the royal Parliament, Faneuil Hall against St. Stephen's. And as long as the American town-meeting is known, its great genius will be revered, who with the town-meeting overthrew an empire. So long as Faneuil Hall stands, Samuel Adams will not want his most fitting monument, and when Faneuil Hall falls, its name will be found written as with a sunbeam upon every faithful American heart.

The first imposing armed movement against the colonies on the 19th of April, 1775, did not, of course, take by surprise a people so prepared. For ten years they had seen the possibility, for five years the probability, and for at least a year the certainty, of the contest. They quietly organized, watched, and waited. The royal Governor, Gage, was a soldier, and he had read the signs of the times. He had fought with provincial troops at the bloody ambush of Braddock, and he felt the full force of the mighty determination that exalted New-England. He had about four thousand effective troops, trained veterans, with brilliant officers, who despised and ridiculed the Yankee militia. Massachusetts had provided for a Constitutional army of fifteen thousand men. Minute companies were every where organized, and military supplies were deposited at convenient towns. Every body was on the alert. Couriers were held ready to alarm the country should the British march, and wagons to remove the stores. In the early spring Gage sent out some of his officers as spies, and two of them came in disguise as far as Concord. On the 22d of March the Provincial Congress met in this town, and made the last arrangements for a possible battle, begging the militia and minute-men to be ready, but to act only on the defensive.

As the spring advanced it was plain that some movement would be made, and on Monday, the 17th of April, the Committee of Safety ordered part of the stores deposited here to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picketed the roads from Boston into Middlesex to prevent any report of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the Committee of Safety at Cambridge sent them word to beware, for suspicious officers were abroad. A British grenadier in full uniform went into a shop in Boston. He might as well have proclaimed that an expedition was on foot. In the afternoon one of the Governor's grooms strolled into a stable where John Ballard was cleaning a horse. John Ballard was a Son of Liberty; and when the groom idly remarked, in nervous English, that "there would be hell to pay to-morrow," John's heart leaped and his hand shook, and asking the groom to finish cleaning the horse, he ran to a friend, who carried the news straight to Paul Revere, who told him he had already heard it from two other persons.

That evening, at ten o'clock, eight hundred British troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, took boat at the foot of the Common and crossed to the Cambridge shore. Gage thought that his secret had been kept, but Lord Percy, who had heard the people say on the Common that the troops would miss their aim, undeceived him. Gage instantly ordered that no one should leave the town. But Dr. Warren was before him, and as the troops

crossed the river, William Dawes, with a message from Warren to Hancock and Adams, was riding over the Neck to Roxbury, and Paul Revere was rowing over the river farther down to Charlestown, having agreed with his friend Robert Newman to show lanterns from the belfry of the Old North Church—

“One, if by land, and two, if by sea”—

as a signal of the march of the British. Already the moon was rising, and while the troops were stealthily landing at Lechmere Point, their secret was flashed out into the April night, and Paul Revere, springing into the saddle upon the Charlestown shore, spurred away into Middlesex.

“How far that little candle throws his beams!”

The modest spire yet stands, reverend relic of the old town of Boston, of those brave men and of their deeds. Startling the land that night with the warning of danger, let it remind the land forever of the patriotism with which that danger was averted, and for our children as for our fathers still stand secure, the pharos of American liberty.

It was a brilliant April night. The winter had been unusually mild, and the spring very forward. The hills were already green. The early grain waved in the fields, and the air was sweet with blossoming orchards. Already the robin whistled, the bluebird sang, and the benediction of peace rested upon the landscape. Under the cloudless moon the soldiers silently marched, and Paul Revere swiftly rode, galloping through Medford and West Cambridge, rousing every house as he went, spurring for Lexington and Hancock and Adams, and evading the British patrols who had been sent out to stop the news. Stop the news! Already the village churches were beginning to ring the alarm, as the pulpits beneath them had been ringing for many a year. In the awakening houses lights flashed from window to window. Drums beat faintly far away and on every side. Signal-guns flashed and echoed. The watch-dogs barked, the cocks crew. Stop the news! Stop the sunrise! The murmuring night trembled with the summons so earnestly expected, so dreaded, so desired. And as long ago the voice rang out at midnight along the Syrian shore, wailing that great Pan was dead, but in the same moment the choiring angels whispered, “Glory to God in the highest, for Christ is born,” so, if the stern alarm of that April night seemed to many a wistful and loyal heart to portend the passing glory of British dominion and the tragical chance of war, it whispered to them with prophetic inspiration, “Good-will to men: America is born!”

There is a tradition that long before the troops reached Lexington an unknown horseman thundered at the door of Captain Joseph Robbins, in Acton, waking every man and woman and the babe in the cradle, shouting that the regulars were marching to Concord, and that the rendezvous was the old North Bridge. Captain Robbins's son, a boy of ten years, heard the summons in the garret where he lay, and in a few minutes was on his father's old mare, a young Paul Revere, galloping along the road to rouse Captain Isaac Davis, who commanded the minute-men of Acton. He was a young man of thirty, a gunsmith by trade, brave and thoughtful, and tenderly fond of his wife and four children. The company assembled at his shop, formed, and marched a little way, when he halted them and returned for a moment to his house. He said to his wife, “Take good care of the children,” kissed her, turned to his men, gave the order to march and saw his home no more. Such was the history of that night in how many homes! The hearts of those men and women of Middlesex might break,

but they could not waver. They had counted the cost. They knew what and whom they served; and as the midnight summons came they started up and answered, "Here am I!"

Meanwhile the British bayonets, glistening in the moon, moved steadily along the road. Colonel Smith heard and saw that the country was aroused, and sent back to Boston for reinforcements, ordering Major Pitcairn with six companies to hasten forward and seize the bridges at Concord. Paul Revere and Dawes had reached Lexington by midnight, and had given the alarm. The men of Lexington instantly mustered on the green, but as there was no sign of the enemy, they were dismissed to await his coming. He was close at hand. Pitcairn swiftly advanced, seizing every man upon the road, and was not discovered until half-past four in the morning, within a mile or two of Lexington meeting-house. Then there was a general alarm. The bell rang, drums beat, guns fired, and sixty or seventy of the Lexington militia were drawn up in line upon the green, Captain John Parker at their head. The British bayonets, glistening in the dawn, moved rapidly toward them. Pitcairn rode up, and angrily ordered the militia to surrender and disperse. But they held their ground. The troops fired over their heads. Still the militia stand. Then a deadly volley blazed from the British line, and eight of the Americans fell dead and ten wounded at the doors of their homes and in sight of their kindred. Captain Parker, seeing that it was massacre, not battle, ordered his men to disperse. They obeyed, some firing upon the enemy. The British troops, who had suffered little, with a loud huzza of victory pushed on toward Concord, six miles beyond.

Four hours before, Paul Revere and William Dawes had left Lexington to rouse Concord, and were soon overtaken by Dr. Samuel Prescott, of that town, who had been to Lexington upon a tender errand. A British patrol captured Revere and Dawes, but Prescott leaped a stone wall and dashed on to Concord. Between one and two o'clock in the morning Amos Melvin, the sentinel at the court-house, rang the bell and roused the town. He sprang of heroic stock. One of his family thirty years before had commanded a company at Louisburg and another at Crown Point, while four brothers of the same family served in the late war, and the honored names of the three who perished are carved upon your soldiers' monument. When the bell rang, the first man that appeared was William Emerson, the minister, with his gun in his hand. It was his faith that the scholar should be the minute-man of liberty, a faith which his descendants have piously cherished and illustrated before the world. The minute-men gathered hastily upon the Common. The citizens, hurrying from their homes, secreted the military stores. Messengers were sent to the neighboring villages, and the peaceful town prepared for battle. The minute-men of Lincoln, whose captain was William Smith and whose lieutenant was Samuel Hoar, a name not unknown in Middlesex, in Massachusetts, and in the country, and wherever known still honored for the noblest qualities of the men of the Revolution, had joined the Concord militia and minute-men, and part of them had marched down the Lexington road to reconnoitre. Seeing the British, they fell back toward the hill over the road at the entrance of the village, upon which stood the liberty-pole.

It was now seven o'clock. There were perhaps two hundred men in arms upon the hill. Below them, upon the Lexington road, a quarter of a mile away, rose a thick cloud of dust, from which, amidst proudly rolling drums, eight hundred British bayonets flashed in the morning sun. The Americans saw that battle where they stood would be mere butchery, and they fell

gradually back to a rising ground about a mile north of the meeting-house, the spot upon which we are now assembled. The British troops divided as they entered the town, the infantry coming over the hill from which the Americans had retired, the marines and grenadiers marching by the high-road. The place was well known to the British officers through their spies, and Colonel Smith, halting before the court-house, instantly sent detachments to hold the two bridges, and others to destroy the stores. But so carefully had these been secreted that during the two or three hours in which they were engaged in the work the British merely broke open about sixty barrels of flour, half of which was afterward saved, knocked off the trunnions of three cannon, burned sixteen new carriage wheels and some barrels of wooden spoons and trenchers; they threw some five hundred pounds of balls into the pond and wells, cut down the liberty-pole, and fired the court-house.

The work was hurriedly done, for Colonel Smith, a veteran soldier, knew his peril. He had advanced twenty miles into a country of intelligent and resolute men, who were rising around him. All Middlesex was moving. From Acton and Lincoln, from Westford, Littleton, and Chelmsford, from Bedford and Billerica, from Stow, Sudbury and Carlisle, the sons of Indian fighters and of soldiers of the old French war poured along the roads, shouldering fire-locks and fowling-pieces and old king's arms that had seen famous service when the earlier settlers had gone out against King Philip, or the latter colonists had marched under the flag on which George Whitefield had written, "*Nil desperandum Cristo Duce*"—Never despair while Christ is Captain; and those words the children of the Puritans had written on their hearts. As the minute-men from the other towns arrived they joined the force upon the rising ground near the North Bridge, where they were drawn into line by Joseph Hosmer, of Concord, who acted as adjutant. By nine o'clock some five hundred men were assembled, and a consultation of officers and chief citizens was held. That group of Middlesex farmers, here upon Punkatasset, without thought that they were heroes, or that the day and its deeds were to be so momentous, is a group as memorable as the men of Rütli on the Swiss Alps, or the barons in the meadow of Runnymede. They confronted the mightiest empire in the world, invincible on land, supreme on the sea, whose guns had just been heard in four continents at once, girdling the globe with victory. And that empire was their mother-land, in whose renown they had shared,—the land dear to their hearts by a thousand ties of love, pride and reverence. They took a sublime and awful responsibility. They could not know that the other colonies, or even their neighbors of Massachusetts, would justify their action. There was as yet no declaration of independence, no Continental army. There was, indeed, a general feeling that a blow would soon be struck, but to mistake the time, the place, the way, might be to sacrifice the great cause itself, and to ruin America. But their conscience and their judgment assured them that the hour had come. Before them lay their homes, and on the hill beyond, the grave-yard in which their forefathers slept. A guard of the King's troops opposed their entrance to their own village. Those troops were at that moment searching their homes, perhaps insulting their wives and children. Already they saw the smoke as of burning houses rising in the air, and they resolved to march into the town and to fire upon the troops if they were opposed. They resolved upon organized, aggressive, forcible resistance to the military power of Great Britain, the first that had been offered in the colonies. All un-

consciously every heart beat time to the music of the slave's epitaph in the grave-yard that overhung the town :

" God wills us free ; man wills us slaves :
I will as God wills : God's will be done."

Isaac Davis, of Acton, drew his sword, turned toward his company, and said, " I haven't a man that's afraid to go." Colonel Barrett, of Concord, gave the order to march. In double file and with trailed arms the men moved along the causeway, the Acton company in front, Major John Buttrick, of Concord, Captain Isaac Davis, of Acton, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Robertson, of Westford, leading the way. As they approached the bridge the British forces withdrew across it and began to take up planks. Major Buttrick ordered his men to hasten their march. As they came within ten or fifteen rods of the bridge a shot was fired by the British which wounded Jonas Brown, one of the Concord minute-men, and Luther Blanchard, fifer of the Acton company. A British volley followed, and Isaac Davis, of Acton, making a way for his countrymen like Arnold von Winkelried at Sempach, fell dead, shot through the heart. By his side fell his friend and neighbor, Abner Hosmer, a youth of twenty-two. Seeing them fall, Major Buttrick turned to his men, and raising his hand, cried, " Fire, follow-soldiers ! for God's sake, fire !" John Buttrick gave the word. The cry rang along the line. The Americans fired. The Revolution began ! It began here. Let us put off the shoes from off our feet, for the place whereon we stand is holy ground.

One of the British was killed, several were wounded, and they retreated in confusion toward the centre of the village. The engagement was doubtless seen by Smith and Pitcairn from the grave-yard hill that overlooked the town, and the shots were heard by all the searching parties, which immediately returned in haste and disorder. Colonel Smith instantly prepared to retire, and at noon, one hundred years ago at this hour, the British columns marched out of yonder square. Then and there began the retreat of British power from the American colonies. Through seven weary and wasting years it continued. From Bunker Hill to Long Island ; from Princeton, Trenton, and Saratoga ; from Brandywine, Monmouth, and King's Mountain ; through the bloody snow at Valley Forge, through the treachery of Arnold and of Lee, through cabals and doubt, and poverty and despair ; but steadily urged by one great heart that strengthened the continent,—the heart of George Washington,—the British retreat went on from Concord Bridge and Lexington Green to the plains of Yorktown and the King's acknowledgment of American Independence.

Of the beginning of this retreat, of that terrible march of the exhausted troops from this square to Boston, I have no time fitly to tell the tale. Almost as soon as it began all Massachusetts was in motion. William Prescott mustered his regiment of minute-men at Pepperell, and Timothy Pickering at Salem and Marblehead. Dedham left no man behind between the ages of sixteen and seventy. The minute-men of Worcester marched out of the town one way as the news went out the other, and, flying over the mountains, sent Berkshire to Bunker Hill. Meanwhile the men of Concord and the neighborhood, following the British over the bridge, ran along the heights above the Lexington road and posted themselves to await the enemy. The returning British column, with wide-sweeping flankers, advanced steadily and slowly. No drum beat, no fife blew. There was the hushed silence of intense expectation. As the troops passed Merriam's Corner, a little beyond Concord, the flank guard was called in, and they

turned suddenly and fired upon the Americans. The minute-men and militia instantly returned the fire, and the battle began that lasted until sunset.

When Colonel Smith ordered the retreat, although he and his officers may have had some misgivings, they had probably lost them in the contempt or regulars for the militia. But from the moment of the firing at Merriam's Corner they were undeceived. The landscape was alive with armed men. They swarmed through every wood path and by-way, across the pastures, and over the hills. Some came up in order along the roads, as from Reading and Billerica, from East Sudbury and Bedford, and John Parker's company from Lexington waited in a woody defile to avenge the death of their comrades. The British column marched steadily on, while from trees, rocks, and fences, from houses, barns and sheds blazed the withering American fire. The hills echoed and flashed. The woods rang. The road became an endless ambuscade of flame. The Americans seemed to the appalled British troops to drop from the clouds, to spring from earth. With every step the attack was deadlier, the danger more imminent. For some time discipline and the plain extremity of the peril sustained the order of the British line. But the stifling clouds of dust, the consuming thirst, the exhaustion of utter fatigue, the wagons full of wounded men moaning and dying, madly pressing through the ranks to the front, the constant falling of their comrades, officers captured and killed, and through all the fatal and incessant shot of an unseen foe, smote with terror that haughty column, which, shrinking, bleeding, wavering, reeled through Lexington panic-stricken and broken. The officers, seeing the dire extremity, fought their way to the front and threatened the men with death if they advanced. The breaking line recoiled a little, and even steadied under one of the sharpest attacks of the day. For not as yet were Hessians hired to enslave Americans, and it was English blood and pluck on both sides. At two o'clock in the afternoon, a half mile beyond Lexington meeting house, just as the English officers saw that destruction or surrender was the only alternative, Lord Percy with a reinforcement of twelve hundred men came up, and opening with two cannons upon the Americans, succored his flying and desperate comrades, who fell upon the ground among Percy's troops, their parched tongues hanging from their mouths.

The flower of General Gage's army was now upon the field, but its commander saw at once that its sole hope of safety was to continue the retreat. After half an hour's delay the march was resumed, and with it the barbarities as well as the sufferings of war. Lord Percy threw out flanking parties, which entered the houses upon the line of march, plundering and burning. The fields of Menotomy or Arlington, through which lay the road, became a plain of blood and fire. But the American pursuit was relentless, and beyond Lexington the lower counties and towns came hurrying to the battle. Many a man afterward famous was conspicuous that day, and near West Cambridge Joseph Warren was the inspiring soul of the struggle. It was now past five o'clock. The British ammunition was giving out. The officers, too much exposed in the saddle, alighted and marched with the men, who, as they approached Charlestown, encountered the hottest fire of the day. General Gage had learned the perilous extremity of his army from a messenger sent by Percy, and had issued a proclamation threatening to lay Charlestown in ashes if the troops were attacked in the streets. The town hummed with the vague and appalling rumors of the events of the day, and just before sunset the excited inhabitants heard the distant guns, and soon saw the British troops running along

the old Cambridge road to Charlestown Neck, firing as they came. They had just escaped the militia, seven hundred strong, from Salem and Marblehead—the flower of Essex—and as the sun was setting they entered Charlestown, and gained the shelter of their frigate guns. Then General Heath ordered the American pursuit to stop, and the battle was over. But all that day and night the news was flying from mouth to mouth, from heart to heart, rousing every city, town, and solitary farm in the colonies; and before the last shot of the minute-men on the British retreat from Concord Bridge was fired, or the last wounded grenadier had been rowed across the river, the whole country was rising; Massachusetts, New-England, America, were closing around the city, and the siege of Boston and the war of American Independence had begun.

Such was the opening battle of the Revolution—a conflict which, so far as we can see, saved civil liberty in two hemispheres, saved England as well as America, and whose magnificent results shine through the world as the beacon light of free popular government. And who won this victory? The minute-men and militia, who in the history of our English race have been always the van-guard of freedom. The minute-man of the American Revolution,—who was he? He was the husband and father who, bred to love liberty, and to know that lawful liberty is the sole guarantee of peace and progress, left the plow in the furrow and the hammer on the bench, and kissing wife and children, marched to die or to be free. He was the son and lover, the plain shy youth of the singing-school and the village choir, whose heart beat to arms for his country, and who felt, though he could not say, with the old English Cavalier:

“I could not love thee, deare, so much,
Loved I not honor more.”

The minute-man of the Revolution! He was the old, the middle-aged, and the young. He was Captain Miles, of Concord, who said that he went to battle as he went to church. He was Captain Davis, of Acton, who reproved his men for jesting on the march. He was Deacon Josiah Haynes, of Sudbury, eighty years old, who marched with his company to the South Bridge at Concord, then joined in the hot pursuit to Lexington, and fell as gloriously as Warren at Bunker Hill. He was James Hayward, of Acton, twenty-two years old, foremost in that deadly race from Concord to Charlestown, who raised his piece at the same moment with a British soldier, each exclaiming, “You are a dead man!” The Briton dropped, shot through the heart. James Hayward fell mortally wounded. “Father,” he said, “I started with forty balls; I have three left. I never did such a day’s work before. Tell mother not to mourn too much; and tell her whom I love more than my mother that I am not sorry I turned out.”

This was the minute-man of the Revolution, the rural citizen trained in the common school, the church, and the town-meeting, who carried a bayonet that thought, and whose gun, loaded with a principle, brought down not a man, but a system. Him we gratefully recall to-day,—him, in yon manly figure wrought in the metal which but feebly typifies his inexorable will, we commit in his immortal youth to the reverence of our children. And here among these peaceful fields; here in the county whose children first gave their blood for American union and independence, and eighty-six years later gave it first also for a truer union and a larger liberty; here in the heart of Middlesex, County of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, stand fast, Son of Liberty! as the minute-man stood at the old North

Bridge. But should we or our descendants, false to liberty, false to justice and humanity, betray in any way their cause,—spring into life as a hundred years ago, take one more step, descend, and lead us, as God led you, in saving America, to save the hopes of man.

At the end of a century we can see the work of this day as our fathers could not; we can see that then the final movement began of a process long and unconsciously preparing, which was to intrust Liberty to new forms and institutions that seemed full of happy promise for mankind. And now for nearly a century what was formerly called the experiment of a representative republic of imperial extent and power has been tried. Has it fulfilled the hopes of its founders and the just expectations of mankind? I have already glanced at its early and fortunate conditions, and we know how vast and splendid were its early growth and development. Our material statistics soon dazzled the world. Europe no longer sneered but gazed in wonder, waiting and watching. Our population doubled every fifteen years, and our wealth every ten years. Every little stream among the hills turned a mill; and the great inland seas, bound by the genius of Clinton to the ocean, became the highway of boundless commerce, the path of unprecedented empire. Our farms were the granary of other lands. Our cotton fields made England rich. Still we chased the whale in the Pacific Ocean, and took fish in the tumbling seas of Labrador. We hung out friendly lights along thousands of miles of coast to tempt the trade of every clime; and wherever, on the dim rim of the globe there was a harbor, it was white with American sails. Meanwhile at home the political foreboding of Federalism had died away, and its very wail seemed a tribute to the pacific glories of the land.

“The ornament of beauty is Suspect,
A crow that flies in heaven's sweetest air.”

The government was felt to be but a hand of protection and blessing; labor was fully employed; capital was secure; the army was a jest; enterprise was pushing through the Alleghanies, grasping and settling the El Dorado of the prairies, and still braving the wilderness, reached out toward the Rocky Mountains, and reversing the voyages of Columbus, rediscovered the Old World from the New. America was the Benjamin of nations, the best-beloved of Heaven, and the starry flag of the United States flashed a line of celestial light around the world, the harbinger of freedom, peace, and prosperity.

Such was the vision and the exulting faith of fifty years ago. “Atlantis hath risen from the ocean!” cried Edward Everett to applauding Harvard; and Daniel Webster answered from Bunker Hill, “If we fail, popular governments are impossible.” So far as they could see, they stood among the unchanged conditions of the early republic. And those conditions are familiar. The men who founded the republic were few in number, planted chiefly along a temperate coast, remote from the world. They were a homogeneous people, increasing by their own multiplication, speaking the same language, of the same general religious faith, cherishing the same historic and political traditions, universally educated, hardy, thrifty, with general equality of fortune, and long and intelligent practice of self-government, while the slavery that existed among them, inhuman in itself, was not seriously defended, and was believed to be disappearing. But within the last half century causes then latent, or wholly incalculable before, have radically changed those conditions, and we enter upon the second century of the republic with responsibilities which neither our fathers nor the men of fifty years ago could possibly foresee.

Think, for instance, of the change wrought by foreign immigration, with all its necessary consequence. In the State of Massachusetts to-day the number of citizens of foreign birth who have no traditional association with the story of Concord and Lexington is larger than the entire population of the State on the day of battle. The first fifty years after the battle brought to the whole country fewer immigrants than are now living in Massachusetts alone. At the end of that half century, when Mr. Everett stood here, less than three hundred thousand foreign immigrants had come to this country, but in the fifty years that have since elapsed that immigration has been more than nine millions of persons. The aggregate population in the last fifty years has advanced somewhat more than threefold, the foreign immigration more than thirtyfold, so that now immigrants and the children of immigrants are a quarter of the whole population. This enormous influx of strangers has added an immense ignorance and entire unfamiliarity with republican ideas and habits to the voting class. It has brought other political traditions, other languages, and other religious faiths. It has introduced powerful and organized influences not friendly to the republican principle of freedom of thought and action. It is to the change produced by immigration that we owe the first serious questioning of the public-school system, which was the nursery of the early republic, and which is to-day the palladium of free popular government.

Do not misunderstand me. I am not lamenting even in thought the boundless hospitality of America. I do not forget that the whole European race came hither but yesterday, and has been domesticated here not yet three hundred years. I am not insensible of the proud claim of America to be the refuge of the oppressed of every clime, nor do I doubt in her maturity her power, if duly directed, to assimilate whole nations, if need be, as in her infancy she achieved her independence, and in her prime maintained her unity. But if she has been the hope of the world, and is so still, it is because she has understood both the conditions and the perils of freedom, and watches carefully the changing conditions under which republican liberty is to be maintained. She will still welcome to her ample bosom all who choose to be called her children. But if she is to remain the mother of liberty, it will not be the result of those craven counsels whose type is the ostrich burying his head in the sand, but of that wise and heroic statesmanship whose symbol is her own heaven-soaring eagle, gazing undazzled even at the spots upon the sun.

Again, within the century steam has enormously expanded the national domain, and every added mile is an added strain to our system. The marvellous ease of communication both by rail and telegraph tends to obliterate conservative local lines and to make a fatal centralization more possible. The telegraph, which instantly echoes the central command at the remotest point, becomes both a facility and a temptation to exercise command, while below upon the rail the armed blow swiftly follows the word that flies along the wire. Steam concentrates population in cities. But when the government was formed the people were strictly rural, and there were but six cities with eight thousand inhabitants or more. In 1790 only one-thirtieth of the population lived in cities, in 1870 more than one-fifth. Steam destroys the natural difficulties of communication; but those very difficulties are barriers against invasion, and protect the independence of each little community, the true foundation of our free republican system. In New-England the characteristic village and local life of the last century perishes in the age of steam. Meanwhile the enormous accumulation of capital engaged in great

enterprises, with unscrupulous greed of power, constantly tends to make itself felt in corruption of the press which moulds public opinion, and of the Legislature which makes the laws. Thus steam and the telegraph tend to the concentration of capital and the consolidation of political power, a tendency which threatens liberty, and which was wholly unknown when the republic began, and was unsuspected fifty years ago. Sweet Liberty is a mountain nymph, because mountains baffle the pursuer. But the inventions that level mountains and annihilate space alarm that gracious spirit, who sees her greater insecurity. But stay, heaven-eyed maid, and stay forever! Behold, our devoted wills shall be thy invincible Alps, our loyal hearts thy secret bower, the spirit of our fathers a cliff of adamant that engineering skill can never pierce nor any foe can scale!

But the most formidable problem for popular government which the opening of our second century presents springs from a source which was unsuspected a hundred years ago, and which the orators of fifty years since forbore to name. This was the system of slave labor, which vanished in civil war. But slavery had not been the fatal evil that it was, if with its abolition its consequences had disappeared. It holds us still in mortmain. Its dead hand is strong, as its living power was terrible. Emancipation has left the republic exposed to a new and extraordinary trial of the principles and practices of free government. A civilization resting upon slavery, as formerly in part of the country, however polished and ornate, is necessarily aristocratic and hostile to republican equality, while the exigencies of such a society forbid that universal education which is indispensable to wise popular government. When war emancipates the slaves and makes them equal citizens, the ignorance and venality which are the fatal legacies of slavery to the subject class, whether white or black, and the natural alienation of the master class, which alone has political knowledge and experience, with all the secret conspiracies, the reckless corruption, the political knavery, springing naturally from such a situation, and ending often in menacing disorder that seems to invite the military interference and supervision of the government—all this accumulation of difficulty and danger lays a strain along the very fibre of free institutions. For it suggests the twofold question whether the vast addition of the ignorance of the emancipated vote to that of the immigrant vote may not overwhelm the intelligent vote of the country, and whether the constant appeal to the central hand of power, however necessary it may seem, and for whatever reason of humanity and justice it may be urged, must not necessarily destroy that local self-reliance which was the very seed of the American republic, and fatally familiarize the country with that employment of military power which is inconsistent with free institutions, and bold resistance to which has forever consecrated the spot on which we stand.

These are some of the more obvious changes in the conditions under which the republic is to be maintained. I mention them merely; but every wise patriot sees and ponders them. Does he therefore despond? Heaven forbid! When was there ever an auspicious day for humanity that was not one of doubt and of conflict? The robust moral manhood of America confronts the future with steadfast faith and indomitable will, raising the old battle-cry of the race for larger liberty and surer law. It sees clouds, indeed, as Sam Adams saw them when this day dawned. But with him it sees through and through them, and with him thanks God for the glorious morning. There is, indeed, a fashion of scepticism of American principles even among some Americans, but it is one of the oldest and worst fashions

in our history. There is a despondency which fondly fancies that in its beginning the American republic moved proudly toward the future with all the splendid assurance of the Persian Xerxes descending on the shores of Greece, but that it sits to-day among shattered hopes, like Xerxes above his ships at Salamis. And when was this golden age? Was it when John Adams appealed from the baseness of his own time to the greater candor and patriotism of this? Was it when Fisher Ames mourned over lost America, like Rachel for her children, and would not be comforted? Was it when William Wirt said that he sought in vain for a man fit for the Presidency or for great responsibility? Was it when Chancellor Livingston saw only a threatening future, because Congress was so feeble? Was it when we ourselves saw the industry, the commerce, the society, the church, the courts, the statesmanship, the conscience, of America seemingly prostrate under the foot of slavery? Was this the golden age of these sentimental sighs, this the region behind the north wind of these reproachful regrets? And is it the young nation which with prayer and faith, with untiring devotion and unconquerable will, has lifted its bruised and broken body from beneath that crushing heel, whose future is distrusted?

Nay, this very scepticism is one of the foes that we must meet and conquer. Remember, fellow-citizens, that the impulse of republican government, given a century ago at the old North Bridge, has shaken every government in the world, but has been itself wholly unshaken by them. It has made monarchy impossible in France. It has freed the Russian serfs. It has united Germany against ecclesiastical despotism. It has flashed into the night of Spain. It has emancipated Italy, and disrowned the Pope as king. In England, repealing the disabilities of Catholic and Hebrew, it forecasts the separation of church and state, and step by step transforms monarchy into another form of republic. And here at home how glorious its story! In a tremendous war between men of the same blood—men who recognize and respect each other's valor—we have proved what was always doubted, the prodigious power, endurance, and resources of a republic, and in emancipating an eighth of the population we have at last gained the full opportunity of the republican principle. Sir, it is the signal felicity of this occasion that on the one hundredth anniversary of the first battle in the war of American Independence, I may salute you, who led to victory the citizen soldiers of American liberty, as the first elected President of the free republic of the United States. Fortunate man! to whom God has given the priceless boon of associating your name with that triumph of freedom which will presently bind the East and the West, the North and the South, in a closer and more perfect union for the establishment of justice and the security of the blessings of liberty than these States have ever known.

Fellow-citizens, that union is the lofty task which this hallowed day and this sacred spot impose upon us. And what cloud of doubt so dark hangs over us as that which lowered above the colonies when the troops of the King marched into this town, and the men of Middlesex resolved to pass the bridge? With their faith and their will we shall win their victory. No royal Governor, indeed, sits in yon stately capital, no hostile fleet for many a year has vexed the waters of our coasts, nor is any army but our own ever likely to tread our soil. Not such are our enemies to-day. They do not come proudly stepping to the drum-beat, with bayonets flashing in the morning sun. But wherever party spirit shall strain the ancient guarantees of freedom, or bigotry and ignorance shall lay their fatal hands upon education, or the arrogance of caste shall strike at equal rights, or corrup-

tion shall poison the very springs of national life, there, minute-men of liberty, are your Lexington Green and Concord Bridge, and as you love your country and your kind, and would have your children rise up and call you blessed, spare not the enemy! Over the hills, out of the earth, down from the clouds, pour in resistless might. Fire from every rock and tree, from door and window, from hearth-stone and chamber; hang upon his flank and rear from noon to sunset, and so through a land blazing with holy indignation hurl the hordes of ignorance and corruption and injustice back, back, in utter defeat and ruin.

AN ORATION¹ ON THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775.

By the HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., of Worcester.

IN pious and patriotic commemoration of the great deed which one hundred years ago was done on this immortal field; in deep thankfulness for the blessings which have been showered upon us as a people with so lavish a hand; in the earnest hope that the liberty, guarded and sustained by the sanctions of law, which the valor of our fathers won for us, and which we hold to-day in solemn trust, may be transmitted to endless generations,—we have gathered to-day in this countless throng, representing in its assemblage every portion of our common country.

A welcome, cordial, generous, and heartfelt, to each and all!

Welcome to the sons of New-England, and their descendants, no matter where their homes may be! They stand upon the soil made sacred now and forever by the blood of their fathers. Among them we recognize with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction those allied by family ties to the great leaders of the day, to Prescott, Putnam, or Warren, to Stark, Knowlton, or Pomeroy, and equally those in whose veins flows the kindred blood of any of the brave men who stood together in the battle line.

Insignificant as the conflict seems to us now in regard to the numbers engaged, unimportant as it was then so far as results purely military and strategical were concerned, the valor and patriotism here exhibited, the time when and the opportunity on which they were thus displayed, have justly caused it to be ranked among the decisive battles of the world.

Welcome to the citizens of every State, alike from those which represent the thirteen Colonies, and from the younger States of the Union! We thank them all, whether they come from the great Middle States which bind us together, from the West, or from the South, for the pilgrimage they have made hither in generous appreciation of the great step that was taken here upon the jagged and thorny path on which we were compelled to walk in our journey toward independence. Fought although this battle was by the men of the Colonies of New-England, they did not stand for themselves alone, but that there might be founded a structure imperishable as any that man can rear in a free and united government. The cornerstone of the edifice they laid was for all the colonies that were, all the States that are, all the States that are yet to be.

Welcome to the Vice-President of the United States, the Justices of its Supreme Court, and the General commanding its armies! They represent

¹ Delivered before the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and the City Authorities of Boston, June 17, 1875. Printed by permission.

to us the government which was the result of the Revolution. In 1775 Massachusetts was the most populous but one or perhaps two of the colonies, and by the unity of her people the most powerful and warlike of any. She has seen, notwithstanding her own vast increase in population and wealth, although a great State has since been taken from what were then her borders, her relative position change; but she has seen with admiration and not with envy, with pride and satisfaction and not with mean jealousy, the growth of States broader, richer, and fairer than she can hope to be. Whatever changes may have come, her spirit has not changed, her voice has not altered. Then singled out from the colonies to be first subdued and punished, as she lifted her head in stern defence of her ancient liberty, in proud defiance of those who would oppress her, demanding her own great right of local self-government, she called upon her sister colonies for a union that should secure and maintain the rights of all; so to-day she demands for all others every right which she asks for herself, and she calls upon all for that cordial and generous obedience which she is ready to render to the Constitution which has united them forever.

It was to be expected as the controversy between Great Britain and her colonies moved on from the proposed passage of the Stamp Act in 1764, and as its inevitable tendency developed, that its weight should be thrown in the first instance upon New-England and her chief town and colony. The colonies differed in some important respects in the manner in which they had been settled and in the character of their people. To some there was nothing distasteful in a monarchical government as such, if it had been wisely and liberally administered; but New-England remembered always the race from which she sprung, and why her fathers had crossed the sea. Others had come from a love of adventure, from the hope of wealth, from a desire to test the fortunes of a new world; but for none of these things had her founders left the pleasant fields and loved homes of their native land, and the unquenchable love of liberty which animated them lived still in the bosoms of their descendants. Nor was her stern religious faith averse to the assertion by force of what she deemed her liberties. In Parliament, the spirit that prevailed at the time of the accession of George III. was different from that ardent zeal for constitutional freedom which had resulted in the dethronement of James II.; but New-England understood her rights, and was prompt to maintain them always in the spirit of the English Commonwealth. "In what book," said one to Selden, "do you find the authority to resist tyranny by force?" and the great lawyer of that day answered, "It is the custom of England, and the custom of England is the law of the land."

It was not the right to tax without representation merely: it was the claim, necessarily involved in such a right, to govern in a different manner, and through officials appointed by the British Crown that astonished the colonies, and united all at first in remonstrance and afterward in determined resistance. Her own character and the circumstances of her situation had placed Massachusetts in the van of this conflict, and had caused her, when the policy of coercion was finally resolved on, to be dealt with by a system of legislation unprecedented in the method usually adopted by Britain in governing her colonies. It was industriously circulated in Parliament that she would not be sustained by the others in the resolute attitude which she had assumed; and upon her were rained in rapid succession the statutes known by the popular names of the Boston Port Bill, the Regulating Act, the Enforcing Act, which were intended to reduce her chief town, the most

important in North America, to beggary, which abrogated the provisions of her charter, and took from the people the appointment of their judges, sheriffs, and chief officers, which forbade the town-meetings, whose spirit had been too bold and resolute to be pleasant, which denied to her citizens in many cases the trial by jury, and permitted them to be transported to England or other colonies for trial: a system which, if it could have been enforced, would have reduced her inhabitants to political servitude. Sustained by her own daring spirit, and by the generous encouragement of her sister colonies, she had resisted; and the ten months that had preceded Lexington and Concord had been practically those of war, although blows had not been struck, and blood had not been shed. In the speech of Mr. Burke, delivered March, 1775, upon conciliation with America, memorable not so much for its splendid eloquence (although it is among the master-pieces of the English language) as for its generous statesmanship, he describes Massachusetts, the utter failure of the attempt to reduce her either to submission or anarchy, and her preservation of order even while she rejected the authority of the Governor and judges appointed by the British Crown. He closes by saying, "How long it will continue in this state, or what may come out of this unheard-of situation, how can the wisest of us conjecture?"

Obviously no such condition of things could endure; and, before his words could cross the Atlantic, the question that he asked had been answered by the appeal to arms. The hoof beats of Paul Revere's horse along the Lexington road had announced, as the yeomanry of Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester sprang to arms to meet the movement of the British on the evening of April 18, from Boston, that the lull was over, and that the storm had come in all its majesty.

The day that followed had changed the relation of the contending parties forever; but the battle of Bunker Hill is also one of the definite steps which mark the progress of the American Revolution. It was not the resistance only of those who will not submit to be oppressed, it was the result of a distinctly aggressive movement on the part of those who claim the right to levy and maintain armies; nor can I better discharge the duty which has fallen on me, by the deeply regretted absence of the distinguished scholar and orator¹ who it was hoped would have addressed you, than by recalling its events. Even if to some extent I shall seem to trespass upon the domain of the historian or the annalist, the deeds of brave men are their true eulogy; and from a calm contemplation of them we may draw an inspiration and encouragement greater than could be derived from labored argument or carefully studied reflection.

Lexington and Concord had been immediately followed by the gathering of the militia of New-England for the siege of Boston, where Gage, now reinforced by Clinton, was compelled to rest, sheltered by the cannon of the ships of war, in command of the garrison of a beleaguered town. The force by which he was thus surrounded was an irregular one, sprung from the ardor and enthusiasm of the people, which far exceeded the means in their power; nor had it any distinctly recognized commander; for while a precedence was accorded to General Ward, on account of his seniority, and because more than two-thirds of those assembled were Massachusetts men, as no colony could claim authority over another, it was an army of allies, the troops of each colony being commanded by its own officers, while all the general officers formed a council of war.

¹ The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

The occupation of Bunker Hill was resolved on at the suggestion of the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, made with a knowledge that General Gage was about to take possession of the heights of Dorchester; and on the evening of the 16th of June the force destined for this formidable movement assembled upon the Common at Cambridge. It consisted of some seven or eight hundred men, drawn from the regiments of Prescott, Frye, and Bridge, and some two hundred men of Connecticut, from the regiment of Putnam, under Captain Thomas Knowlton, the whole under the command of Colonel William Prescott. As they formed for their march, Langdon, the President of Harvard College, came from his study, and implored the blessing of God upon their then unknown and dangerous expedition.

So always may the voice of this great institution of learning, which, among their earliest acts and in their day of weakness, our fathers dedicated to the cause of sound learning, seem to be uplifted in solemn invocation above their sons in every struggle, whether in the forum or the field, for progress, for liberty, and for the rights of man! From her halls, then converted into barracks, had come forth the men who, within the thirty-five years that had preceded, had more largely than any others controlled and conducted the great debate between England and her colonies, which, beginning distinctly in 1764 by the proposed passage of the Stamp Act, was now to be settled by the arbitrament of arms. In 1740 had graduated Samuel Adams, and in his thesis for the Master's degree had maintained the proposition which was the foundation of the Revolution, that it was lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the commonwealth could not otherwise be preserved. He had been followed, among others hardly less distinguished, by James Otis, by Cooper and Bowdoin, Hancock and John Adams, by Warren and Quincy. Differing in ages and occupations, in personal qualities and mental characteristics, this remarkable group had been drawn together by common enthusiasm. To their work they had brought every energy of mind and heart; and they had so managed their share of the controversy, in which all the leading statesmen of Britain had participated, as to have commanded the respect of their opponents, while they inspired and convinced their own countrymen. Many lived to see their hopes fulfilled, yet not all. Already Quincy, the youngest of this illustrious circle, had passed away, appealing with his dying words to his countrymen to be prepared "to seal their faith and constancy to their liberties with their blood." Already the gloomy shadow of mental darkness had obscured for ever the splendid powers of Otis; and the hour of Warren was nearly come.

It was nine o'clock in the evening, as the detachments, with Prescott at their head, moved from Cambridge. On arriving at Charlestown, a consultation was held, in which it is believed that Putnam, and perhaps Pomeroy, joined; and it was determined to fortify Breed's Hill, not then known by the distinctive name it has since borne. Connected with Bunker Hill by a high ridge, these two eminences might not improperly be considered as peaks of the same hill; and, for the purpose of annoyance to the British at Boston, Breed's Hill was better adapted. Together they traverse a large portion of the peninsula of Charlestown, which, connected to the main land by a narrow neck and broadening as it approaches Boston, is washed on the northern side by the Mystic, and on the eastern and southern by Charles River. As the line of retreat to the Neck, which was the only approach, was long, Breed's Hill could not be safely held, however, without fortifying Bunker Hill also.

At midnight work on the redoubt began; and at dawn the intrenchments, as they were discovered by the British fleet in Charles River, which opened upon them at once, were about six feet high. Well sheltered within them, the men, under a terrific cannonade from the ships and floating batteries, aided by a battery on Copp's Hill opposite, continued to labor at the works until about eleven o'clock, when they were substantially finished. At about this time General Putnam reached the field, and recommended that the intrenching tools be sent to Bunker Hill, where he directed the throwing up of a breastwork, which, in the confusion of the day, was never completed.

Oppressed by their severe labor, the terrific heat, and their want of water and provisions, some urged upon Prescott that he should send to General Ward that they might be relieved; but this he resolutely refused, saying that the men who had raised the works were best able to defend them. At Cambridge, however, much anxiety prevailed; and General Ward, who was of opinion that General Gage must attack at once, and would make his principal attack at Cambridge, was unwilling to weaken the main army until his intentions should be developed, but yielding partially to the energetic remonstrances of the Committee of Safety, through Mr. Richard Devens, consented to order to Charlestown the regiments of Stark and Read, which were under his control.

The consultation at Boston, begun at the announcement made by the cannonade from the British ship, was spirited and long. It was the opinion of Sir Henry Clinton that troops should be landed at the Neck, and the evidently small force upon the hill, then taken in reverse, would easily be captured. But this plan had been rejected by General Gage, as the force thus landed might be placed between two forces of the enemy, in violation of the military axiom that troops should be compelled to deal only with an enemy in front. While the rule is sound, its application to this case might well be doubted, as, by concentrating the fire of the British ships and batteries, it would have been impossible that any organized force could have crossed the Neck, had the British forces been landed near this point, and thus imprisoned the Americans in the peninsula.

To attack the works in front, to carry them by main force, to show how little able the rabble that manned them was to compete with the troops of the King, and to administer a stern rebuke that should punish severely those actually in arms and admonish those whose loyalty was wavering, was more in accordance with the spirit that prevailed in the British army. Its officers were smarting under the disgraceful retreat from Lexington and Concord, and would not yet believe that they had before them foemen worthy of their steel.

It was soon after twelve o'clock when the troops commenced their movements from the North Battery and Long Wharf of Boston, landing at about one o'clock without molestation at the extreme point of the peninsula, known as Moulton's Point. On arriving, Major-General Howe, by whom they were commanded, finding the work more formidable than he had anticipated, determined to send for reinforcements. This delay was unwise; for the interval, although it brought him additional troops, proved of far more advantage to the Americans.

When the news of the actual landing arrived at Cambridge, a considerable body of Massachusetts troops was ordered toward Charlestown, while General Putnam ordered forward those of Connecticut. Of all these, however, comparatively few reached the line before the action was decided.

Many never reached Charlestown at all; others delayed at Prospect Hill, appalled at the tremendous fire with which the British swept the Neck; while others came no further than Bunker Hill.

It was nearly three o'clock in the afternoon when, reinforcements having arrived, all was ready in the British line for the attack; and it is time to consider the character of the defences erected, and their position, as well as the forces by which they were then manned. The redoubt, which would inclose the spot where the monument now stands, was upon the crest of Breed's Hill, an eminence about seventy feet in height. It was about eight rods square, with its front toward the south, overlooking the town and Charles River. Its south-eastern angle directly faced Copp's Hill, while its eastern side fronted extensive fields which lay between it and Moulton's Point; Moulton Hill, then about thirty feet in height, but now levelled with the surface of the ground, was situated between it and Moulton's Point. The eastern side of the redoubt was prolonged by a breastwork detached by a sally-port, which extended for about one hundred yards toward a marsh; while the northern side overlooked the Mystic River, from which it was distant about five hundred yards.

For this work the conflict was now about to take place. It had, however, been strengthened upon the side toward the Mystic by a protection without which it would have been untenable; and this addition had been made while General Howe was waiting for reinforcements, by the forethought of Prescott, the skilful conduct of Knowlton, and the fortunate arrival of Stark. Immediately upon the first landing, observing the intention on the part of the British general of moving along the Mystic, and thus attempting to outflank the Americans, Prescott had directed Knowlton, with the Connecticut detachment and with two field-pieces, to oppose them. Captain Knowlton, with his men, who, it will be remembered, were of the original command of Prescott, moved about six hundred feet to the rear of the redoubt upon the side toward the Mystic, and took a position there near the base of Bunker Hill, properly so called, finding a fence which extended toward the Mystic, the foundation of which was of stone, and upon it two rails. Rapidly making, with the materials he found, another fence a few feet distant, he filled the interval with grass from the fields which the mower of yesterday had passed over, but upon which the great reaper was to gather to-day a rich harvest. While thus engaged, Stark (a part of whose men were detained at Bunker Hill by Putnam on his proposed works there), followed closely by Read, arrived, and, perceiving instantly the importance of this position for the defence of the intrenchments,—for the way, as he says, for the enemy was “so plain he could not miss it;”—extended the line of Knowlton by rails and stones taken from adjoining fences until it reached the river, making on the extreme left on the beach a strong stone wall. As the rail-fence was so far to the rear of the redoubt, there was of course an interval which some slight attempt had been made to close, and where also was posted the artillery of the Americans, which, however, insufficient of itself and feebly served, was of little importance during the action.

In the mean time, few although the reinforcements were, there had now arrived some fresh men to inspire with confidence those who had toiled with Prescott through the weary night and exhausting day without food, drink, or rest. Just before the battle actually commenced, detachments from the Massachusetts regiments of Brewer, Nixon, Woodbridge, Little, and Major Moore reached the field. Most of these take their place at the breastwork

on the left of the eastern front of the redoubt, and a similar breastwork more hastily made by using a cart-way upon the right.

Upon the extreme right were posted a few troops, extending toward the base of the hill, while two flanking parties were thrown out by Prescott to harass the enemy.

A portion of the Massachusetts troops who arrive endeavor to fill the gap which exists between the breastwork and the rail-fence, while yet a few take their stand at the rail-fence. Notably among these latter is the veteran General Pomeroy, of Northampton, too old, as he thinks a few days later, when he is chosen a brigadier by the Continental Congress, to accept so responsible a trust, yet not so old that he cannot fight yet in the ranks, although the weight of seventy years is upon him. Later in the day, when his musket is shattered by a shot, he waves the broken stock in his strong right hand as he directs the men; a leader's truncheon that tells its own story of the bravery by which it was won. All know the brave old man; and as, declining any command, he takes his place as a volunteer, he is greeted with hearty cheers. To the redoubt has now come Warren in that spirit of a true soldier, who, having advised against a plan which has been adopted, feels the more called upon to make every effort that it shall succeed. The enthusiasm with which he is received indicates at once the inspiration and encouragement that the men all feel in that gallant presence; but when Prescott offers him the command, he having three days before been appointed a major-general by the Provincial Congress, he declines it, saying, "I come as a volunteer to serve under you, and shall be happy to learn from a soldier of your experience."

The peninsula where the struggle was to take place was in full view across the calm waters of the harbor, and of the Charles and Mystic Rivers, whose banks were lined with people, who with mournful and anxious hearts awaited the issue, while each house-top in the town was covered with eager spectators. From Copp's Hill, General Gage, with Burgoyne and Clinton, surrounded by troops, ready themselves to move at an instant's warning, watches the onset of his forces.

The champions are not unworthy of the arena in which they stand. To those who love the pomp and circumstance of war, the British troops present a splendid array. The brilliant light flashes back from the scarlet uniforms, the showy equipments, the glittering arms; and, as they move, there is seen the effect of that discipline whose object is to put at the disposal of the one who commands the strength and courage of the thousands whom he leads. They are of the best and most tried troops of the British army; and some of the regiments have won distinguished honor on the battle-fields of Europe, in the same wars in which the colonies had poured out their blood on this side of the Atlantic in hearty and generous support of the British Crown. Their veteran officers are men who have seen service in Europe and America; and their younger officers, like Lord Rawdon and Lord Harris, bear names afterwards distinguished in the chronicles of British warfare. The second in command is Brigadier-General Pigot, slight in person, but known as an officer of spirit and judgment; and their leader, Major-General Howe, bears a name which has been loved and honored in America. The monument which Massachusetts reared in Westminster Abbey to his elder brother, Lord Howe, who fell while leading a column of British and Americans at Ticonderoga in 1758, stands still to inscribe his name among the heroes of England, whose fame is guarded and enshrined within that ancient pile. Above their lines waves the great British ensign, to which the colo-

nics have always looked as the emblem of their country, and with them is the "King's name," which even yet is a tower of strength in the land. As nearly as we can estimate, they number about four thousand men. General Gage's report indicates sufficiently that he does not intend to state the number engaged when he is compelled later to acknowledge the casualties of the day.

Upon the other side a different scene presents itself. As the battle is about to open, at the redoubt and upon its flanks are the troops of Massachusetts; at the rail-fence are the troops of Connecticut and those of New-Hampshire, with a few men of Massachusetts. How many there were in all cannot be determined with accuracy. Regiments that are frequently spoken of as being present at the engagement were represented by but weak detachments. Towards the close of the battle a few more arrive, but not more than enough to make the place good of the losses that have in the mean time occurred. No judgment can be formed more accurate than that of Washington, who was so soon after with the army, when many of the circumstances were investigated, and whose mature and carefully considered opinion was that at no time upon our side were more than fifteen hundred men actually engaged.

As we look down the line, there are symptoms everywhere of determination; for such has been the confusion, and so little has been the command which, in their movements, the officers have been able to exercise, that no man is there who does not mean to be there. A few free colored men are in the ranks, who do good service; but it is a gathering almost exclusively of the yeomanry of New-England, men of the English race and blood, who stand there that day, because there has been an attempt to invade their rights as Englishmen, rights guaranteed by their charters, and yet older than the *Magna Charta* itself. There are no uniforms to please the eye; but, as the cowl does not make the monk, so the uniform does not make the soldier, and in their rustic garb they will show themselves worthy of the name before the day is done. No flag waves above their heads; for they are this day without a country, and they fight that they may have one, although they could not have dreamed that the emblem of its sovereignty should float as it now does over millions of freemen from the Atlantic to the far Pacific. The equipments and arms are of all description; but those who carry them know their use, and all, more or less skilled as marksmen, mean in their stern economy of powder, which is their worst deficiency, that every shot shall tell. There is little discipline; but it is not an unwarlike population, and among the men are scattered those who do not look for the first time on the battle-field, and with all is that sense of individual responsibility and duty which to some extent takes its place, that proud self-consciousness that animates those who know that their own right hands must work their own deliverance. Poorly officered in some respects, for haste and bad management have put many important posts into inefficient hands, there are also with them officers who from experience and ability might be well counted as leaders on any field. They are New-England men, fully understanding those they command, and exercising an influence by force of their own characters, by their self-devotion and enthusiasm, which cause all around them to yield respectful and affectionate obedience.

Roughly done, the works they have hastily made are yet formidable, the weakest part lying in the imperfectly closed gap between the breastwork and the rail-fence.

At the rail-fence, and on the extreme left, is Stark, distinguished after-

ward by the battle of Bennington; he has shown the quick eye and ready hand of the practised soldier by the celerity with which he has extended this line to the Mystic River. Knowlton is there also, still with the Connecticut men, as yet but little reinforced, whose resolute conduct of this day deserves the same eulogy which it received, when, a year later, he fell gloriously fighting on Harlem Heights at the head of his regiment, from Washington, that "it would have been an honor to any country." General Putnam, an officer of tried courage and of energetic character, has come to share in the danger of the assault, now that it is evidently approaching, and is everywhere along this portion of the line, inspiring, encouraging, and sustaining the men. All these, like Pomeroy, are veteran soldiers, who have served in the wars with France and her savage allies; and it is a sundering of old ties to see the British flag upon the other side.

At the redoubt, sustained by Warren, stands the commander of the expedition which has fortified Breed's Hill. He has himself served in the provincial forces of Massachusetts, under the British flag, and that so bravely that he has been offered a commission in the regular army, but has preferred the life of a farmer and magistrate in Middlesex. His large and extensive influence he has given to the patriotic cause, and has been recognized from the first as one of those men qualified to command. Powerful in person, with an easy humor which has cheered and inspired with confidence all who are around him, he waits, with a calmness and courage that will not fail him in the most desperate moment, the issue. The hour that he has expected has come; and the gage of battle, so boldly thrown down by the erection of the redoubt, has been lifted.

As the British army moved to the attack, it was in two wings; the first arranged directly to assail the redoubt, and led by Pigot, while the other, commanded by General Howe in person, was divided into two distinct columns, one of which, composed of light infantry, was close to the bank of the river, and intended to turn the extreme left of our line, and with the column in front of the rail-fence to drive the Americans from their position, and cut off the retreat of those in the redoubt.

In the opinion of General Burgoyne, General Howe's "arrangements were soldier-like and perfect;" but the conduct of the battle does not, in a military point, deserve such high commendation. It was clearly an error on the part of General Howe to divide his forces, and make two points of attack instead of one, and an equal error to move up and deploy his columns to fire, in which his troops were at obvious disadvantage from their want of protection, instead of making an assault without firing. He had failed also to recognize the weak point in the line between the breastwork and the rail-fence, easier to carry than any other point, and, if carried, more certain to involve the whole American force. He had sluggishly permitted the erection of the formidable field-work of the rail-fence, the whole of which had been constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the peninsula; nor, when constructed, does it seem to have occurred to him that by a floating battery or gunboat stationed in the Mystic River, both of which were within his control, it could have been enfiladed, and the force there dislodged at once.

As the British are seen to advance, the orders are renewed along the whole American line in a hundred different forms not to fire until the enemy are within ten or twelve rods, and then to wait for the word, to use their skill as marksmen, and to make every shot tell. For, although those at the intrenchments and rail-fence act without immediate concert, the scar-

city of powder, and the fact that they are without bayonets and can rely only upon their bullets, is known to all. It had been intended to cover the movement of the British by a discharge of artillery; but the balls were, by some mistake of the ordnance officer, found too large for the guns, and afterward, when loaded with grape, it was found impossible to draw them through the miry ground, so that they afforded, in the first assault, no substantial assistance.

The forces of Pigot moved slowly forward, impeded by the heavy knapsacks they had been encumbered with, and by the fences which divided the fields, and continued to fire as they thus advanced. As they got within gun-shot, although their fire had done but little damage, our men could not entirely restrain their impatience; but, as some fired, Prescott, sternly rebuking the disorder, appealed to their confidence in him, and some of his officers, springing upon the parapet, kicked up the guns that rested upon it that they might be sure to wait. This efficient remonstrance had its effect, and the enemy were within ten or twelve rods of the eastern front of the breastworks when the voice of Prescott uttered the words, for which every ear was listening, and the stream of fire broke from his line which, by its terrible carnage, checked at once the advance. The attacking lines were old troops, and well led; it was at once sternly returned, but they did not rush on, and in a few moments, wavering and staggering under a fire which was murderous, while their own did little execution, Pigot orders his men to fall back.

In the mean time General Howe, after unsuccessfully endeavoring with a column of light infantry to turn the extreme left of our line on the Mystic, advanced with the grenadiers directly in front of the rail-fence, and somewhat annoyed by the artillery between the breastwork and the rail-fence, which here, directed by Putnam, did its best service, as he approached within eighty or one hundred yards, deployed his forces into line. As at the redoubt, in eagerness, some of our men fired, when the officers threatened to cut down the first man who disobeyed, and, thus rebuked, they restrain themselves until the prescribed distance is reached, when their fire is delivered with such telling effect that, broken and disarranged, the attacking force, alike that directly in front and that upon the banks of the river, recoils before it, while many of the British officers have felt the deadly result of the superiority which the Americans possess as marksmen.

Some minutes, perhaps fifteen, now intervene before the second assault, which are moments of enthusiastic joy in the American lines. All see that they are led by men capable of directing them, that they have rudely hurled back the first onset, and that they are not contending against those who are invincible. As they have seen their enemy turn, some of them at the rail-fence in their eagerness have sprung over it to pursue, but have been restrained by the wisdom of their officers. At the redoubt, Prescott, certain that the enemy will soon reform and again attack, while he commends the men for their courage and congratulates them for their success, urges them to wait again for his order before they fire. Putnam hastens from the lines, his object being to forward reinforcements, and to arrange, if possible, a new line of defence at Bunker Hill, properly so called, where all was in confusion, the men who had reached there being for the most part entirely disorganized.

The horror of the bloody field is now heightened by the burning of the prosperous town of Charlestown. This had been threatened as early as

April 21 by General Gage, if the American forces occupied the town; and the patriotic inhabitants had informed General Ward that they desired him to conduct his military operations without regard to it. Complaining of the annoyance which the sharp-shooters posted along its edges gave to his troops upon the extreme left, General Howe has requested that it be fired, which was done by the cannon from Copp's Hill. It may be also, as was afterwards said, under the impression that his assaulting columns would be covered by its smoke. The smoke was drifted, however, in the other direction; and the provincials beheld without dismay a deed which indicated the ruthless mode in which the war was to be prosecuted. As the enemy advanced to the second assault, their fire was more effective. At the redoubt, Colonels Buckminster, Brewer, and Nixon are wounded; Major Moore mortally. No general result is produced; and again, as they reach the distance prescribed, the fire of the Americans, directed simultaneously along the whole length of the line, alike of the redoubt and breastwork as well as the rail-fence, is even more destructive than before. Standing the first shock, the enemy continue to advance and fire still; but against so rapid and effective a wave as they now receive, it is impossible to hold their ground, and although their officers, themselves the worst sufferers, are seen frantically summoning them to their duty, all is in vain; they are swept back in complete confusion. General Howe, opposite the rail-fence, is in the fiercest and thickest; left almost alone, as his officers are struck down around him, he is borne along by the current of the retreat rather than directs it.

This time the repulse was terrific. "In front of our works," says Prescott, "the ground was covered with the killed and wounded, many of them within a few yards," while before the rail-fence "the dead," in the homely phrase of Stark, "lay thick as sheep in a fold." Disorder reigned in the British ranks; to stay the rout was for the moment impossible, as many of the companies had entirely lost their officers, and for a short time it seemed that they could not rally again. Had there been a reserve of fresh troops now to advance (which there might have been, had it been possible to organize the scattered detachments which had already reached Bunker's Hill), or even proper support and reinforcement, the conflict would have ended by a victory so complete that perhaps it would have been accepted as putting an end to the British power in America.

Before the third assault some reinforcements reached the rail-fence, especially three Connecticut companies under Major Durkee, and a portion of Gardner's regiment from Middlesex, the colonel of which was killed during the engagement. A part of this regiment was detained by Putnam on his proposed work at Bunker Hill. The company of Josiah Harris, of Charlestown, took its post at the extreme left of our line at the rail-fence, and won for its native town the honor, when the retreat commenced, of being the last to leave the field.

To the redoubt and breastwork no reinforcements came; and, although the determined and remarkable man who conducted its defence may well have been disappointed at this failure, no word of discouragement escaped his lips. He knew well the duty which as an officer he owed his men, and at another time might have felt that he ought to retreat from a position, the chance of holding which was so slight; yet there was still a chance, and he comprehended fully that on that day it was not a question of strategy or manœuvre, but of the determination and courage of the American people in the assertion of their freedom, which was there bloodily debated. Calm

and resolute, cheerful still in outward demeanor, he moved around his lines, assuring his men, "If we drive them back again, they cannot rally;" and inspired by their confidence in him, they answer enthusiastically, "We are ready."

No supplies of powder have been received, and there are not in his whole command fifty bayonets, so that if the fire shall slacken, and the enemy force their way through it, resistance is impossible. No man has over three rounds of ammunition, and many only two; and, when a few artillery cartridges are discovered, the powder in them is distributed, with the injunction that not a kernel should be wasted.

Discipline, which at such moments will always tell, in perhaps half an hour has done its work among the British troops; and no longer self-confident, but realizing the terrible work before them, the men are throwing off knapsacks for a final desperate assault. Some have remonstrated; but Sir William, less attractive than his brother, General Lord Howe, less able than his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, who now bears the family title, is a stern soldier, and in personal courage and determination in no way unworthy of the martial race to which he belongs. He feels that his own reputation and that of the soldiers he commands is ruined for ever if they sustain defeat at the hands of a band of half-armed rustics. Victory itself will now be attended with mortification enough, after such severe repulses and such terrible losses.

From the other side of the river General Clinton has seen the discomfiture, and, bringing some reinforcements, comes to aid him in rallying his men. Howe has seen, too, what Clinton has also observed, the error of the former disposition of his force, and that the weak point of the American line is between the breastwork and the rail-fence. Toward this and against the redoubt and breastwork he now arranges his next attack. Cannon are brought to bear so as to rake the inside of the breastwork; and, making a demonstration only against the rail-fence that may check the movement upon the flank of his troops, he divides them into three columns.

The two at the left are commanded respectively by Clinton and Pigot, while the right he leads in person. They are to assault together, Clinton upon the left, at the south-eastern angle, and Pigot upon the eastern front of the redoubt, while Howe's own force is to carry the breastwork, and striking between it and the rail-fence bar the way of retreat. Against this formidable array no other preparation could be made by Prescott than to place at the angles of his redoubt the few bayonets at his disposal, and to direct that no man should fire until the enemy were within twenty yards.

The fire of the British artillery, now rendered effective, sweeps the inside of the breastwork, and, no longer tenable, its defenders crowd within the redoubt. Again the voice of Prescott is heard as the attacking columns approach and are now only twenty yards distant, giving the order to fire. So telling and deadly is the discharge that the front ranks are almost prostrated by it; but, as the fire slackens, the British columns, which have wavered for an instant, move steadily on without returning it. Almost simultaneously upon the three points which are exposed to the assault the enemy reach the little earth-work which so much brave blood has been spent to hold and to gain; and, while they are now so near that its sides already cover them, its commander, determined to maintain it to the last extremity, orders those of his men who have no bayonets to retire to the rear and fire upon the enemy as they mount the parapet.

Those who first ascend are shot down as they scale the works, among

them Pitcairn, whose rashness (even if we give him the benefit of the denial he always made of having ordered his soldiers to fire at Lexington) still renders him responsible for the first shedding of blood in the strife. In a few moments, however, the redoubt is half filled by the storming columns; and, although a fierce conflict ensues, it is too unequal for hope, and shows only the courage which animates the men, who, without bayonets, use the butts of their muskets in the fierce effort to stay the now successful assault. As the enemy are closing about the redoubt, if the force is to be extricated from capture, the word to retreat must be given, and reluctantly the brave lips which have spoken only the words of cheer and encouragement utter it at last. Already some are so involved that they hew their way through the enemy to join Prescott, and he himself is again and again struck at by the bayonet, of which his clothes give full proof afterward, but defends himself with his sword,—the use of which he understands. As our forces leave the redoubt by the entrance on the northern side, they come between the two columns which have turned the breastwork, and the southeastern angle of the redoubt. These are, however, too much exhausted to use the bayonet effectually, and all are so mingled together that for a few moments the British cannot fire; but as our men extricate themselves the British re-form, and deliver a heavy fire upon them as they retreat.

In the mean time the attack has been renewed upon the rail-fence, but its defenders know well that, if they would save their countrymen at the redoubt, they must hold it resolutely for a few moments longer, and they defend it nobly, resisting every attempt to turn the flank. They see soon that Prescott has left the hill, that the intrenchments are in the hands of the enemy at last; and, their own work gallantly done, they retreat in better order than could have been expected of troops who had so little organization, and who looked for the first time on a battle-field. Upon the crest of Bunker Hill (properly so called) General Putnam, with the confused forces already there, gallantly struggles to organize a line and make a new stand, but without success. Our forces recross the Neck and occupy Ploughed Hill, now Mount Benedict, at its head; but there is no disposition on the part of the British to pursue, for the terrible slaughter too well attests the price at which the nominal victory has been obtained.

The loss of the British, according to General Gage's account, was in killed and wounded 1,054, and it was generally believed that this was understated by him. There was inducement enough to do this; for so disastrous was his despatch felt to be that the Government hesitated to give it to the public, until forced to do so by the taunts of those who had opposed the war, and the method by which it had been provoked.

Sir William Howe seemed to have borne that day a charmed life; for, while ten officers of his staff were among the killed and wounded, he had escaped substantially uninjured. His white silk stockings dragged with the crimson stain of the grass, wet with the blood of his men, attested that he had kept the promise made to them on the beach, that he should ask no man to go further than he was prepared to lead.

On the American side, the loss, as reported by the Committee of Safety, was in killed and wounded 449, by far the larger part of these casualties occurring in the capture of the redoubt, and after the retreat commenced. Prescott, who, in the hours that had passed since he left Cambridge, had done for the independence of his country work that the greatest might well be satisfied with doing in a life-time, was unhurt; but as the retreat commenced had fallen Warren, than whom no man in America could have been more deeply deplored.

Massachusetts in her Congress, and the citizens of all the colonies, united in doing honor to his heroic self-sacrifice, and pure, noble fame; but no eulogy was more graceful than that of Mrs. John Adams, herself one of the most interesting figures of the Revolution, or more touching than that of the warm-hearted Pomeroy, who lamented the caprice of that fortune which had spared him in the day of battle, an old war-worn soldier whose work was nearly done, and taken Warren in the brightness of his youth, and with his vast capacity to serve his country. Yet for him who shall say it was not well; there are many things in life dearer than life itself: honor in its true and noble sense, patriotism, duty, all are dearer: to all these he had been faithful. His position is forever among the heroes and martyrs of liberty,—his reward forever in the affection of a grateful people. As the dead always bear to us the image which they last bore when on earth, and as by the subtle power of the imagination we summon before us the brave who stood here for their country, that noble presence, majestic in its manly beauty, seems to rise again, although a hundred years are gone, with all the fire of his burning eloquence, with all the ardor of his patriotic enthusiasm, with all the loftiness of his generous self-devotion. So shall it seem to rise, although centuries more shall pass, to inspire his countrymen in every hour of doubt and trial with a valor and patriotism kindred to his own.

The story I have told, fellow-citizens, has been often related before you far more vividly, nor has it been in my power to add any thing to the facts which patient and loving investigation has long since brought to light. Tested by the simple rule that whoever holds or gains the ground fought for wins the victory, the battle was, of course, at its close, a defeat for the provincial forces; but it was a defeat that carried and deserved to carry with it all the moral consequences of a victory. As General Burgoyne gazed from Copp's Hill on the scene which he so graphically describes in a letter to Lord Stanley, he was saddened, he says, "by the reflection that a defeat would be perhaps the loss of the British empire in America;" but, although in his eyes a victory, it was one which equally marked the loss of that empire.

The lesson drawn from it was the same both in Europe and America. "England," wrote Franklin, "has lost her colonies for ever;" and Washington, as he listened with intense interest to the narrative, and heard that the troops he was coming to command had not only withstood the fire of the regulars, but had again and again repulsed them, renewed his expressions of confidence in final victory.

In England, the news was received with mortification and astonishment; no loss so serious in proportion to the number engaged had ever been known; and in the excited debates of the Parliament it was afterward alleged to have been caused by the misbehavior of the troops themselves. The charge was certainly unjust; for, whatever may be thought of his own management, the troops he had directed deserved the praise that General Gage gave them when he said, "British valor had never been more conspicuous than in this action." From his eyes the scales seemed to have fallen at last; and closely beleaguered still, even after the victory he claimed, he acknowledged that the people of New-England were not "the despicable rabble they had sometimes been represented," and recognized that an offensive campaign here was not possible.

The shrewd Count Vergennes, who, in the hour of the humiliation of France by the loss of her colonial possessions, had predicted that she would be avenged by those whose hands had largely wrought it, and that as the

colonies no longer needed the protection of Great Britain, they would end by shaking off all dependence upon her, was now the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and keenly remarked that "if it won two more such victories as it had won at Bunker Hill, there would be no British army in America."

The battle of Bunker Hill had consolidated the Revolution. Had the result been different; had it been shown that the hasty, ill-disciplined levies of New-England could not stand before the troops of the King (or the ministerial troops, as our official documents called them); had the easy victory over them, which had been foolishly promised, been weakly conceded,—the cause of independence might have been indefinitely postponed. Nay, it is not impossible that armed resistance might for the time have ended, and that other colonies not so deeply involved in the contest might have extricated themselves, each making such terms as it pleased or as it could. But the coolness and splendid valor with which the best troops then known had been met, the repulses which they had again and again encountered, the bloody and fearful cost at which they had finally carried the coveted point that their opponents had yielded only when ammunition utterly failed, had shown that the yeomanry of New-England were the true descendants of that race who, on the battle-fields of England, had stood against and triumphed over King Charles and his cavaliers. "New-England alone," said John Adams, "can maintain this war for years." He was right; the divisions that existed elsewhere were practically unknown here; no matter what colonies hesitated or doubted, her path was straightforward, and her goal was independence. While her colonies deferred to the Continental Congress the form of government they should adopt, each had taken into its own hands all the powers that rightfully belong to sovereign States, and exercised them through its provincial Congress and its committees. Heartily desiring and eagerly looking forward to a union of the colonies, she had settled that in her local affairs she was competent to govern herself: this she had maintained that day in arms, and her period of vassalage was over.

Willingly would I pursue the theme further, but the limits which custom prescribes for an address of this nature are too narrow to permit this; you know well the years of doubt, anxiety, and struggle that succeeded, but before we part something should be said of those that have passed since their triumphant close.

I have forborne to speak of the causes which led to the American Revolution. They have recently been so carefully and ably analyzed by the distinguished orators who aided in the celebrations at Concord and Lexington, that I have preferred to devote a few moments to a consideration of some of its effects, by which the propriety and wisdom of such a movement in human affairs must always be eventually tested.

That the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States has been to us, since our independence was finally achieved, the great event of the century, must be universally conceded. It was the great good fortune and the crowning triumph of the statesmen who guided us through the Revolution, that they lived long enough to embody its results in a permanent and durable form, for it is harder to secure the fruits of a victory than to win the victory itself. Many a day of triumph upon the field has been but a day of carnage and of empty glory, barren in all that was valuable; and the victories that have been won upon the political field are no exceptions to the rule, with which history teems with illustrations.

Our ancient ally, whose services during the last years of our war were

of so much value to our exhausted treasury and armies, and whose gift of the generous and chivalric Lafayette at its opening was almost equally precious, passed a few years later than we through its own desperate struggle; yet, although that fierce tide swept in a sea of fire and blood over all the ancient institutions of the monarchy, how impossible it has proved to this day for France to supply the place of the government which it so sternly overthrew with one thoroughly permanent, giving peace and security! Republic, Directory, Consulate, Empire, Kingdom, have had their turn; dynasty after dynasty, faction after faction, have asserted their sway over her.

For a government under the constitutions of the several States, and under that of the United States, this people was prepared alike by its previous history and by that which followed its separation from Britain. It was the legitimate outgrowth of experience, and not a government framed, like those of the Abbé Siéyes at the end of their Revolution, for the French, by the aid of philosophic speculation, and on the basis of that which should be, and not of that which was. While the colonies, by means of their representative and legislative systems, had been accustomed to deal with their local affairs, and impose their local taxation, and had successfully resisted the attempt to interfere with these rights, yet, from the relation they had also been accustomed to sustain toward Britain, it was not to them a novel idea that two governments, each complete and supreme within its sphere, might coexist, the one controlling the local affairs of each individual State, while the other exercised its powers over all in their intercourse with each other and with foreign nations.

Painfully conscious of their weakness, the desire for a union of all had gone hand in hand with the desire of each to preserve its own separate organization. The first Continental Congress had not exercised political authority; it had assembled only on behalf of the United Colonies to petition and remonstrate against the various arbitrary acts of the British Government. Those which followed, however, with patriotic courage had boldly seized the highest powers; yet, as they could exercise such powers only so far as each State gave its assent and sustained them, the necessary result followed that their decrees were often feebly executed, and sometimes utterly disregarded. Later in the war the Confederation had followed, by which it had been sought to fix more definitely the relation of the States by giving more determinate authority to the Congress, and to rescue the country from the financial ruin which had overtaken it.

But the powers of the Congress of the Confederation, like those of the Continental Congress, were such as were consistent only with a league of sovereign and independent States, and were in their exercise less efficacious, because they had been carefully defined and limited. The Confederation did not constitute a government; it did not assume to act upon the people, but upon the several States; and upon them no means existed of enforcing its requisitions and decrees, or of compelling them to the performance of the treaties it might make or the obligations it might incur. Among allied powers, from the nature of the case, there is no mode of enforcing the agreement of alliance except by war.

The great work of achieving independence had, however, been completed by the Confederation in spite of all its weakness and inherent defects. These were, however, more clearly seen when the sense of an immediate and common danger, and the cohesive pressure of war, were withdrawn. A mere aggregation of States could not take its place among the peoples of the world. A national sovereignty was needed, capable of establishing

a financial system of its own, of raising money for its own support by taxation or regulations of trade, of forming treaties with sufficient power to execute them, of insuring order in every State, of bringing each State into proper relations with the others, and able, if need be, to declare war or maintain peace,—a sovereignty which should act directly on the people themselves in the exercise of all its rightful powers, and not through the intervention of the States.

The years of unexampled depression which followed peace with Britain were not attributable only to the exhaustion of war : the impossibility of establishing a financial or a commercial system, the sense of insecurity that prevailed, paralyzed industry and enterprise. Already jarrings and contests between the several States presaged the danger which had destroyed the republics of Greece and those of Italy during the Middle Ages ; already civil discord, which, although suppressed, had thrown the State temporarily into confusion, had made its appearance in Massachusetts ; already doubts began to be expressed, even by some who had been ardent in the patriotic cause, whether they had been wise to separate from a government which, even if monarchical, was strong and able to defend and protect its subjects ; and it had come to be realized that there must be somewhere a controlling power competent to maintain peace between the States, and to guarantee to each the security of its own government.

The Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787, gave these States a government, and made them a nation ; and while I know to that which is impersonal there is wanting much of the ardor that personal loyalty inspires, yet, so far as there may be warmth in the devotion we cherish for an institution, it should awaken at the mention of the Constitution of the United States. The noble preamble declares by whom it is made, and defines its purposes : “ We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” In the largest measure it has fulfilled these objects ; and the judgment and far-seeing wisdom with which its founders met the difficulties before them more and more challenges our admiration as the years advance and the republic extends.

Formed by men who differed widely in their views,—some who clung resolutely still to the idea that it was dangerous to the liberties of the States to constitute an efficient central power, and others who, like Hamilton, preferred a consolidated government whose model should be the British Constitution,—it might easily have been that a government so framed should have been a patchwork of incongruities, whose discordant and irreconcilable provisions would have revealed alternately the influence of either opinion. Yet, differing although they did, they were statesmen still, and, educated in the rough school of adversity and trial, they realized that a government must be constructed capable alike of daily efficient practical operation, and of adapting itself to the constantly varying exigencies in which sovereign States must act. How doubtful they were of their success, how nobly they succeeded in the government they made, to-day we know.

We have seen its vast capacity for expansion as it has received under the shield, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Union, State after State, as it has arisen in what was on the day of its formation the untrodden wilderness, and advanced to the blessings of liberty and civilization ; we have recognized the flexibility it possesses in leaving to the States materially



differing in local characteristics and interests the control and management of their immediate affairs; and we have known its capacity to vindicate itself in the wildest storm of civil commotion.

Let us guard this Union well; for as upon it all that is glorious in the past is resting, so upon it all our hopes in the future are founded. Let us demand, of those who are to administer its great powers, purity, disinterestedness, devotion to well-settled, carefully considered principles and convictions. Let us cherish the homely but manly virtues of the men who for it met the storm of war in behalf of a government and a country, their simple faith in what was just and right, that found its root in their unswerving belief in something higher than mere human guidance. Let us encourage that universal education, that diffusion of knowledge, which everywhere oppose themselves as barriers, steadily and firmly, alike to plunder and fraud, to disorder and turbulence. Above all let us strive to maintain and renew the fraternal feeling which should exist between all the States of the Union.

We will not pretend that the trial through which we have passed has faded either from our hearts or memories; yet no one will, I trust, believe that I would rudely rake open the smouldering embers that all would gladly wish to see extinguished forever, or that, deeply as I feel our great and solemn obligations to those who preserved and defended the Union, I would speak one word except with respect and in kindness even to those who assailed it, yet who have now submitted to its power.

In the Union two classes of States had their place differing radically in this, that in the one the system of slavery existed. It was a difficulty which the fathers could not eliminate from the problem before them. They dealt with it with all the wisdom and foresight they possessed. Strongly impressed in their belief of the equal rights of man, for their discussions had compelled them to deal with fundamental principles, they were not so destitute of philosophy that they did not see that what they demanded for themselves should be accorded to others; and, believing that the whole system would fade before the noble influence of free government as a dark cloud melts and drifts away, they watched, and with jealous care, that when that day came the instrument they signed should bear no trace of its existence. It was not thus to be, and the system has passed away in the tempest of battle and amid the clang of arms.

The conflict is over, the race long subject is restored to liberty, and the nation has had "under God a new birth of freedom." No executions, no harsh punishments have sullied the conclusion; day by day the material evidences of war fade from our sight, the bastions sink to the level of the ground which surrounded them, scarp and counter-scarp meet in the ditch which divided them. So let them pass away forever. The contest is marked distinctly only by the changes in the organic laws of the Constitution, which embody in more definite forms the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence. That these include more than its logical and necessary results cannot fairly be contended. Did I believe that they embraced more than these, did I find in that great instrument any changes which should place or seek to place one State above another, or above another class of States, so as to mark a victory of sections or localities, I could not rejoice, for I should know that we had planted the seeds of "unnumbered woes."

To-day it is the highest duty of all, no matter on what side they were, but, above all, of those who have struggled for the preservation of the

Union, to strive that it become one of generous confidence, in which all the States shall, as of old, stand shoulder to shoulder if need be, against the world in arms. Toward those with whom we were lately in conflict, and who recognize that the results are to be kept inviolate, there should be no feeling of resentment or bitterness. To the necessity of events they have submitted; to the changes in the constitution they have assented; we cannot and we do not think so basely or so meanly of them as to believe that they have done so except generously and without mental reservation.

We know that it is not easy to readjust all the relations of society when one form is suddenly swept away, that the sword does its work rudely, and not with that gradual preparation which attends the changes of peace. We realize that there are difficulties and distrusts not to be removed at once between those who have been masters and slaves; yet there are none which will not ultimately disappear. All true men are with the South in demanding for her peace, order, honest and good government, and encouraging her in the work of rebuilding all that has been made desolate. We need not doubt the issue; she will not stand as the "Niobe of nations," lamenting her sad fate; she will not look back to deplore a past which cannot and should not return; but with the fire of her ancient courage she will gird herself up to the emergencies of her new situation, she will unite her people by the bonds of that mutual confidence which their mutual interests demand, and renew her former prosperity and her rightful influence in the Union.

Fellow-citizens, we stand to-day on a great battle-field in honor of the patriotism and valor of those who fought upon it. It is the step which they made in the world's history we would seek to commemorate; it is the example which they have offered us we would seek to imitate. The wise and thoughtful men who directed this controversy knew well that it is by the wars personal ambition has stimulated, by the armies whose force has been wielded alike for domestic oppression or foreign conquest, that the sway of despots has been so widely maintained. They had no love for war or any of its works, but they were ready to meet its dangers in their attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty. They desired to found no Roman republic, "whose banners, fanned by conquest's crimson wing," should float victorious over prostrate nations, but one where the serene beauty of the arts of peace should put to shame the strifes that have impoverished peoples and degraded nations. To-day let us rejoice in the liberty which they have gained for us; but let no utterances but those of peace salute our ears, no thoughts but those of peace animate our hearts.

Above the plains of Marathon, even now, as the Grecian shepherd watches over his flocks, he fancies that the skies sometimes are filled with lurid light and that in the clouds above are re-enacted the scenes of that great day when, on the field below, Greece maintained her freedom against the hordes who had assailed her. Again seem to come in long array, "rich with barbaric pearl and gold," the turbaned ranks of the Persian host, and the air is filled with the clang of sword and shield, as again the fiery Greek seems to throw himself upon and drive before him his foreign invader; shadows although all are that flit in wild, confused masses along the spectral sky.

Above the field where we stand, even in the wildest dream, may no such scenes offend the calmness of the upper air, but may the stars look forever down upon prosperity and peace, upon the bay studded with its white-winged ships, upon the populous and far extending city, with its marts of commerce, its palaces of industry, its temples, where each man may worship according to his own conscience; and, as the continent shall pass beneath their steady

rays, may the millions of happy homes attest a land where the benign influence of free government has brought happiness and contentment, where labor is rewarded, where manhood is honored, and where virtue and religion are revered!

Peace forever with the great country from which the day we commemorate did so much rudely to dis sever us! If there were in that time, or if there have been since, many things which we could have wished otherwise, we can easily afford to let them pass into oblivion. But we do not forget in the struggle of the Revolution how many of her statesmen stood forth to assert the justice of our cause, and to demand for us the rights of which we had been deprived until the celebrated address was passed which declared that the House of Commons would consider as enemies to the King and country all those who would further attempt the prosecution of a war on the continent of America for the purpose of reducing the American colonies to obedience.

From her we have drawn the great body of laws which, modified and adapted to our different situation, protect us to-day in our property, its descent, possession, and transmission, and which guard our dearer personal rights by the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. They were our countrymen who from the days of King John to those of George III. have made of her a land in which "freedom has broadened slowly down from precedent to precedent."

It was she that had placed her foot upon the "divine right of kings," and solemnly maintained that governments exist only by consent of the governed, when in 1688 she changed the succession to the British crown, and caused her rulers to reign thereafter by a statute of Parliament.

From her we learned the great lessons of constitutional liberty which as against her we resolutely asserted. There was no colony of any other kingdom of Europe that would have dreamed of demanding as rights those things which our fathers deemed their inheritance as Englishmen, none that would not have yielded unhesitatingly to any injunction of the parent State. Whatever differences have been or may hereafter come, let us remember still that we are the only two great distinctly settled free governments, and that the noble English tongue in which we speak alike is "the language of freemen throughout the world."

Above all, may there be peace forever among the States of this Union! "The blood spilt here," said Washington upon the place where we stand, "roused the whole American people, and united them in defence of their rights,—that Union will never be broken." Prophecies may be made to work their own fulfilment; and, whatever may have been our trials and our difficulties, let us spare no efforts that this shall be realized. Achieving our independence by a common struggle, endowed to-day with common institutions, we see even more clearly than before that the States of this Union have before them a common destiny.

We have commenced here in Massachusetts the celebration of that series of events which made of us a nation; and let each, as it approaches in the centennial cycle, serve to kindle anew the fires of patriotism. Let us meet on the fields where our fathers fought, and where they lie, whether they fell with the stern joy of victory irradiating their countenances, or in the gloomy hours of disaster and defeat. Alike in remembrance of Saratoga and Yorktown, and of the dreary winter of Valley Forge, at Trenton and Princeton, and at the spots immortalized in the bloody campaign of the Jerseys, at King's Mountain and Charleston, at Camden and Guilford Court House,



and along the track of the steadily fighting, slowly retreating Greene through the Carolinas.

Above all, at the city from which went forth the Declaration that we were, and of right ought to be a free and independent nation, let us gather, and, by the sacred memories of the great departed, pledge ourselves to transmit untarnished the heritage they have left us.

The soldiers of the Revolution are gone, the statesmen who embodied their work in the Constitution of the United States have passed away. With them, too, sleep those who in the earlier days watched the development of this wondrous frame of government.

The mighty master of thought and speech,¹ by whose voice fifty years ago was dedicated the Monument at whose base we stand, and whose noble argument that the Constitution is not a compact, but a law, by its nature supreme and perpetual, won for him the proud name of the Expounder of the Constitution, rests with those whose work he so nobly vindicated, happy at least that his eyes were not permitted to behold the sad sight of States "discordant, belligerent, and drenched in fraternal blood."

The lips of him² who twenty-five years ago commemorated this anniversary with that surpassing grace and eloquence all his own, and with that spirit of pure patriotism in which we may strive at least to imitate him, are silent now. Throughout the cruel years of war that clarion voice, sweet yet far resounding, summoned his countrymen to the struggle on which our Union depended; yet the last time that it waked the echoes of the ancient hall dedicated to liberty, even while the retiring storm yet thundered along the horizon, was, as he would have wished it should have been, in love and charity to the distressed people of the South.

But, although they have passed beyond the veil which separates the unseen world from mortal gaze, the lessons which they have left remain, adjuring us whatever may have been the perils, the discords, the sorrows of the past, to struggle always for that "more perfect Union" ordained by the Constitution. Here, at least, however poor and inadequate for an occasion that rises so vast and grand above us our words may be, none shall be uttered that are not in regard and love to all of our fellow-citizens, no feelings indulged except those of anxious desire for their prosperity and happiness.

Beside those of New-England, we are gratified to-day by the presence of military organizations from New-York and Pennsylvania, from Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, as well as by that of distinguished citizens from these and other States of the Union. Their fathers were ancient friends of Massachusetts; it was the inspiration they gave which strengthened the hearts and nerved the arm of every man of New-England. In every proper and larger sense the soil upon which their sons stand to-day is theirs as much as ours; and, wherever there may have been estrangement, here at least we have met upon common ground. They unite with us in recognition of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and in pious memory of those who vindicated them; they join with us in the wish to make of this regenerated Union a power grander and more august than its founders dared to hope.

Standing always in generous remembrance of every section of the Union, neither now nor hereafter will we distinguish between States or sections in our anxiety for the glory and happiness of all. To-day upon the verge of the centuries, as together we look back upon that which is gone in deep and

¹ Daniel Webster.

² Edward Everett.

heartfelt gratitude for the prosperity so largely enjoyed by us, so together will we look forward serenely and with confidence to that which is advancing. Together will we utter our solemn aspirations in the spirit of the motto of the city which now incloses within its limits the battle-field and the town for which it was fought: "As God was to our fathers, so may He be to us!"

AN ORATION¹ ON THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF WASHINGTON'S TAKING COMMAND OF THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY, JULY 3, 1775.

By Prof. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D., of Cambridge, Mass.

WHEN it was proposed to give a place to this epoch in the series of centennials, my first thought was that Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, in so recent memory, and the already glowing work of preparation for the country's hundredth birthday, would so dwarf and chill our celebration here as to make it merely a heartless municipal parade. But the occasion has grown upon me. I see and feel that it holds the foremost place in the series. It has paramount claims, not on us or our State, but on our whole people. We might rightfully have made our arrangements, not for a local, but for a national festival. We commemorate the epoch but for which Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill would have left in our history hardly a trace, probably not a single name, and the centennial of our independence would remain for a generation not yet upon the stage to celebrate.

Cambridge was the first capital of our infant republic, the cradle of our nascent liberty, the hearth of our kindling patriotism. Before the 3d of July, 1775, there were tumults, conflicts, bold plans, rash enterprises; but there was no coördinating and controlling will, purpose, or authority. On and from that day the colonies were virtually one people. Before, they had nothing in common but their grievances. They were as yet British provinces,—though wrenching the cords that held them, still undetached, and with no mode of action upon or with one another. By adopting the army and choosing its head they performed their first act, not of alliance, but of organic unity, and became a nation unawares, while they thought themselves still wronged and suppliant dependencies of the British crown. They thus decided the question between a worse than unsuccessful rebellion and revolution.

That the rebellion, as such, would have been an utter failure, is only too certain. The American party in England had on its side eloquence, indeed, and wisdom, but neither numerical force in Parliament, nor the power to mollify ministerial obstinacy, or to penetrate with a sense of right the crass stupidity on the throne. Boston was held by disciplined, thoroughly armed and well-fed troops, under officers of approved skill and prowess, strongly entrenched and fortified at accessible points, and sustained by a formidable naval force. Hardly one in fifty of the colonial army had had any experience in war, and I doubt whether there was a single man among them, officer or private, who was a soldier by profession. They had come from

¹ Delivered before the city authorities of Cambridge, Mass., July 3, 1875. Printed by permission.

the farm and the forge, with such arms and equipments as they could bring; they had no bureau of supply, no military chest, no organized commissariat, and their stock of ammunition was so slender that it was ordered by the Provincial Congress that no salute should be fired on the reception of the commander-in-chief. They were from four different provinces, under as many generals, with sectional jealousies which the common cause could hardly keep at bay; and harmonious counsels could be maintained or expected only and scarcely at moments of imminent peril. At Bunker Hill they had shown both their strength and their weakness, their unsurpassed courage and their poverty of resource. Superior in the conflict, overwhelming the enemy with the shame and disaster of a signal defeat, they had been compelled to yield the ground on which they had won imperishable glory, and to see the heights they had so bravely defended occupied by a hostile battery. They held Boston beleaguered by the prestige of that day, too feeble to press the siege, yet, as they had well proved, too strong to be dislodged and scattered, but by the disintegrating elements in their own unorganized body. These elements were already at work, and the secession of even a single regiment would have been the signal for speedy dissolution and submission to the royal government.

This precarious condition of affairs was beyond the remedial authority of the individual provinces. Massachusetts could choose a general for her own troops, but could not place the forces of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island under his control. Still less could any efficient system of sustenance or armament have been arranged by separate legislatures. A central authority alone could carry forward the resistance so nobly begun. The Continental Congress would in vain have passed patriotic resolutions, protests against tyranny, votes of sympathy; in vain would they have aroused popular indignation and multiplied centres of resistance through the land. The one decisive act in the struggle, the seal of what had been achieved, the presage and pledge of all that should ensue in the coming years, was that the consummation of which we now celebrate.

Cambridge was for obvious geographical reasons the only place where the provincial troops could have their head-quarters.—lying near enough to the enemy to watch and check his movements, yet protected from sudden or insidious attack by the intervention of the then unbridged arm of the sea which separates it from Boston. There was, at the same time, an intrinsic fitness that the opening scenes of the great drama should be enacted here, where so many of the leaders in counsel and arms had learned to loathe oppression and to hold the cause of liberty sacred.

From its earliest days our university had always been on the side of freedom. Its first two presidents were far in advance of their times in their views of the right of the individual man to unrestricted liberty of thought, opinion, speech and action. Increase Mather, when president, took the lead in the opposition to the tyrannical acts of Andros and Randolph, sailed for England as the unofficial agent of the aggrieved colonists, was appointed to an official agency on the news of the revolution of 1688, bore an important part in the construction of the new provincial charter and in securing its acceptance, and nominated to the royal court the governor, council and principal officers under it. His successors were of a like spirit, and there is on record no instance in which the college succumbed to usurpation, stooped to sycophancy, or maintained other than an erect position before the emissaries of the royal government. The culture of the students was in great part classical, and in the last century the classics were the text-books of all lovers

of freedom. A sceptical criticism had not then cast doubt on any of the stories of ancient heroism, nor had a minute analysis laid bare the excesses and defects of the early republics, whose statesmen and warriors were deemed the peerless models of patriotic virtue, and whose orators thrilled the hearts of their New-England readers, as they had the Athenian *demoi*, the senate in the capitol, or the dense masses of Roman citizens in the forum.

Almost all the Massachusetts clergy, perhaps the major part of those of New-England, had been educated here. The Tories among them were very few, and nearly the whole of their number were ardent patriots. The pulpit then sustained in affairs of public moment the part which is now borne by the daily press; its utterances during the eventful years of our life-struggle had no uncertain sound; and the champions, deeds of prowess and war-lyrics of the Hebrew Scriptures gave the frequent key-note to sermon, prayer and sacred song.

Among the pioneers and guiding spirits of the Revolution, who were graduates of the college, when I have named the Adamses, Otises, Quincys, Warrens, Pickering, Hancock, Trumbull, Ward, Cushing, Bowdoin, Phillips, I have but given you specimens of the type and temper of those who for many years had gone from Cambridge to fill the foremost places of trust and influence throughout and beyond our Commonwealth. That they carried with them hence their liberal views of government and of the rights of man, we well know in the case of those of whose lives we have the record. Thus we find John Adams, just after graduating here, more than twenty years before the declaration of independence, writing to a friend his anticipations for America, not only of her freedom from European sway, but of her becoming the chief seat of empire for the world. Year after year, on the commencement platform in the old parish church, had successive ranks of earnest young men rehearsed to greedy ears the dream of liberty which they pledged faith and life to realize.

In the successive stages of the conflict of the colonies with the mother country, the college uniformly committed itself unequivocally on the patriotic side. When the restrictions on the colonial trade called forth warm expressions of resentment, the senior class unanimously resolved to take their degrees in what must then have been exceedingly rude apparel,—homespun and home-made cloth. When tea was proscribed by public sentiment, and some few students persisted in bringing it into commons, the faculty forbade its use, alleging that it was a source of grief and uneasiness to many of the students, and that banishing it was essential to harmony and peace within the college walls. After the day of Lexington and Concord all four of the then existing college buildings were given up for barracks, and the president's house for officers' quarters. When the commander-in-chief was expected, this house was designated for his use, with the reservation of a single room for President Langdon's own occupancy. Though the few remaining students were removed to Concord, the president, an ardent patriot, seems to have still resided here, or at least to have spent a large portion of his time near the troops; for we find frequent traces of his presence among them, and on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill he officiated as their chaplain. In connection with the prevailing spirit of the university, it is worthy of emphatic statement that the commander-in-chief was the first person who here received the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

To Harvard graduates the country was indebted for the choice of the illustrious chieftain. The earliest mention that we can find of Washington's

name in this connection is in a letter of James Warren to John Adams, bearing date the 7th of May. Adams seems at once to have regarded him as the only man fitted for this momentous service. Though the formal nomination was made by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, Mr. Adams on a previous day first designated Washington as "a gentleman whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and excellent universal character would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertions of all the colonies better than any other person in the Union." There were, however, objections on sectional grounds and personal ambitions that required the most delicate treatment, and it was mainly in consequence of Mr. Adams's strong will, untiring effort and skilful handling of opposing wishes and claims that the final ballot was unanimous. On the 5th of June the election was made. It was formally announced to Washington by Hancock, the president of Congress, and was accepted on the spot.

The commander, impressed with the imminence of the crisis, denied himself the sad privilege of a farewell in person to his own household, took leave of his wife in a letter equally brave and tender, and on the 21st commenced his northward journey. Twenty miles from Philadelphia he met a courier with tidings of the battle of Bunker Hill. Eagerly inquiring as to the details of the transaction, and learning the promptness, skill and courage that had made the day forever memorable, he exclaimed, "The liberties of the country are safe!" A deputation from the Provincial Congress met him at Springfield, and volunteer cavalcades gave him honorable attendance from town to town, till, on the 2d of July, he arrived at Watertown, received and returned the congratulatory address of the Congress there assembled, and was then escorted by a company of horse and a goodly body of mounted civilians to the president's house, now known as Wadsworth House. The rapid journey on horseback from Philadelphia to Cambridge, and that in part over rough roads—an enterprise beyond the easy conception of our time—must have rendered the brief repose of that midsummer night essential to the prestige of the morrow, when on the first impressions of the hour may have been poised the destiny of the nation.

There were reasons why Washington not only might have been, but would inevitably have been ill received, had he not been made to win men's confidence and love. Several of the officers already on the ground had shown their capacity for great things, and had their respective circles of admirers, who were reluctant to see them superseded by a stranger; and had not the officers themselves manifested a magnanimity equal to their courage, the camp would have been already distracted by hostile factions. Then, too, the Virginian and New-England character, manners, style of speech, modes of living, tastes, aptitudes, had much less in common at that time of infrequent intercourse than half a century later, when, as we well know, apart from political divergence, mere social differences were sufficient to create no little mutual repugnancy. Washington was also well known to be an Episcopalian, and Episcopacy, from the first offensive on Puritan soil, was never more abhorred than now, when its Northern professors, with hardly an exception, were openly hostile to the cause of the people,—when in Cambridge almost every conspicuous dwelling from Fresh Pond to the Inman House in Cambridgeport had been the residence of a refugee royalist member of the English Church.

The morning of the third of July witnessed on the Cambridge Common, and at every point of view in and upon the few surrounding houses, such a

multitude of men, women and children as had never been gathered here before, and perhaps has never since assembled till this very day. Never was the advent or presence of mortal man a more complete and transcendent triumph. Majestic grace and sweet benignity were blended in countenance and mien. He looked at once the hero, patriot, sage. With equal dignity and modesty he received the thunders of acclamation, in which every voice bore part. His first victory, the prestige of which forsook him not for a moment during the weary years that followed, was already gained when under yon ancient elm he drew his sword as commander-in-chief. He had conquered thousands of hearts, that remained true to him to their last throb. The wife of John Adams writes of his appearance at that moment, "Those lines of Dryden instantly occurred to me,—

'Mark his majestic fabric! He's a temple
Sacred by birth, and built by hands divine;
His soul's the deity that lodges there;
Nor is the pile unworthy of the God.'

Never indeed can the temple have been more worthy of the tenant. He was forty-three years of age, in the prime of manly vigor and beauty, tall and commanding, symmetrical and graceful, unsurpassed as an accomplished equestrian, with the bearing and manners of a high-bred gentleman. His countenance—in later years, and in many of the portraits and engravings of him, fearfully distorted by one of the first rude essays of American manufacturing dentistry—still bore the perfect outlines which nature gave it, and betokened the solemn grandeur of soul, loftiness, gentleness, simplicity, benevolence, which dwelt within. Peale's portrait of him, taken a year or two earlier, and engraved for the second volume of Irving's "Life of Washington," fully justifies the enthusiastic admiration which welcomed his appearance here, and in subsequent years made his mere presence an irresistible power.

With characteristic promptness he lingered not to satisfy the eyes that feasted on him, but immediately made his inspection of the encampments scattered in a semicircle from Winter Hill to Dorchester Neck, and reconnoitred the British troops from all available points of observation. On the British side he saw every token of military science, skilful engineering and strict discipline; within the American lines, an aggregation rather than an army,—bodies of raw, untrained militia, a sad deficiency of arms, accoutrements and even necessary clothing, rudely constructed works, extensive, too, beyond the capacity of the troops to maintain and defend them. Only among the Rhode-Island regiments, under General Greene, did he discover aught of military order, system, discipline and subordination. The greater part of the forces consisted of Massachusetts men, and these were the most destitute. The commander's large-hearted sympathy did ample justice to their need and to their patriotism. "This unhappy and devoted province," he writes to the president of Congress, "has been so long in a state of anarchy, and the yoke has been laid so heavily on it, that great allowances are to be made for troops raised under such circumstances. The deficiency of numbers, discipline and stores can only lead to this conclusion, that their spirit has exceeded their strength."

How long Washington remained in the president's house cannot be ascertained,—probably but a few days. The house, considerably smaller than it now is, was insufficient for the accommodation of his military family, and arrangements were early made for his removal to the Vassall house, now

Mr. Longfellow's, which had been deserted by its Tory owner, and occupied by the Marblehead troops. Here he resided till the following April.

I have described the acclamations of joy, trust and hope that hailed our chieftain's arrival. With the shouts of the multitude ascended to heaven the last breath of a Cambridge patriot. Colonel Gardner—a member of the Provincial Congress, a man universally honored and beloved, a pillar in Church and State, one of the bravest officers at Bunker Hill—received his fatal wound at the head of his regiment, rallied strength to urge them to valiant and vigorous resistance, lingered death-bound till the morning that gave the troops their leader and the country its father, and left the charge of a gallant officer's obsequies for the commander's first official duty. We have the general order bearing date July 4, for the rendering of the usual military honors at the funeral of one, who—so the document reads—"fought, bled and died in the cause of his country and mankind,"—words then first used, and which have become too trite for repetition, simply because they are in themselves, beyond comparison, comprehensive, appropriate, majestic, worthy of the great heart that sought expression in them.

Washington's life here has left few records except those which belong to the history of the war and of the country. He lived generously, though frugally,—receiving often at dinner his generals, the foremost personages in civil office and influence, delegates from the Continental Congress, and distinguished visitors to the camp. His own habits were almost abstemious; and when, according to the invariable custom of the time, a long session at table seemed inevitable, he left his guests in charge of some one of his staff more disposed than himself to convivial indulgence. During the latter portion of his sojourn here his wife relieved him in part from the cares of the hospitality which she was admirably fitted to adorn. He generally attended worship at the church of the First Parish. I well remember the site of the square pew, under the shadow of the massive pulpit, which he was said to have stately occupied; and the mention of it recalls to my recollection a couplet of a hymn written by Rev. Dr. Holmes and sung in the old church on the Fourth of July, fifty years ago, in which he describes that house of worship as the place

"Where, in our country's darkest day,
Her war-clad hero came to pray."

Once, perhaps oftener, service was performed in Christ Church, whose rector and most of his leading parishioners had become exiles on political grounds.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these nine months in Cambridge. Washington himself was impatient of the delay. But for the prudent counsels of the generals who knew their men better than he could know them thus early, he would have made a direct assault on the British troops, and attempted to force their surrender or retreat; and it was here that he learned to wait, to curb his native impetuosity of temper, and to make discretion the trusty satellite of valor.

Meanwhile, the army was constantly increasing in numbers, and was largely recruited from the Middle and Southern States, while in New-England, as the term of service for which enlistments had been made expired, the soldiers either reëlisted, or were replaced or more than replaced by men of equal zeal and courage. There were sufficiently frequent alarms and skirmishes to keep alive the practice of arms; while the long line of outposts, more or less exposed to sudden assault, demanded incessant vigi-

lance, and formed a training school in strict discipline, prompt obedience, and those essential habits of camp-life which the citizen-soldier, however brave in battle, finds most uncongenial, harassing and burdensome.

The power of a single organizing mind was never more fully manifested than in the creation of a regular and disciplined army from the raw recruits, the materials heterogeneous to the last degree, to all appearance hopelessly incongruous, which now came under the commander's shaping hand. Confusion crystallized into order; discord resolved itself into harmony; jarring counsels were reconciled; rivalries vanished, as every man found his abilities recognized, his fitting place and due honor accorded to him, and his services utilized to their utmost capacity.

Never in the history of military achievements was there a more signal triumph than in the termination of the siege of Boston. On the morning of the 5th of March, when General Howe saw the four strong redoubts which had risen on Dorchester Heights while he slept, he exclaimed, "The rebels have done more work in one night than my whole army could have done in one month." In the evening the British were secure within their lines, and counted on the speedy dispersion of the besieging army; in the morning they saw surrender or flight as their only alternative. The siege was made complete and impregnable. But for the ships at anchor in the harbor the entire British army would have been prisoners of war.

Thus closed the first act of the great drama,—here, where we stand, initiated, matured, directed, borne on to its glorious and ever memorable issue. Ours, then, is more than a battle ground,—a soil hallowed by those wise, stern, self-denying counsels, without which feats of arms were mere child's play, made sacred by the presence of such a constellation of patriots as can hardly ever, elsewhere upon earth, have deliberated on the destiny of a nation in its birth-throes,—Putnam, Greene, Stark, Prescott, Ward, Read, and their illustrious associates, men who staked their all in the contest, and deemed death for their country but a nobler and more enduring life.

Enough of history. Let us now gather up, as we may, some few traits of the character of him on whom our central regard is fixed in these commemorative rites.

The Washington of the popular imagination, nay, of our gravest histories, is a mythical personage, such as never lived or could have lived among men. The figure is too much like that of the perfect goddess born from the brain of Jupiter. Washington undoubtedly grew as other men grow, was not exempt from human passions and infirmities, was shaped and trained by the Providence whose chosen instrument he was. It was his glory that he yielded to the plastic hand, obeyed the heavenly vision, followed without halting the guiding spirit. The evident coldness of the Virginia delegates in Congress with regard to his appointment shows that up to that time, notwithstanding his early military experience, they had seen little in him to distinguish him from other respectable gentlemen of faultless lineage, fair estate and unblemished reputation. But from the moment when he accepted the command of the army he gave himself entirely and irrevocably to his country. Such singleness of purpose as his is the essence of genius, whose self-creating law is, "This one thing I do." From that moment no collateral interest turned him aside; no shadow of self crossed his path; no lower ambition came between him and his country's cause; he had no hope, no fear, but for the sacred trust devolved upon him. His disinterestedness gave him his clear and keen vision, his unswerving impartiality, his uncompromising rectitude, his power over other minds. The self-

seeking man sees double; and we learn from the highest authority that it is only when the eye is single that "the whole body is full of light." The secret of influence, also, lies here. The man who can be supposed to have personal ends in view, even though in his own mind they are but secondary, is always liable to be judged by them, and the good that is in him gains not half the confidence it deserves. But self-abnegation, when clearly recognized, wins not only respect, but assent and deference; its opinions have the validity of absolute truth; its will, the force of impersonal law. The professed philanthropists and reformers who have swarmed in the social history of the last half-century furnish a manifold illustration of this principle. The few of them who have carried large numbers along with them and have moved the world have not been the greatest and most gifted among them, but those who have cared not, if the wheel would only turn, whether it raised them to fame or crushed them to powder. So men believed and trusted in Washington, not merely because he was a wise and prudent man, but because they knew him to be as utterly incapable of selfish aims and motives as the Liberty whose cause he served.

I have spoken of a sort of mythical, superhuman grandeur, in which Washington has been enshrined in much of our popular speech and literature. I think that, on the other hand, there has been in some quarters a disposition to underrate him. For this there is ample reason, yet no ground. He seems the less, because he was so great. A perfect sphere looks smaller than one of the same dimensions with a diversified surface. We measure eminences by depressions, the height of mountains by the chasms that yawn beneath them. Littlenesses of character give prominence to what there is in it of greatness. The one virtue looms up with a fascinating grandeur from a life full of faults. The patriot who will not pay his debts or govern his passions often attracts more homage than if he led a sober and honest life. The single traits of erratic genius not infrequently gain in splendor from their relief against a background of weaknesses and follies.

We might enumerate in Washington various traits of mind and character, either of which in equal measure would suffice for the fame of a man who had little else that challenged approval. But what distinguishes Washington preëminently is that it is impossible to point out faults or deficiencies that marred his work, detracted from his reputation, dishonored his life. The most observed and best known man in the country for the eight years of the war and for the other eight of his presidency, even jealousy and partisan rancor could find no pretence for the impeachment of his discretion or his virtue. His biographers have seemed to revel in the narrative of some two or three occasions on which he was intensely angry, as if, like the vulnerable heel of Achilles, they were needed to show that their hero was still human.

But let it not be forgotten that this roundness of moral proportions, this utter lack of picturesque diversity in his character, must have been the outcome of strenuous self-discipline. His almost unruffled calmness and serenity were the result, not of apathy, but of self-conquest. It was the fierce warfare and decisive victory within that made him the cynosure for all eyes, and won for him the homage of all hearts that loved their country. We know but little of the details of his private life for the first forty years or more; but even the reverence of posterity has not succeeded in wholly veiling from view the undoubted fact that he was by nature vehement, impulsive, headstrong, impatient, passionate,—a man in whose blood the fiery coursers might easily have run riot, and strewed their way with havoc.

By far the greater honor is due to him who so held them under bit, rein and curb that masterly self-control under intensest provocation became his foremost characteristic,—that disappointment, delay, defeat, even treachery, so seldom disturbed his equanimity, spread a cloud over his brow, or drew from him a resentful or bitter word.

We admire, also, in him the even poise with which he bore his high command in war and in the counsels of the nation. In mien, manner, speech, intercourse, he was never beneath, and never above his place. Dignity without haughtiness, firmness without obstinacy, condescension without stooping, gentleness without suppleness, affability without undue familiarity, were blended in him as in hardly any other historical personage. No one who could claim his ear was repelled; yet to no one did he let himself down. He sought and received advice, gave its full weight and worth to honest dissent, yet never for a moment resigned the leader's staff. The more thoroughly we study the history of the war, the more manifest is it that on this one man more than on all beside depended its successful end. Congress lacked equally power and promptness; the State legislatures were dilatory and often niggardly in provision for their troops; exposure and privation brought portions of the army to the very brink of revolt and secession; cabals were raised in behalf of generals of more brilliant parts and more boastful pretensions; success repeatedly hovered over his banner only to betray him in the issue; yet in every emergency he was none the less the tower of strength, or rather the guiding pillar of the nation by day and night, in cloud and fire. Heart and hope never once forsook him, and his elastic courage sustained failing hearts and rekindled flickering hope.

His judgment of men, his keen insight into character, has also its prominent place among the sources of his power. In Arnold, indeed, and to some degree in Gates, he was deceived; but of the many in whom he reposed confidence it is hard to add to the list of those who betrayed his trust. He recognized instantly the signal merit of Greene, and employed him constantly in the most arduous and responsible service. Putnam, and the other brave and devoted, but untrained generals whom he found here on his arrival, lost nothing in his regard by their rusticity of garb and mien. Pickering, than whom the annals of our State bear the name of no more ardent patriot or more honorable man, was successively his secretary, commissary general and quartermaster, and held in his presidency, at one time or another, the chief place in almost every department of the public service. In Hamilton's very boyhood he discovered the man, who eclipsed his own military fame by repairing the nation's shattered credit and establishing her financial safety and efficiency. He understood every man's capacity, and knew how to utilize it to the utmost. Rarest gift of all,—he knew what he could not do, and what others could do better than himself; and he in no respect appears greater than in committing to the most secure and efficient agency the several portions of his military and civil responsibility, in accepting whatever service might redound to the public good, and in the unstinted recognition of such service.

Time fails me, and so it would were my minutes hours, to complete the picture. Nor is there need; for lives there an American who owns not his primacy, in war, in peace, in command, in service, in uncorrupt integrity, in generous self-devotion, in loyalty to freedom, his country and his God? Among the dead, the heroes and statesmen of all times and lands, his mighty shade rises preëminent,—his name the watchword of liberty, right and law, revered wherever freedom is sought or cherished, the tyrant's rebuke,

the demagogue's shame, the patriot's synonyme for untarnished fame and unfading glory.

This season of commemoration has its voices, not only of gratitude and gladness, but equally of admonition, it may be, of reproach. Our nation owes its existence, its constitution, its early union, stability, progress and prosperity, under the Divine Providence, to the great, wise and good men who built our ship of state and stood at its helm in the straits and among the shoals and quicksands through which it sailed into the open sea. Where are now our Washingtons, Adamises, Hamiltons, Jays, Pickerings,—the men whom a sovereign's ransom could not bribe, or a people's adulation beguile, or the lure of ambition dazzle and pervert? Nature cannot have grown niggardly of her noble births, God of his best gifts. But where are they? Unset jewels, for the most part, and incapable of finding a setting under our present political régime. Of what avail is it that we heap honors on the illustrious fathers of our republic, if we are at no pains to seek for their succession, heirs of their talents and their virtues? Yet, were Washington now living,—the very man of whose praise we are never weary,—does any one suppose it possible for him to be chosen to the chief magistracy? Would he answer the questions, make the compromises, give the pledges, without which no national convention would nominate him? Could he creep through the tortuous mole-paths, through which men now crawl into place and grovel into power? Would he mortgage, expressly or tacitly, the vast patronage of Government for the price of his election?

We sometimes hear the cry, "Not men, but measures." But if there be any one lesson taught us by our early history, it is that men, not measures, created, saved, exalted our nation. Corrupt men vitiate, mean men debase, dishonest men pervert, incompetent men neutralize the best measures, if such measures be even possible, except as originated, directed, actualized by the best men. Our rowers have now brought us into waters where there are no soundings. It is impossible to know, in the absence of a definite standard of value, whether our national wealth is increasing or declining,—whether we are on the ninth wave of towering prosperity, or on the verge of general bankruptcy. It is an ominous fact that an immense proportion of individual wealth is public debt. Never was there so much need as now of the profoundest wisdom and an integrity beyond bribe, to crystallize our chaos, to disentangle the complexities of our situation, to disenthral our industries from legislation which protects by cramping and crippling, to retrench the spoils of office, enormous when not exceeding legal limits, unmeasured beyond them, and through the entire hierarchy of place and trust to establish honesty and competency, not partizan zeal and efficiency, as the essential qualifications.

There is a sad and disheartening element in the pomp and splendor, the lofty panegyric and fervent eulogy of these centennial celebrations. It was once said in keen reproach by him who spake as never man spake, "Ye built the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous." It is, in general, not the age which makes history that writes it,—not the age which builds monuments that merits them. It is in looking back to a past better than the present that men say, "There were giants in those days." Reverence and gratitude for a worthy ancestry characterize, indeed, not unworthy descendants; praise and adulation of ancestors beyond reason or measure denote a degenerate posterity. Our fathers have done little for us, if their equals do not now fill their places. Unless their lineage be undebased, their heritage is of little value.

Fellow-citizens, let us praise our fathers by becoming more worthy of them. Let this season of commemoration be a revival-season of public and civic virtue. Let the blessed memories which we rejoice to keep ever green be enwreathed afresh with high resolve and earnest endeavor to transmit the liberty so dearly purchased to centuries yet to come. When another centennial rolls round, let there be names identified with this, our country's second birth-time, that shall find fit place in the chaplet of honor which our children will weave. Some such names will be there,—Lincoln, Andrew, the heroes of our civil conflict, the men whose prudent counsels and diplomatic skill in that crisis warded off worse perils than those of armed rebellion. Let these be reinforced by yet other names that shall be written indelibly on the pillars of our reconstructed Union. Fellow-citizens, heirs of renowned fathers, look to it that in your hands their trust be fulfilled,—that the travail of their soul have the only recompense they sought.

AN ORATION¹ ON THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE MEETING OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 5, 1774.

By the Hon. HENRY ARMITT BROWN, of Philadelphia.

WE have come here to-day in obedience to that natural impulse which bids a people do honor to its past. We have assembled to commemorate a great event,—one of the most famous in our history. In the midst of prosperity and profound peace, in the presence of the honorable and honored Vice-President of the United States, of the chosen rulers of the people, of the members of the present and other Congresses,—the successors of the statesmen of 1774,—of the representatives of the learned professions, and of every department of human enterprise and industry and skill, we have gathered beneath this roof to celebrate, with reverent and appropriate services, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the First Continental Congress.

It is a great privilege to be here, and we have to thank the Carpenters' Company for it.² The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia has always been a patriotic body. In the months which preceded the Revolution it freely offered its hall for the meetings of the people; and besides the high honor of having entertained the Congress of 1774, it can point to its having sheltered the Committees of Safety and the Provincial Committee for a long time beneath this roof. The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia is a very ancient body. It came into existence when George the First was king, when Benjamin Franklin was a printer's lad, and Samuel Johnson

¹ Delivered before the Carpenters' Company in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1874. Printed by permission.

In explanation of the fact that Mr. Brown's oration appears in this connection, out of its true chronological order, it is proper to state that, owing to our limited space, it was at first the intention of the committee on publication to confine this issue of the REGISTER to centennial orations delivered in New-England; but, after these had been printed, it was deemed best to enlarge the number still further and include the admirable oration of Mr. Brown. — EDITOR.

² "The Carpenters' Company of the city and county of Philadelphia" was founded in the year 1724, and has continued to the present moment in activity and vigor. It is made up entirely of Master Carpenters, who, at the time of their election, have been actively engaged in business, and numbers now 90 members.

was a boy at school. It was founded fifty years before an American Congress met, and it is now half as old again as American independence. And more than this, it is a very honorable body. Its members have been counted among our best citizens for industry and character. Both this hall, in which the nation may be said to have been born, and that other, where in 1776 its articles of apprenticeship were cancelled, are the monuments of its earlier skill, and there are few houses in this City of Homes in which its members have not had a hand. And, after all, how fitting does it seem that the hall of the Carpenters' Company should have been the scene of that event which we have assembled to commemorate! The men of the First Congress were architects themselves; the master-builders of a Republic founded on the equality of man,—the highest types of which, in the two struggles through which it has had to pass, have been Benjamin Franklin, the mechanic, and the farmer's lad whose name was Abraham Lincoln. They represented among themselves every rank of life,—the lawyer, the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic,—and they did more to dignify Labor and advance the cause of Humanity in the seven weeks during which they sat in this place than all the parliaments of the world have done in twice as many centuries. If there be anything good, if there be anything noble, if there be anything precious in the American Revolution, it is just this,—that it secured for every man an equal chance. Far wiser than those who have attempted a similar work beneath other skies, the men who achieved that Revolution attacked no vested rights, set up no false notions of equality, nor the oppression of the many for the tyranny of the few, nor did they break the chain that bound them to an honorable past. They sought rather to make Virtue and Intelligence the test of manhood,—to strike down Privilege and open the gates of happiness to all alike. And as I contemplate their glorious struggle at this distance of time, and think of the national life which it has blessed us with,—a century of which is surely a great achievement for any people,—I cannot but think it to have been a happy omen that it was inaugurated here. It is impossible, in the time which I can allow myself, to attempt a description of the causes of the Revolution. The duty which I have to discharge is sufficiently difficult. I shall tax your patience, at any rate, I fear (for the trial is rather how little than how much to say), but the story must needs be long, and the occasion seems one of historic dignity.

It was only a month ago that the inhabitants of a little island in the northern corner of the Atlantic Ocean met on their Law Mount and celebrated, with song and saga, their one thousandth anniversary. That hardy race, which counts among its achievements the first discovery of this continent, has witnessed many memorable and strange events. Locked up in

¹ The historian Freeman, writing in 1862, says (*Hist. of Fed. Govt.*, vol. i. p. 112): "At all events, the American Union has actually secured, for what is really a long period of time, a greater amount of combined peace and freedom than was ever before enjoyed by so large a portion of the earth's surface. There have been, and still are, vaster despotic empires, but never before has so large an inhabited territory remained for more than seventy years in the enjoyment at once of internal freedom and of exemption from the scourge of internal war."

Prof. Hoppin, of Yale College, writes me of a conversation he had some years ago with Prof. Karl von Raumer, of Berlin: "I asked him what was his opinion as to the perpetuity of republican institutions. He said: Under certain conditions fulfilled, they would be more permanent than any other form. 'But,' said he, starting up from his chair with great energy, 'if they should fail, fifty years of American freedom would be worth a thousand years of Siberian despotism!'"

A similar thought is expressed by Freeman in page 52 of the volume above quoted: "The one century of Athenian greatness, from the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants to the defeat of Aigospotamos, is worth millenniums of the life of Egypt or Assyria."

snow and ice, protected by the warring elements, it has watched the growth and decay of empires, the rise and fall of nations, the most wonderful changes in every quarter of the globe. But it has seen no spectacle more extraordinary than that which we commemorate to-day, and in all the sterile pages of its thousand years of history it can point to no such achievements as fill up the first century of this younger nation.

The tendency of the American colonies toward union had frequently shown itself before 1774. There was, of course, little sympathy at the outset between the Puritan of New-England and the Virginian cavalier, the Roman Catholic of Maryland and the Pennsylvania Quaker. Each had, in times past, suffered at the other's hands, and the smart of their injuries was not soon forgotten. But Time, that great healer, came after a while to efface its sharpness, and when the third generation had grown up little bitterness remained. For, after all, there is no sympathy like that which is begotten by common suffering. The trials of these men had been much the same. The spirit of persecution had driven forth all alike. Their ideas of liberty,—narrow as they were at first,—did not materially differ, and their devotion to them had led all alike across the seas. They spoke the same language, inherited the same traditions, revered the same examples, worshipped the same God. Nor had the obstacles which they had overcome been different. Heat and cold, fire and sword, hunger and thirst—they had all experienced these. The Frenchman on the North and the Indian along the Western frontier had constantly threatened them with a common danger, and when the news of Braddock's defeat came down the slopes of the Alleghany Mountains it sent a thrill through hearts in Georgia and New-Hampshire, as well as in Pennsylvania and Maryland. As early as the year 1754 the Indian troubles and the necessity for united action had led to the assembling of a convention or council at Albany, at which seven colonies were represented. The scheme for a perpetual union which the genius of Franklin had then devised was not successful, it is true, but the meeting under such circumstances awakened a strong desire for union among his countrymen; and when, in 1765, the times had changed, and the mother-country, victorious over France, turned her hand against her children, the sense of danger found expression in the convention which the Stamp Act brought together in New-York. I pass without comment over the years which intervened between 1765 and 1774. The Stamp Act had been repealed, but a succession of severer measures had brought things from bad to worse. Great Britain was in the zenith of her power. The colonies were thirteen in number, and contained about two millions and a half of inhabitants.¹ Let us, then, in the course of the hour which we are to spend together here, endeavor to go back in imagination to the summer of 1774.

Here in Philadelphia there have been feverish days. The news of the determination of the ministry to shut up the port of Boston, followed, as it is soon after, by the attempt to do away with the ancient charter of Massachusetts, and to remove to Great Britain the trial of offences committed in America, has aroused the patriotic resistance of the whole country. In every town and hamlet, from New-Hampshire to the southern boundary of Georgia, bold protests are recorded by the people, and Boston is declared to be suffering in the common cause. The first day of June, when the Port Bill goes into effect, is everywhere kept as a day of fasting and humiliation. Flags are lowered to half-mast, shops shut up, and the places of worship

¹ Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, vol. vii. page 128.

crowded with thoughtful men. Nine-tenths of the houses in Philadelphia are closed in mourning, and the famous bells of Christ Church are muffled in distress. Nor are the fellow-countrymen of the Bostonians content with this manifestation of their sympathy. From every part of the colonies come contributions for the suffering poor. Money, provisions, and articles of clothing pour in from every side. There is but one sentiment in the great majority of the people,—a determination to support the men of Massachusetts to the end. They were not unconscious of the dangers of such a course. The disparity between the power of Great Britain and their own was far more apparent to them than it can ever be to us. They saw her the first power of the age,—fresh from the memorable wars in which she had destroyed the naval and colonial power of France. The air still rang with the cheers with which they had greeted her successive triumphs, each of which they had come to look upon as their own. Her armies had been victorious in every land, her fleets triumphant on the most distant seas, and whatever of spirit, of courage, and of endurance they might believe themselves to possess they had inherited from her. “We have not fit men for the times,” wrote one of the leading actors in the drama that was about to begin; “we are deficient in genius, in education, in travel, in fortune, in everything. I feel unutterable anxiety.” But there is no thought of yielding in anybody’s breast. “God grant us wisdom and fortitude,” writes John Adams, in June, and he speaks the universal sentiment of his countrymen. “Should the opposition be suppressed, should this country submit, what infamy and ruin! God forbid! Death in any form is less terrible.”² It was out of this consciousness of weakness that the strength of the Revolution grew. Had Massachusetts stood alone, had a feeling of strength seduced the colonies to remain divided, the end would have been far different. Singly, they would have offered but a slight resistance,—together, they were invincible. And the blind policy of the English king and ministry steadily fostered this sentiment of union. The closing of the port of Boston was intended by its authors to punish Massachusetts alone, but the merchant of Charleston or New-York saw in the act the attempt to exercise a power which might one day be directed against him, and the Pennsylvanian could have little feeling of security in submitting his valued institutions to the mercy of those who sought, by an act of Parliament, to sweep away the ancient charter of Massachusetts. The cause of one colony became the cause of all. The rights of Massachusetts were the rights of America.

All through the spring and summer there has been earnest consultation. Couriers are riding here and there with messages from the Committees of Correspondence which, thanks to Samuel Adams, have been established in every village. A constant interchange of counsels has soon begotten confidence; with better understanding has come a sense of strength. Each colony seems ready for her share of the responsibility, and no town, however feeble, feels alone. Boston is strengthened in her glorious martyrdom as her sister towns reach forth to clasp her shackled hands, and the cry goes forth, at last, for the assembling of a Continental Congress. “Permit me to suggest a general Congress of deputies from the several Houses of Assembly on the Continent,”³ John Hancock says on the 4th of March, “as the most effectual method of establishing a union for the security of our rights and liberties.” “A Congress, and then an Assembly of States,”⁴

¹ *Works of John Adams*, vol. ii. p. 333.³ *Bancroft's Hist. U. S.*, vol. vi. p. 508.² *Idem.*⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 456.

cries Samuel Adams, in April, 1773. Here is a call for a general Congress in the newspaper which I hold in my hand,—a journal published in Philadelphia on the 11th of October, 1773. “A Congress,” suggest the Sons of Liberty of New-York in the spring of the following year, and in all parts of the country the cry meets with a response. The first official call comes from Virginia, dated May 28, 1774. On the 20th of that month the Whigs of Philadelphia have met, to the number of three hundred, in the long room of the City Tavern on Second Street, and, after consultation, unanimously resolved that the Governor be asked at once to call a meeting of the Assembly of this Province, and a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to write to the men of Boston, “that we consider them as suffering in the general cause;” “that we truly feel for their unhappy situation;” “that we recommend to them firmness, prudence, and moderation;” and that “we shall continue to evince our firm adherence to the cause of American liberty.”¹

The messenger who bears this letter finds the country all alive. The Boston Committee sends southward a calm statement of the situation, and asks for general counsel and support. Rumor follows rumor as the days go by, and presently a courier comes riding down the dusty King's Highway from the North, and never draws rein till he reaches the Merchants' Coffee House, where the patriots are assembled in committee. The intelligence he brings is stirring, for men come forth with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. And soon it is on every lip. Behold, great news! Bold Sam Adams has locked the Assembly door on the king's officers at Salem, and the General Court has named Philadelphia and the first of September as the place and time for the assembling of a Congress of Deputies from all the colonies. Twelve hundred miles of coast is soon aflame. Nor is the enthusiasm confined to youth alone. Hopkins and Hawley in New-England, and Gadsden in Carolina, are as full of fire as their younger brethren, and far away, in a corner of the British capital, a stout old gentleman in a suit of gray cloth, with spectacles on his nose, and a bright twinkle in his eye, is steadily preparing for the struggle which he,—wise, far-sighted, great-souled Franklin,—has long foreseen and hoped for. One by one the colonies choose delegates. Connecticut first, Massachusetts next, Maryland the third, New-Hampshire on the 21st of July, Pennsylvania on the 22d, and so on until all but Georgia have elected representatives. Yet still king and Parliament are deaf and blind, royal governors are writing: “Massachusetts stands alone; there will be no Congress of the other colonies.” Boston lies still, the shipping motionless in her harbor, the merchandise rotting on her wharves; and elsewhere, as of old, the dull routine of provincial life goes jogging on. The creaking stages lumber to and fro. Ships sail slowly up to town, or swing out into the stream waiting for a wind to take them out to sea. Men rise and go to work, eat, lie down and sleep. The sun looks down on hot, deserted streets, and so the long days of summer pass until September comes.

With the first days of the new month there is excitement among the Philadelphia Whigs. All through the week the delegates to Congress have been arriving. Yesterday, Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch,

¹ *Pennsylvania Packet* for June 6, 1774. The reply to the Bostonians was written by the Rev. Dr. William Smith, first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania (who did service afterward as one of the Provincial Convention of 1774). An interesting account of this will be found on pages forty-one and forty-two of the valuable *Memoir of the Rev. William Smith, D.D.*; for a copy of which I am indebted to its author, Charles J. Stille, Esq., LL.D., the present Provost of the University.



Esquires, landed at the wharf, having come by sea from Charleston, South Carolina; to-day, Colonel Nathaniel Folsom and Major John Sullivan, the delegates from New Hampshire, ride into town.¹ The friends of liberty are busy. The great coach-and-four² of John Dickinson rolls rapidly through the streets as he hastens to greet the Virginian gentlemen who have just arrived, and in the northern suburbs a company of horsemen has galloped out the old King's Road to welcome the delegates from Massachusetts, who have arrived at Frankford, with Sam Adams at their head.³ With Saturday night they are all here, save those from North Carolina, who were not chosen till the 25th, but are on their way.

Sunday comes—the last Sabbath of the old provincial days. The bells of Christ Church chime sweetly in the morning air, and her aisles are crowded beyond their wont; but the solemn service glides along, as in other days, with its prayer for king and queen, so soon to be read for the last time within those walls; and the thought, perhaps, never breaks the stillness of the Quaker's meeting-house that a thing has come to pass that will make their quiet town immortal. Then the long afternoon fades away and the sun sinks down yonder over Valley Forge.

The fifth day of September dawns at last. At ten in the morning the delegates assemble at the Merchants' Coffee House.⁴ From that point they march on foot along the street until they reach the threshold of this hall. And what a memorable procession! The young men cluster around them as they pass, for these are their chosen leaders in the struggle that has come. The women peep at them, wonderingly, from the bowed windows of their low-roofed houses, little dreaming, perhaps, that these are the fathers of a republic for the sake of which their hearts are soon to be wrung and their homes made desolate. Here a royalist—"Tory" he is soon to be called—turns out for them to pass, scarcely attempting to hide the sneer that trembles on his lips, or some stern-browed Friend, a man of peace, his broad-brimmed hat set firmly on his head, goes by, with measured footsteps, on the other side. Yonder urchin, playing by the roadside, turns his head suddenly to stare at this stately company. Does he dream of the wonders he shall live to see? Men whose names his children shall revere through all descending generations have brushed by him while he played, and yet he knows them not. And so along the street, and down the narrow court, and up the broad steps the Congress takes its way.

The place of meeting has been well chosen. Some of the Pennsylvanians would have preferred the State House, but that is the seat of Government, and the Assembly, which has adjourned, has made no provision for the meeting of Congress there. Here, too, have been held the town meetings at which the people have protested against the acts of Parliament, and

¹ *Pennsylvania Packet* for Aug. 29, 1774.

² "Mr. Dickinson, the farmer of Pennsylvania, came in his coach, with four beautiful horses, to Mr. Ward's lodgings to see us."—*J. Adams's Works*, vol. ii. p. 360.

³ *J. Adams's Works*, vol. ii. p. 357. "After dinner we stopped at Frankford, about five miles out of town. A number of carriages and gentlemen came out of Philadelphia to meet us. . . . We were introduced to all these gentlemen, and cordially welcomed to Philadelphia. We then rode into the town, and, dirty, dusty, and fatigued as we were, we could not resist the importunity to go to the tavern, the most genteel one in America." The important consequences of this meeting at Frankford are set forth in a letter of Adams to T. Pickering in 1822, printed in a note on page 512 of the same volume. *Vide*, also, vol. i. p. 151.

⁴ Then called the City Tavern. It stood on the west side of Second Street, above Walnut, at the corner of Gold Street (or Bank Alley), and had been recently opened by Daniel Smith. It was already the rendezvous of the Whigs, as the London Coffee House (still standing), at Front and Market, had long been of the Tory party.—*Vide* Westcott's *Hist. of Phila.*, Philadelphia Library copy, vol. ii. p. 364.

the Carpenters' Company, which owns the hall, is made up of the friends of liberty. It has offered its hall to the delegates, and the place seems fit. It is "a spacious hall," says one of them,¹ and above there is "a chamber, with an excellent library," "a convenient chamber opposite to this, and a long entry where gentlemen may walk." The question is put whether the gentlemen are satisfied, and passed in the affirmative; the members are soon seated and the doors are shut. The silence is first broken by Mr. Lynch, of South Carolina. "There is a gentleman present," he says, "who has presided with great dignity over a very respectable society, and greatly to the advantage of America;" and he "moves that the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esquire, one of the delegates from Virginia, be appointed chairman." He doubts not it will be unanimous. It is so, and yonder² large, well-looking man," carefully dressed, with well-powdered wig and scarlet coat, rises and takes the chair. The commissions of the delegates are then produced and read, after which Mr. Lynch nominates as secretary Mr. Charles Thomson, "a gentleman," he says, "of family, fortune, and character." And thereupon, with that singular wisdom which our early statesmen showed in their selection of men for all posts of responsibility, the Congress calls into his country's service that admirable man, "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia and the life of the cause of liberty."³ While the preliminaries are being despatched, let us take a look at this company, for it is the most extraordinary assemblage America has ever seen. There are fifty delegates present, the representatives of eleven colonies. Georgia has had no election, the North Carolinians have not yet arrived, and John Dickinson, that "shadow, slender as a reed, and pale as ashes," that Pennsylvania farmer who has sown the seeds of empire, is not a member yet.⁴ Directly in front, in a seat of prominence, sits Richard Henry Lee. His brilliant eye and Roman profile would make him a marked man in any company. One hand has been injured, and is wrapped, as you see, in a covering of black silk, but when he speaks his movements are so graceful and his voice so sweet that you forget the defect of gesture, for he is an orator,—the greatest in America, perhaps, save only one. That tall man with the swarthy face and black, unpowdered hair, is William Livingston

¹ John Adams, from whose *Journal or Correspondence* I have taken the personal descriptions in nearly every instance.

² During the delivery of this address an original portrait of Mr. Randolph hung above the chair in which he sat during the sessions of Congress.

³ The Hon. Eli K. Price has kindly sent me the following interesting account of the manner in which this was made known to Mr. Thomson. The allusion in the address "reminded me," writes a lady of Mr. Price's family, Miss Rebecca Embree, "of the great simplicity of that appointment, as I have heard it related by Deborah Logan, wife of Dr. George Logan of Stenton, viz.: 'Charles Thomson had accompanied his wife on a bridal visit to Deborah Logan's mother, Mary Parker Norris, who resided on Chestnut Street above Fourth, where the Custom House now stands. Whilst there a messenger arrived inquiring for Mr. Thomson, and informed him that he was wanted at Carpenters' Hall. Being introduced to the company there assembled, he was requested to act as their secretary, which he accordingly did.'"

⁴ Justice is not done now-a-days to the patriotic labors of John Dickinson. The effect of his *Farmer's Letters* in preparing the minds of his countrymen for resistance to Great Britain can hardly be exaggerated, and to him they owed the phrase "No taxation without representation." When the Congress of 1774 assembled no man in the colonies was more prominent than the Farmer, and his influence upon its deliberations was very great. On page 13 of the valuable *Early History of the Falls of Schuylkill, etc. etc.*, by Charles V. Hagner, Esq., will be found an interesting account, taken partly from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of May 12, 1768, of the presentation of a laudatory address to Mr. Dickinson by the Society of Fort St. Davids. Other similar addresses were sent to him from various parts of the colonies,—one especially worthy of note being signed by Dr. Benjamin Church, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Dr. Joseph Warren, and John Rowe, and inclosing resolutions adopted at a town-meeting held in Boston.

of New-Jersey,—“no public speaker, but sensible and learned.” Beside him, with his slender form bent forward, and his face lit with enthusiasm, sits his son-in-law, John Jay, soon to be famous. He is the youngest of the delegates, and yonder sits the oldest of them all. His form is bent, his thin locks fringing a forehead bowed with age and honorable service, and his hands shake tremulously as he folds them in his lap. It is Stephen Hopkins, once Chief Justice of Rhode-Island. Close by him is his colleague, Samuel Ward, and Sherman of Connecticut,—that strong man whose name is to be made honorable by more than one generation. Johnson of Maryland is here, “that clear, cool head,” and Paca, his colleague, “a wise deliberator.” Bland of Virginia is that learned-looking, “bookish man” beside “zealous, hot-headed” Edward Rutledge. The Pennsylvanians are grouped together at one side,—Morton, Humphreys, Mifflin, Rhoads, Biddle, Ross, and Galloway, the Speaker of the Assembly. Bending forward to whisper in the latter’s ear is Duane of New York,—that sly-looking man, a little “squint-eyed” (John Adams has already written of him), “very sensible and very artful.” That large-featured man, with the broad, open countenance, is William Hooper; that other, with the Roman nose, McKean of Delaware. Rodney, the latter’s colleague, sits beside him, “the oddest-looking man in the world,—tall, thin, pale, his face no bigger than a large apple, yet beaming with sense, and wit, and humor.” Yonder is Christopher Gadsden, who has been preaching independence to South Carolina these ten years past. He it is who, roused by the report that the regulars have commenced to bombard Boston, proposes to march northward and defeat Gage at once, before his reinforcements can arrive; and when some one timidly says that in the event of war the British will destroy the sea-port towns, turns on the speaker, with this grand reply: “Our towns are built of brick and wood; if they are burned down we can rebuild them; but liberty once lost is gone forever.” In all this famous company perhaps the most noticed are the Massachusetts members. That colony has thus far taken the lead in the struggle with the mother-country. A British army is encamped upon her soil; the gates of her chief town are shut; against her people the full force of the resentment of king and parliament is spent. Her sufferings called this Congress into being, and now lend sad prominence to her ambassadors; and of them surely Samuel Adams is the chief. What must be his emotions as he sits here to-day,—he who “eats little, drinks little, and thinks much,”¹—that strong man whose undaunted spirit has led his countrymen up to the possibilities of this day? It is his plan of correspondence, adopted, after a hard struggle, in November, 1772, that first made feasible a union in the common defence. He called for union as early as April, 1773. For that he had labored without ceasing and without end, now arousing the drooping spirits of less sanguine men, now repressing the enthusiasm of rash hearts, which threatened to bring on a crisis before the time was ripe, and all the while thundering against tyranny through the columns of the *Boston Gazette*. As he was ten years ago he is to-day, the master-spirit of the time,—as cool, as watchful, as steadfast, now that the hour of his triumph is at hand, as when, in darker days, he took up the burden James Otis could no longer bear. Beside him sits his younger kinsman, John Adams, a man after his own heart,—bold, fertile, resolute, an eloquent speaker, and a leader of men. But whose is yonder tall and manly form? It is that of a man of forty years of age, in the prime of vigorous

¹ *Historical and Political Reflections on the Rise and Progress of the American Rebellion*, by JOSEPH GALLOWAY, London, 1780.

manhood. He has not spoken, for he is no orator, but there is a look of command in his broad face and firm-set mouth that marks him among men, and seems to justify the deference with which his colleagues turn to speak with him. He has taken a back seat, as becomes one of his great modesty,—for he is great even in that,—but he is still the foremost man in all this company. This is he who has just made in the Virginia Convention that speech which Lynch of Carolina says is the most eloquent that ever was made: “I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march with them at their head for the relief of Boston.” These were his words,—and his name is Washington. Such was the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia.

Its members were met by a serious difficulty at the very outset. The question at once arose, How should their votes be cast—by colonies, by interest, or by the poll? Some were for a vote by colonies; but the larger ones at once raised the important objection that it would be unjust to allow to a little colony the same weight as a large one. “A small colony,” was the reply of Major Sullivan of New Hampshire, “has its all at stake, as well as a large one.” Virginia, responded the delegates from the Old Dominion, will never consent to waive her full representation; and one of them went so far as to intimate that if she were denied an influence in proportion to her size and numbers, she would never again be represented in such an assembly. On the other hand, it was confessed to be impossible to determine the relative weight which should be assigned to each colony. There were no tables of population, of products, or of trade, nor had there been a common system in the choice of delegates. Each province had sent as many as it liked.—Massachusetts four, South Carolina five, Virginia seven, Pennsylvania eight. In one case they had been chosen by a convention of the people, in another by a general election, in most by the Assembly of the province. There was no rule by which the members could be guided. Nor was this the only point of difference among the delegates. On no one thing did they seem at first sight to agree. Some were for resting their rights on a historical basis,—others upon the law of nature. These acknowledged the power of Great Britain to regulate trade,—those denied her right to legislate for America at all. One would have omitted the Quebec bill from the list of grievances,—another held it to be of them all the very worst. Some were for paying an indemnity for the destruction of the tea,—others cried out that this were to yield the point at once. One was defiant, a second conciliatory; Gadsden desired independence; Washington believed that it was wished for by no thinking man.

It was with a full sense of the diversity of these views, of the importance of a speedy decision, and of the danger of dissension, that the Congress re-assembled the next morning.

When the doors had been closed, and the preliminaries gone through with, it is related that an oppressive silence prevailed for a long time before any man spoke. No one seemed willing to take the lead. It was a season of great doubt and greater danger. Now, for the first time perhaps, when the excitement of the assembling had passed away, and reflection had come to calm men's minds, the members realized completely the importance of their acts. Their countrymen watched and waited everywhere. In the most distant hamlet beyond the mountains, in the lonely cabin by the sea, eyes were turned to this place with anxious longing, and yonder, in the North, the brave town lay patient in her chains, resting her hopes for deliverance upon them. And not Boston only, nor Massachusetts, depended upon them.

The fate of humanity for generations was to be affected by their acts. Perhaps in the stillness of this morning hour there came to some of them a vision of the time to come. Perhaps to him, on whose great heart was destined so long to lie the weight of all America, it was permitted to look beyond the present hour, like that great leader of an earlier race when he stood silent, upon a peak in Moab, and overlooked the Promised Land. Like him, he was to be the chosen of his people; like him, soldier, law-giver, statesman. Like him, he was destined to lead his brethren through the wilderness; and, happier than he, was to behold the fulfilment of his labor. Perhaps, as he sat here in the solemn stillness that fell upon this company, he may have seen, in imagination, the wonders of the century that is complete to-day. If he had spoken, might he not have said: I see a winter of trouble and distress, and then the smoke of cannon in the North. I see long years of suffering to be borne, our cities sacked, our fields laid waste, our hearths made desolate; men trudging heavily through blood-stained snow, and wailing women refusing to be comforted. I see a time of danger and defeat, and then a day of victory. I see this people, virtuous and free, founding a government on the rights of man. I see that government grown strong, that people prosperous, pushing its way across a continent. I see these villages become wealthy cities, these colonies great States, the Union we are about to found a power among the nations, and I know that future generations shall rise up and call us blessed.

Such might have been his thoughts as these founders of an empire sat for a while silent, face to face. It was the stillness of the last hour of night before the morning breaks; it was the quiet which precedes the storm.

Suddenly, in some part of this hall a man rose up. His form was tall and angular, and his short wig and coat of black gave him the appearance of a clergyman. His complexion was swarthy, his nose long and straight, his mouth large, but with a firm expression on the thin lips, and his forehead exceptionally high. The most remarkable feature of his face was a pair of deep-set eyes, of piercing brilliancy, changing so constantly with the emotions which they expressed that none could tell the color of them. He began to speak in a hesitating manner, faltering through the opening sentences, as if fully convinced of the inability, which he expressed, to do justice to his theme. But presently, as he reviewed the wrongs of the colonies through the past ten years, his cheek glowed and his eye flashed fire and his voice rang out rich and full, like a trumpet, through this hall. He seemed not to speak like mortal man, thought one who heard him ten years before in the Virginia House of Burgesses; and a recent essayist in a leading English Review has spoken of him as one of the greatest orators that ever lived.¹ There was no report made of his speech that day, but from the notes which John Adams kept of the debate we may learn what line of argument he took. He spoke of the attacks made upon America by the king and ministry of Great Britain, counselled a union in the general defence, and predicted that future generations would quote the proceedings of this Congress with applause. A step in advance of his time, as he had ever been, he went far beyond the spirit of the other delegates, who, with the exception of the Adamses and Gadsden, did not counsel or desire independence. "An entire new government must be founded," was his cry; "this is the first in a never-ending succession of Congresses," his prophecy. And gathering up, as it was the gift of his genius to do, the

¹ *Essays*, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q. C., 3d series, p. 50.

thought that was foremost in every mind about him, he spoke it in a single phrase: "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; I am not a Virginian, but an American."

My countrymen, we cannot exaggerate the debt we owe this man. The strength of his intellect, the fervor of his eloquence, the earnestness of his patriotism, and the courage of his heart placed him in the front rank of those early patriots, and he stands among them the model of a more than Roman virtue. His eloquence was one of the chief forces of the American Revolution,—as necessary to that great cause as the intelligence of Franklin, the will of Samuel Adams, the pen of Thomas Jefferson, or the sword of Washington. In such times of a nation's trial there is always one voice which speaks for all. It echoes the spirit of the age,—proud or defiant, glad or mournful, now raised in triumph, now lifted up in lamentation. Greece stood on the Bema with Demosthenes; indignant Rome thundered against Catiline with the tongue of Cicero. The proud eloquence of Chatham rang out the triumphs of the English name, and France stood still to hear her Mirabeau. Ireland herself pleaded for liberty when Henry Grattan spoke, and the voice of Patrick Henry was the voice of America, struggling to be free!

Rest in peace, pure and patriotic heart! Thy work is finished and thy fame secure. Dead for three-quarters of a century, thou art still speaking to the sons of men. Through all descending time thy countrymen shall repeat thy glowing words, and, as the pages of their greatest bard kept strong the virtue of the Grecian youth, so from the grave shalt thou, who "spoke as Homer wrote,"¹ inspire in the hearts of men to be that love of liberty which filled thine own!

Great as were at first the differences of interest and opinion among the members of the Congress of 1774, there were none which their patriotic spirits could not reconcile. It was the salvation of the Americans that they had chosen for their counsellors men who believed, with Thomas Jefferson, that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest,"² and who were enthusiastic lovers of their country. No matter how strong had been their individual opinions, or how dear the separate interests involved, there seemed to these men no sacrifice too great to make for the common cause. As the debates progressed different views were reconciled and pet theories sacrificed to the general judgment. Day after day they became more united and confidence increased. "This," wrote John Adams on the 17th of September, "was one of the happiest days of my life. In Congress we had noble sentiments and manly eloquence. This day convinced me that America will support the Massachusetts or perish with her."³ After a full and free discussion, in which the subject was considered in all its aspects, it was decided that each colony was entitled to a single vote. By this means the integrity of the provinces was preserved, and out of it grew the theory, so familiar to us, of the sovereignty of the State. It was next agreed upon to rest the rights of the colonies on a historical basis. By this wise determination the appearance of a revolution was avoided, while the fact remained the same. Nor was there a sudden break in the long chain of the nation's history; the change was gradual, not abrupt. The common law of England, under the benign influence of which the young colonies had grown up, remained unchanged, and when, in less than two years, the Declaration or

¹ *Memoir of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. i. p. 115.

² *Memoir of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. i. p. 3.

³ *Journal of John Adams*, vol. ii. p. 380

Independence created a new government, the commonwealth quietly took the place of king. The revolution was then complete; the struggle which followed was merely to secure it; and the American grew strong with the belief that it was his part to defend, not to attack,—to preserve, not to destroy; and that he was fighting over again on his own soil the battle for civil liberty which his forefathers had won in England more than a century before. We cannot too highly prize the wisdom which thus shaped the struggle.

Having decided these points, the Congress agreed upon a declaration of rights. First, then, they named as natural rights the enjoyment of life, liberty, and fortune. They next claimed, as British subjects, to be bound by no law to which they had not consented by their chosen representatives (excepting such as might be mutually agreed upon as necessary for the regulation of trade). They denied to Parliament all power of taxation, and vested the right of legislation in their own assemblies. The common law of England they declared to be their birthright, including the rights of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, of public meetings, and petition. They protested against the maintenance in the colonies of standing armies without their full consent, and against all legislation by councils depending on the Crown. Having thus proclaimed their rights, they calmly enumerated the various acts which had been passed in derogation of them. These were eleven in number, passed in as many years,—the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, those which provided for the quartering of the troops, for the superseding of the New-York Legislature, for the trial in Great Britain of offences committed in America, for the regulation of the government of Massachusetts, for the shutting of the port of Boston, and the last straw, known as the Quebec Bill.

Their next care was to suggest the remedy. On the 18th of October they adopted the articles of American Association, the signing of which (on the 20th) should be regarded as the commencement of the American Union. By its provisions, to which they individually and as a body solemnly agreed, they pledged the colonies to an entire commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, and such North American provinces as did not join the Association, until the acts of which America complained were all repealed. In strong language they denounced the slave-trade, and agreed to hold non-intercourse with all who engaged therein. They urged upon their fellow-countrymen the duties of economy, frugality, and the development of their own resources; directed the appointment of committees in every town and village to detect and punish all violators of the Association, and inform each other from time to time of the condition of affairs; and bound themselves, finally, to carry out the provisions of the Association by the sacred ties of "virtue, honor, and love of country."

Having thus declared their rights, and their fixed determination to defend them, they sought to conciliate their English brethren. In one of the most remarkable state papers ever written, they called upon the people of Great Britain, in a firm but affectionate tone, to consider the cause for which America was contending as one in which the inhabitants of the whole empire were concerned, adroitly reminding them that the power which threatened the liberties of its American might more easily destroy those of its English subjects. They rehearsed the history of their wrongs, and "demanded nothing but to be restored to the condition in which they were in 1763." Appealing at last to the justice of the British nation for a Parliament which should overthrow the "power of a wicked and corrupt

ministry," they used these bold and noble words: "Permit us to be as free as yourselves, and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest glory and our greatest happiness; we shall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire; we shall consider your enemies as our enemies, your interests as our own. But if you are determined that your ministers shall sport wantonly with the rights of mankind,—if neither the voice of justice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the constitution, nor the suggestions of humanity can restrain your hands from shedding blood in such an impious cause,—we must then tell you that we will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world."

In an address to the people of Quebec they described the despotic tendency of the late change in their government effected by the Quebec Bill, which threatened to deprive them of the blessings to which they were entitled on becoming English subjects, naming particularly the rights of representation, of trial by jury, of liberty of person and *habeas corpus*, of the tenure of land by easy rents instead of oppressive services, and especially that right so essential "to the advancement of truth, science, art, and morality," "to the diffusion of liberal sentiments" and "the promotion of union,"—"the freedom of the press." "These are the rights," said they, "without which a people cannot be free and happy," and "which we are, with one mind, resolved never to resign but with our lives." In conclusion, they urged the Canadians to unite with their fellow-colonists below the St. Lawrence in the measures recommended for the common good. They also prepared letters to the people of St. John's, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and East and West Florida, who were not represented in this Congress, asking for their coöperation and support.

Nor was anything omitted by these men which could soften the hearts of their oppressors. Declining to petition Parliament, they had addressed themselves to the people, recognizing in them for the first time the sovereign power. They now decided to petition the king. In words both humble and respectful, they renewed their allegiance to his crown, detailed the injuries inflicted on them by his ministers, and besought his interference in their behalf. "We ask," they said, "but for peace, liberty, and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favor. Your royal authority over us and our connection with Great Britain we shall always carefully and zealously endeavor to support and maintain." Solemnly professing that their "counsels were influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending destruction," they earnestly besought their "Most Gracious Sovereign" in the name of his faithful people in America, "for the honor of Almighty God," "for his own glory," "the interest of his family," and the good and welfare of his kingdom, to suffer not the most sacred "ties to be further violated" in the vain hope "of effects" which, even if secured, could "never compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained."

There remained now for the Congress but one thing to do,—to render to its countrymen an account of its stewardship. In a long letter to their constituents, the delegates gave a summary of their proceedings, of the difficulties they had encountered, the opinions they had formed, the policy they had agreed to recommend, and, with a mournful prophecy of the trials that were at hand, urged their fellow-countrymen "to be in all respects prepared for every contingency." Such were, in brief, the memorable state papers issued by the First Continental Congress. And, terrible as were

the dangers which seemed to threaten them from without, its members were to be subjected to a trial from within. On the 28th of September, Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania submitted to the Congress his famous plan.¹ A man of talent and address, at one time high in the opinion and confidence of Franklin, he stood at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, he had wielded great influence in the policy of the province. Cold, cautious, and at heart a thorough royalist, he determined, if possible, to nip the patriotic movement in the bud. Seconded by Duane of New-York, he moved that the Congress should recommend the establishment of a British and American government, to consist of a President-General, appointed by the king, and a Grand Council, to be chosen by the several Legislatures; that the Council should have co-ordinate powers with the British House of Commons, either body to originate a law, but the consent of both to be necessary to its passage; the members of the Council to be chosen for three years, the President-General to hold office at the pleasure of the king. Here, then, was an ingenious trap in the very path of the infant nation. Some men, and good ones, too, fell into it. The project was earnestly supported by Duane. The younger Rutledge thought it "almost perfect," and it met with the warm approbation of the conservative Jay. But wiser men prevailed. The Virginian and Massachusetts members opposed it earnestly. Samuel Adams saw in it the doom of all hope for liberty, and Henry condemned in every aspect the proposal to substitute for "a corrupt House of Commons" a "corruptible" legislature, and intrust the power of taxation to a body not elected directly by the people. His views were those of the majority, and the dangerous proposition met with a prompt defeat. The Suffolk County resolutions, adopted on the 9th of September at Milton, Massachusetts, had reached Philadelphia and the Congress on the 17th, and awakened in every breast the warmest admiration and sympathy. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing these feelings in earnest language, recommending to their brethren of Suffolk County "a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct," and urging upon the people of the other colonies the duty of contributing freely to the necessities of the Bostonians. There now came a still more touching appeal from Massachusetts. "The governor," it said, "was suffering the soldiery to treat both town and country as declared enemies;" the course of trade was stopped; the administration of law obstructed; a state of anarchy prevailed. Filled with the spirit which, in olden times, had led the Athenians to leave their city to the foe and make their ships their country, this gallant people promised to obey should the Congress advise them to "quit their town;" but if it is judged, they added, that "by maintaining their ground they can better serve the public cause, they will not shrink from hardship and danger."² Such an appeal as this could not have waited long for a worthy answer from the men of the First American Congress. The letter was received upon October 6th. Two days later the official journal contains these words: "Upon motion it was resolved that this Congress approve the opposition of the inhabitants of the

¹ *Vide* TUCKER'S *Hist.*, vol. i. p. 111. SABINE'S *American Loyalists*, vol. i. p. 309. JOHN ADAMS'S *Works*, vol. ii. p. 389.

² The spirit of this people is reflected in a letter from Boston printed in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for Oct. 10, 1774, describing a conversation which the writer had with a fisherman. "I said: 'Don't you think it time to submit, pay for the tea, and get the harbor opened?' 'Submit? No. It can never be time to become slaves. I have yet some pork and meal, and when they are gone I will eat clams; and after we have dug up all the clam-banks, if the Congress will not let us fight, I will retreat to the woods; I am always sure of acorns!'"

Massachusetts Bay to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution, all America ought to support them in their opposition." "This," says the historian, "is the measure which hardened George the Third to listen to no terms."¹ In vain conciliation and kind words; in vain all assurance of affection and of loyalty. The men of Massachusetts are traitors to their king, and the Congress of all the colonies upholds them in rebellion. "Henceforth," says Bancroft, "conciliation became impossible."

Having thus asserted their rights to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and fortune; their resistance to taxation without representation; their purpose to defend their ancient charters from assault; having denounced the slave trade in language which startled the world, and recognized, for the first time in history, the people as the source of authority; having laid the firm foundations of a Union based upon Freedom and Equality,—the First Congress passed out of existence on the 26th of October, after a session of two and fifty days. Half a hundred men, born in a new country, bred amid trials and privations, chosen from every rank of life, untried in diplomacy, unskilled in letters, untrained in statecraft, called suddenly together in a troubled time to advise a hitherto divided people, they had shown a tact, a judgment, a self-command, and a sincere love of country hardly to be found in the proudest annals of antiquity. And their countrymen were worthy of them. In the manner in which they had fulfilled their duties had been extraordinary, the spirit with which their counsels were received was still more remarkable. In every part of the country the recommendations of the Congress were obeyed as binding law. No despotic power in any period of history exercised over the minds and hearts of men a more complete control. The Articles of Association were signed by tens of thousands, the spirit of Union grew strong in every breast, and the Americans steadily prepared to meet the worst. The stirring influence of this example penetrated to the most distant lands. "The Congress," wrote Dr. Franklin from London in the following winter, "is in high favor here among the friends of liberty."² "For a long time," cried the eloquent Charles Botta, "no spectacle has been offered to the attention of mankind of so powerful an interest as this of the present American Congress."³ "It is impossible," says the Scotch writer, Grahame, "to read of its transactions without the highest admiration."⁴ "There never was a body of delegates more faithful to the interests of their constituents," was the opinion of David Ramsay, the historian.⁵ "From the moment of their first debates," De Tocqueville says, "Europe was moved."⁶ The judgment of John Adams declared them to be, "in point of abilities, virtues, and fortunes, the greatest men upon the continent."⁷ Charles Thomson, in the evening of his well-spent life, pronounced them the purest and ablest patriots he had ever known;⁸ and, in the very face of king and parliament, the illustrious Chatham spoke of them the well-known words: "I must avow and declare that in all my reading of history,—and it has been my favorite study; I have read Thucydides and

¹ BANCROFT'S *Hist. of the U. S.*, vol. vii, p. 115.

² Letter to Charles Thomson, 5th Feb. 1775; WATSON'S *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. i. p. 421.

³ OTIS'S *Botta*, vol. i. p. 128.

⁴ *Hist. of the U. S.*, by JAMES GRAHAME, LL.D., vol. ii. p. 496.

⁵ *Hist. of the American Revolution*, by DAVID RAMSAY, M.D., vol. i. p. 174.

⁶ *La Démocratie en Amérique*, by ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, vol. iii. p. 182.

⁷ *John Adams's Letters to his Wife*, vol. i. p. 25.

⁸ *Field-Book of the Revolution*, by B. J. LOSSING, vol. ii. p. 60, note.

admired the master states of the world,—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress assembled in Philadelphia.”¹ Long years have passed, and there have been many changes in the governments of men. The century which has elapsed has been crowded with great events, but the calm judgment of posterity has confirmed that opinion, and mankind has not ceased to admire the spectacle which was once enacted here. “But that you may be more earnest in the defence of your country,” cried the great Roman orator, speaking in a vision with the tongue of Scipio, “know from me that a certain place in heaven is assigned to all who have preserved, or assisted, or improved their country, where they are to enjoy an endless duration of happiness. For there is nothing which takes place on earth more acceptable to the Supreme Deity, who governs all this world, than those councils and assemblies of men, bound together by law, which are termed states; the founders and preservers of these come from heaven, and thither do they return.”² The founders and preservers of this Union have vanished from the earth, those true lovers of their country have long since been consigned into her keeping, but their memory clings around this place, and hath hallowed it for evermore. Here shall men come as to a sanctuary. Here shall they gather with each returning anniversary, and as the story of these lives falls from the lips of him who shall then stand where I stand to-day, their souls shall be stirred within them and their hearts be lifted up, and none shall despair of the Republic while she can find among her children the courage, the wisdom, the eloquence, the self-sacrifice, the lofty patriotism, and the spotless honor of those who assembled in this hall an hundred years ago.

The conditions of life are always changing, and the experience of the fathers is rarely the experience of the sons. The temptations which are trying us are not the temptations which beset their footsteps, nor the dangers which threaten our pathway the dangers which surrounded them. These men were few in number, we are many. They were poor, but we are rich. They were weak, but we are strong. What is it, countrymen, that we need to-day? Wealth? Behold it in your hands. Power? God hath given it you. Liberty? It is your birthright. Peace? It dwells amongst you. You have a government founded in the hearts of men, built by the people for the common good. You have a land flowing with milk and honey; your homes are happy, your workshops busy, your barns are full. The school, the railway, the telegraph, the printing-press have welded you together into one. Descend those mines that honeycomb the hills! Behold that commerce whitening every sea! Stand by your gates and see that multitude pour through them from the corners of the earth, grafting the qualities of older stocks upon one stem, mingling the blood of many races in a common stream, and swelling the rich volume of our English speech with varied music from an hundred tongues. You have a long and glorious history, a past glittering with heroic deeds, an ancestry full of lofty and imperishable examples. You have passed through danger, endured privation, been acquainted with sorrow, been tried by suffering. You have journeyed in safety through the wilderness and crossed in triumph the Red Sea of civil strife, and the foot of Him who led you hath not faltered nor the light of His countenance been turned away! It is a question for us now, not of the founding of a new government, but of the preservation of one already old

¹ *Speech in Favor of the Removal of Troops from Boston*, Jan. 20, 1775.

² *CICERO, De Re Publica*, lib. vi.; *Somnium Scipionis*, § iii.

not of the formation of an independent power, but of the purification of a nation's life; not of the conquest of a foreign foe, but of the subjection of ourselves. The capacity of man to rule himself is to be proven in the days to come,—not by the greatness of his wealth, not by his valor in the field, not by the extent of his dominion, not by the splendor of his genius. The dangers of to-day come from within. The worship of self, the love of power, the lust for gold, the weakening of faith, the decay of public virtue, the lack of private worth,—these are the perils which threaten our future; these are the enemies we have to fear; these are the traitors which infest the camp; and the danger was far less when Catiline knocked with his army at the gates of Rome than when he sat smiling in the Senate House. We see them daily face to face,—in the walk of virtue, in the road to wealth, in the path to honor, on the way to happiness. There is no peace between them and our safety. Nor can we avoid them and turn back. It is not enough to rest upon the past. No man or nation can stand still. We must mount upward or go down. We must grow worse or better. It is the Eternal Law,—we cannot change it. Nor are we only concerned in what we do. This government, which our ancestors have built, has been “a refuge for the oppressed of every race and clime,” where they have gathered for a century. The fugitive of earlier times knew no such shelter among the homes of men. Cold, naked, bleeding, there was no safety for him save at the altars of imagined gods. I have seen one of the most famous of those ancient sanctuaries. On a bright day in spring-time I looked over acres of ruin. Beside me the blue sea plashed upon a beach strewn with broken marble. That sacred floor, polished with the penitential knees of centuries, was half hidden with heaps of rubbish and giant weeds. The fox had his den among the stones, and the fowl of the air her nest upon the capitals. No sound disturbed them in their solitude, save sometimes the tread of an adventurous stranger, or the stealthy footfall of the wild beasts and wilder men that crept down out of the surrounding hills under cover of the night. The god had vanished, his seat was desolate, the oracle was dumb. Far different was the temple which our fathers builded, and “builded better than they knew.” The blood of martyrs was spilled on its foundations, and a suffering people raised its walls with prayer. Temple and fortress, it still stands secure, and the smile of Providence gilds plinth, architrave, and column. Greed is alone the Tarpeia that can betray it, and vice the only Samson that can pull it down. It is the Home of Liberty, as boundless as a continent, “as broad and general as the casing air;” a “temple not made with hands;” a sanctuary that shall not fall, but stand on forever, founded in eternal truth!

My countrymen: the moments are quickly passing, and we stand like some traveller upon a lofty crag that separates two boundless seas.

The century that is closing is complete. “The past,” said your great statesman, “is secure.” It is finished, and beyond our reach. The hand of detraction cannot dim its glories nor the tears of repentance wipe away its stains. Its good and evil, its joy and sorrow, its truth and falsehood, its honor and its shame, we cannot touch. Sigh for them, blush for them, weep for them, if we will; we cannot change them now. We might have done so once, but we cannot now. The old century is dying, and they are to be buried with him; his history is finished, and they will stand upon its roll forever.

The century that is opening is all our own. The years that lie before us are a virgin page. We can inscribe it as we will. The future of our coun-

try rests upon us,—the happiness of posterity depends on us. The fate of humanity may be in our hands. That pleading voice, choked with the sobs of ages, which has so often spoken unto ears of stone, is lifted up to us. It asks us to be brave, benevolent, consistent, true to the teachings of our history,—proving “divine descent by worth divine.” It asks us to be virtuous, building up public virtue upon private worth; seeking that righteousness which exalteth nations. It asks us to be patriotic,—loving our country before all other things; her happiness our happiness, her honor ours, her fame our own. It asks us in the name of Justice, in the name of Charity, in the name of Freedom, in the name of God!

My countrymen: this anniversary has gone by forever, and my task is done. While I have spoken the hour has passed from us; the hand has moved upon the dial, and the Old Century is dead. The American Union hath endured an hundred years! Here, on this threshold of the future, the voice of Humanity shall not plead to us in vain. There shall be darkness in the days to come; Danger for our Courage; Temptation for our Virtue; Doubt for our Faith; Suffering for our Fortitude. A thousand shall fall before us and tens of thousands at our right hand. The years shall pass beneath our feet, and century follow century in quick succession. The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of Yesterday shall be forgotten To-day, and the glories of this Noon shall vanish before Tomorrow’s sun; but America shall not perish, but endure, while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons!

PROCEEDINGS

AT

CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIONS,

1874—5.

IN PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the congress of 1774 was this day celebrated by the Carpenters’ Company of Philadelphia, in Carpenters’ Hall, the same edifice in which that congress met one hundred years ago.

Carpenters’ Hall was built by the company whose name it bears, in the year 1770. It stands in a small open space at the head of a narrow court leading southward from Chestnut street, about half way between Third and Fourth. It is constructed of imported bricks, alternately black and red, and bears a general resemblance, in the style of its architecture, to the State House, on Independence square. The building is cruciform. The lower floor is occupied (with the exception of a vestibule and stairway) by a hall about fifty feet long by forty wide, the walls of which are pierced by twelve windows, and by a door leading into a garden at the rear. At the southern side, opposite the main entrance, is a recess, twenty-five feet wide and half as deep, at the entrance of which are two handsome columns of painted wood. The floor is covered with tiles, and the walls and ceilings frescoed. On both sides of a long entry which runs through the second story are large chambers; one of which (on the west) contains the company’s library, consisting chiefly of works on architecture and mechanics. The lower room, in which the congress of 1774 held its memorable sessions, has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original condition, and the whole building is jealously kept in perfect order and repair.

In the summer of 1873 the Carpenters’ Company determined to offer to the congress of the United States the use of the old hall for a celebration by that body of the one hundredth anniversary of the assembling of the first continental congress,

and memorials to that effect were accordingly prepared, taken to Washington by a committee of the company, and presented to the senate and house of representatives during the following winter. Both bodies, however, adjourned without taking action upon them, and the company, therefore, decided to celebrate the occasion on its own account.

About the middle of August invitations were sent to the president and vice-president of the United States, to members of the cabinet, judges of the courts, the governors of all the states, senators and members of the house, and to many other distinguished persons in all parts of the country, as well as in Philadelphia.

At two o'clock on Saturday, the 5th of September, 1874, a great crowd assembled in the neighborhood of Carpenters' Hall. Admission to the exercises was by ticket, but the hall was densely packed before two o'clock, even the windows being filled, and a large throng occupying the court and the garden around the building. At half-past two the committee of arrangements, accompanied by the officers for the day and other guests, who had assembled in the library, entered and took their seats upon a platform which filled the recess at the southern part of the hall. John Welsh, Esq. (who had been selected to preside in the absence of the governor of Pennsylvania), and the Hon. Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States, sitting, in the centre, between the columns, in two of the original chairs which had been used by the continental congress.

The hall was quaintly decorated with relics given to the company or loaned for the occasion. A likeness of the Rev. Dr. Duché, who made the first prayer in the congress of 1774, in one place; one of Thomas Mifflin, a member of that body, in another; and, at the end of the room, an original portrait in oil of its president, Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.

The meeting was called to order by John M. Ogden, the venerable chairman of the committee of arrangements, who nominated for presiding officer John Welsh, Esq., the president of the centennial board of finance; and, on motion of Walter Allison, of the committee, Charles S. Ogden was chosen secretary. The exercises, which were extremely simple, opened with a prayer by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D., who had been asked to perform that duty as the successor of Dr. Duché in the rectorship of St. Peter's Church. Mr. Welsh then made an address, at the close of which he introduced the Hon. Henry Armit Brown, who proceeded to deliver his oration.

The singing of a hymn written for the occasion closed the exercises, and the audience, at about half-past five o'clock, dispersed.

IN SALEM, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1874.

The one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Provincial Legislature in Salem, Oct. 5, 1774, was this evening celebrated by the Essex Institute. Henry Wheatland, M.D., president of the Essex Institute, took the chair, and a double quartette choir, under the direction of M. Fenollusa, who played a piano-forte accompaniment, sang some patriotic pieces. The exercises were opened with the singing of a song adapted for the occasion, to the tune of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled:" beginning—

"Men that dare with wrong to fight."

Dr. Wheatland then introduced ABNER C. GOODELL, Jr. Esq., vice-president of the Historical Department, who proceeded to deliver his Address.

On the conclusion of the Address, the choir sang a German National Hymn, from Mendelssohn's Four Part Songs, commencing

"Thro' the deepest gloom the night wind cold," &c.

In conclusion the choir sang Julius Eichberg's National Hymn,

"To thee, O country."

The President then invited the company to partake of a basket collation which had been provided in the ante-rooms, and a pleasant season of social enjoyment terminated this interesting commemoration.

IN LEXINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington opened with a salute of 100 guns, at sun-rise, fired from Prosser's Hill, by the right platoon of Battery C. (M. V. M.), Lieut. C. B. Boyd commanding the platoon.

The decorations were profuse and beautiful in their effect. Nearly every house had its display of colors, while in many cases there were extensive exhibitions of bunting and patriotic devices. Historic localities and buildings were marked by appropriate sign boards.

MAIN STREET—SOUTH SIDE. The front of the house of Benjamin Hadley bore the inscription:—"1775—Private Hadley—1875." Above this was a shield on which was painted an eagle, from which radiated flags and streamers. The fence was festooned with bunting. Thomas Choate decorated the bay window and piazza of his house with pennants. Joshua Hobart, member of the Lancers, displayed on the piazza of one of his houses effigies of a "Lancer" and an "Ancient," with the inscriptions, "Head-quarters." "We still live," which was greeted with cheers by the numerous delegations as they passed. Over the entrance to his residence arches were erected, bearing the inscriptions, "1775—America, Now and Then—1875." "Welcome." The estate of Charles Brown was conspicuous for the variety of the decorations. Two arches spanned the entrances, on one of which was the motto, "Men do not die who fall in a just cause—April 19, 1775." "First blood shed at Lexington." "Eighty against 800." The front of each arch was decorated with handsome shields and festooned with bunting. Streamers were stretched from tree to tree, and the front of the house was tastefully draped with flags. Some distance from this, on a side street, stands the residence of Capt. Crone, late of the U. States Army, which was decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting. Near by is the residence of Oliver Brown, which was decorated. In front of the estate of Madam Stone stands a pedestal of ancient mill stones, on which was an urn, and in this was displayed uniforms worn by minute-men and a soldier of the late war. At this point the first Provincial captured in arms by the British was taken prisoner. The Adams School House was decorated and bore the motto "The Sure Foundations of American Liberty." The home of Mrs. Augusta Smith was decorated with flags and the painting of an eagle. Under the piazza of Alonzo Goddard was hung a red coat, inscribed "Worn by Josiah Smith, the veteran tifer, in the war of 1812." One of the most conspicuous mottoes on the line of march was the following on the front of the residence of John Hazeltine: "1775—May all the Battles Fought in Liberty's Cause be repaid with Freedom and Peace—1875." P. P. Pierce erected in front of his house a standard on which were displayed several clapboards perforated with bullet holes, which bore the inscription—"Made by British bullets, April 19, 1775." An old musket was also exhibited. The house was decorated. We now arrive at Bryant's Corner, which derives its name from an old blacksmith shop which occupied the place. Directly in front, approaching the centre of the town, on an elevation, stands the residence of Mr. Charles Nunn, which was decorated by a combination of flags, shields, streamers and bunting. Higher up and beyond stands the residence of Wm. A. Tower, chief marshal of the day, whose mansion was rendered conspicuous by a display of national flags arranged over the main entrance.

MUNRO'S TAVERN. This historical structure which, under its present occupancy, has been modernized by the introduction of plate glass in the place of the old four-by-six panes, and is at present occupied by James S. Munro, Esq., was trimmed with flags on the front and eastern end, and bore the following inscription furnished by the Town Committee: "The Munro Tavern, 1775, Lord Percy's Headquarters and Hospital for the Regulars, April 19." Upon an ancient elm beneath whose branches possibly the retreating regulars rested in their march, was displayed the original tavern sign which hang there 100 years ago. It was a plain board, in the centre of which the visitor could discern the figure of a punch bowl faintly traced. Over the bowl was the word "Refreshments," and below, "By William Munro." On the rising ground opposite the residence of J. J. Rayner, Esq., was displayed the inscription: "Here Lord Percy planted his cannon April 19, 1775." From this point the regulars threw shot into Lexington Common, the only effect of which was to shatter the old meeting-house. The first residence west of the Munro tavern is that of Warren Sherburne, upon the façade of which was displayed the date of the battle flanked with banners illuminating the figure of the national eagle. Flags and streamers were festooned over the main entrance, and a line of flags was suspended

across the street. R. B. Sherburne displayed the word "Welcome," and his house was decorated with festoons, &c. The residence of Levi Prosser was also decorated. The piazza was draped with the red, white and blue, and the same bright hues were blended in the designs in the upper story. From each of the chimneys flags were displayed. The house occupied by William Viles, Esq., bore the following inscription: "The home of Benjamin Merriam, 1775, and hospital for the regulars April 19." The eastern end was almost covered by a large American flag, while the front was beautified by a shield and other appropriate adornments. The residence of Charles Butters, on the rising ground beyond, displayed flags from the piazza. Asa Cottrell displayed a line of French flags across the street from his residence, which was decorated. The mottoes "To Arms," "Peace," "Victory," were displayed on the piazza, in the centre of which was exhibited the figure of a minute-man, with shields and historic dates on either side. Beneath, upon an arch was the word "Liberty." The residences of C. C. Hannaford and Mrs. S. R. Goddard were decorated. Isaac N. Damon, town clerk of Lexington, displayed the stars and stripes and decorated the entrance to his house with bunting. Horace Davis displayed a shield flanked by the star-spangled banner; and C. T. Worthley decorated his residence with an eagle, the bird having streamers in its beak, the end of which were fastened to the corners of the house; and a handsome combination of flags and festoons of streamers completed the design. William Smith displayed the motto, "I will never turn my back on them—Parker;" also a portrait of Washington, old muskets and red coats, knapsacks, a Revolutionary hat and Revolutionary flags, the motto "True to our Revolutionary principles," being conspicuous. He also displayed a silk flag bearing thirteen stars and the figure of an eagle. Capt. W. D. Phelps decorated his residence with a profusion of flags and mottoes displaying, among other features, a banner of the Lexington Whig Association with the inscription, "Abundant labor, adequate reward." Over one door was a portrait of Washington, and over the other, "The result, April 19, what a glorious morning for America." The Monument-House was elaborately decorated in front with flags, medallions and national escutcheons. Over the door was hung a painting of Liberty, and "Liberty, 1775," was inscribed over the main arch. The balcony of Whitecher & Saville's grocery store was fitted up for the accommodation of a band which was stationed there during the forenoon. The residences of the Miss Farnsworth, Samuel B. Rindge, Luke Wright and L. Saville were also decorated. The Press Headquarters, which were in the house of a Revolutionary patriot were also draped with the national ensign. The residences of Mr. Charles Bisbee on Main street, was ornamented with small flags. Mr. Richard Blin's residence, short distance to the west of the above, was decorated with bunting and streamer. Over the front entrance to the house was the inscription, "Welcome, Veterans and over this was suspended a shield bearing the words, "What a Glorious Morning for America." Two arches were erected at the right and left gateways to the house the former bearing the inscription, "Warren," and the latter, "Washington." The house of the Rev. H. Westcott, a short distance farther on, was decorated. Across Main street from the residence of Mrs. Henry Mulliken to the house of Mr. George B. Dennett on Parker street was stretched a line, on which were suspended numerous flags of all nations and patterns. Both the residences of Mr. Dennett and Mr. Mulliken were decorated, the former bearing the inscription, "God speed the day 1875." The residence of Mr. C. Robin on Main street was ornamented with flags and bunting, while suspended in the doorway to the house were two large and beautiful baskets of flowers.

THE NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.—The old Cutler tavern, H. C. Hewins, proprietor, was very tastefully decorated, and the arrangement of flags was very effective. The houses of Messrs. A. F. Alderman and P. Mitchell were adorned with bunting and from the latter swinging flags were suspended to the trees. Mr. Elias Dup had in addition to a display of flags an arch upon which was the following inscription: "1875. The glorious memory of our ancestors who fought for our liberty 1775." "May every brave man who met his death in that glorious action meet eternal reward." The residence of Mr. George O. Smith presented a combination of American flags and those of other republics, personally arranged by Mr. Smith. The residence of Mrs. Ellen Stone bore simply the following inscription: "A great war now in progress, the rights of woman, 1875." The houses of Mr. Daniel Fay and Mr. Otis H. Dana were draped with flags, arranged in festoons, as was also the store of R. W. Holbrook. The Church of the Redeemer, a historic point, had a simple shield over the porch containing the words, "Welcome,—Rev. Jonas Clark

Mr. E. W. Holbrook made a fine display, and the familiar words of Samuel Adams, "O what a glorious day for America," were conspicuously displayed. A tablet containing the names of the martyrs who were killed at Lexington was also shown, and a banner beneath the tablet bore the words, "Freedom's first offering." The store of A. W. Child was decorated with flags, and streamers floated from the building. One of the most notable displays was at the house of Mr. T. G. Hovey. The arrangement of the bunting was unique, and panels on the front of the house with blue ground had the following inscriptions: "Here patriots stood bravely before the oppressor, determined for liberty or death." "The great event of Lexington." On the side entrance around the balcony another panel had "Lexington, Charlestown and Philadelphia. The three great events which secured liberty." The conservatory in the rear was adorned, and the grounds were likewise decorated. Mr. Loring S. Pierce's residence was draped with flags and streamers, and near the residence of Walter Wellington, next adjoining, an old elm tree was labelled as follows: "This tree was set here in 1735 by the father of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington." At the house of Mr. John J. Rayner a pleasing effect was produced by the arrangement of flags in a semi-circle, flanked by shields, with 1775 and 1875 on opposite corners of the building. The residence of the Rev. John Pryor was trimmed, and tri-colors ran to the trees upon the lawn, while streamers floated in the breeze. Mr. A. D. Cutler, the Adjutant of the Minute-Men, erected a large staff near his house, and at dawn a large American flag was flying to the breeze. At Monroe Station, over Main street, was suspended a large flag, bearing the words: "From the 19th of April dates the liberty of the American world." The avenue leading from the station to the street was profusely decorated, and it was at this point that the Presidential party alighted from the cars. The High School building, formerly the Town Hall, was ornamented, tri-colors running from the pillars to the trees in front of the building and near the street, while festoons and the draping of the pillars added to the beauty of the building. The following inscriptions were over the main entrance: "Lexington High School, 1775,—British cannon, 1875,—The school book." "On this site Lord Percy planted his cannon, April 19, 1775, to protect the retreating British troops." At the residence of Mr. O. W. Wentworth a large shield formed the centre of the decorations, and from this shield radiated a display of flags completely enveloping the balcony. Next to the residence of Mr. Wentworth were those of Capt. Plummer and Mr. Lord, both of which houses were decorated. The grounds of Mr. David W. Muzzy, with its sloping lawn and oak forest on the east side, presented a fairy scene, the skill of the decorator having enhanced the natural beauty of the grounds by a profuse and elaborate arrangement of bunting. The centre piece on the house was a large sized painting of Washington, surmounted by an eagle, and from this point running to the trees were a variety of flags and streamers. At the bottom of the centre piece were the words "One hundred years ago." The Memorial Hall and Cary Library were marked objects of interest, and a display of decorations was made. A line of flags ran from the building to the street, and at the corners of the building were 1775 and 1875, while in the centre near the top of the building was a large eagle. From the residence of George Nichols a line of flags was suspended across the street, and Norris Block was also decorated. The Bucknam tavern was profusely decorated and attracted much attention.

HANCOCK STREET.—The first house north of the railroad crossing which was decorated was that of James Sumner, who displayed a shield with the inscription:

1775.
LEXINGTON.
1875.

The adjoining house, the residence of Amos Locke, Esq., was very conspicuous, the piazza being heavily draped in folds of bunting, and a handsome tree in the grounds was made attractive by a collection of old muskets which were stacked around its trunk. One of these firearms was labelled "1861," another "April 19, 1775," and were carefully inspected by the curious. George O. Whiting festooned his portico with patriotic colors, and displayed flags at the upper windows. Ainsworth Tuttle exhibited the following original motto: "A grateful country remembers your deeds of noble daring, and will transmit your names to the latest posterity." Upon the edge of the portico were emblazoned the names of the heroes who were killed on the Old Green,—Munroe, Parker, Hadley, Harrington, Muzzy, Harrington, Brown and

Porter. Above the piazza and on either side of it, the names of John Hancock and Samuel Adams were encircled with evergreens and the sentence, "Your firmness inspired the patriots throughout the colonies." George O. Davis displayed in front of his residence a drum and musket, and decorated the building with flags, shield and bunting. James H. Bennett posted a guard under the piazza in the form of a life-like effigy of an Ancient and Honorable Artilleryman, and adorned his house with flags and streamers. H. B. Brigham also decorated his house and displayed the word "Welcome" over his bay window. Mrs. S. G. Thayer's cottage, and the residences of George Litchfield and Fletcher Spalding were also handsomely draped. The last house on this elegant thoroughfare, occupied by F. E. Wetherell, was decorated by the owner, the national colors predominating. The Merriam cottage, near the railroad crossing, contained the following well-known words of Joseph Warren:

"When Justice is the standard, Heaven's high power
Will shield the patriot's arm, though tempests lower,
But conscious guilt unnerves the strongest arm
That lifts the sword the innocent to harm."

The residence of Mr. M. H. Merriam was ornamented, and over the entrance to the avenue leading to the grounds was an arch on which were the prophetic words of Samuel Adams, "What a glorious morning for America." The residences of Messrs. Charles Fowle and Oliver Kendall were adorned, together with the adjoining grounds. The Hon. F. B. Hayes made a marked display, arranged in an imposing manner. Over the balcony an eagle was placed, and from this point the bunting was carried to every portion of the extensive house, giving it a cheerful and attractive appearance. The names of Hancock and Adams were prominent over the main entrance, and over the side door was the suggestive word "Welcome." The house of the Hon. B. J. Batchelder was also adorned.

THE HANCOCK CHURCH.—The front of this church was decorated with flags and streamers. Over the entrance to the tower an arch was placed, bearing the inscription, "Martyrs of Lexington," supplemented by a shield at each end of the arch. In the centre appeared on the gathered folds of red and white bunting a brilliant star; over this a glory of flags on a blue ground; and out of each side of the portal hung the "stars and stripes." The same emblem was hung out from the four windows of the belfry, and from the top of the tower to the lower corners of the church were stretched pennants. A shield over each of the side front windows completed the exterior decorations of the edifice. The chancel was festooned with bunting which depended in folds on either side of the pulpit. On the communion table stood a cluster of calla lilies.

ELM STREET.—The venerable old mansion on the corner of Elm street and the Bedford road, occupied by Mr. James Gould, in common with other revolutionary houses, was decorated by the Centennial Committee. Over the threshold, upon which the patriot died, was displayed the following inscription:

"The Home of Jonathan Harrington, Jr.,
Who was shot on the Battlefield
And died on his own Threshold."

Above this appeared a shield and glory of flags. The Star-spangled Banner graced the entrance, and was caught up on to the arbor on either side, and streamers hung in festoons along the eaves and fell diagonally to the arbor. Next south on the same street the house which has been occupied by successive generations of the Harrington family, the upper windows of which were shattered by the first volley of the British troops, bore the following inscription:

"The Home of Daniel Harrington,
Clerk of Parker's Company,
April 19, 1775."

An illuminated shield was placed over the door, each side of which was draped with flags. Lines of signal flags were displayed, extending from the corners of the house to two of the venerable old elms, and festoons of streamers completed the design. The residence of Mr. George D. Harrington and Mr. Swan was tastefully trimmed. Over the porch on an arch of blue ground was inscribed in gilt letters

the date of the battle, April 19, 1775—1875. The pillars were covered with bunting, and flags and streamers were displayed above the entrance.

WALTHAM STREET.—The residence of the Rev. E. G. Porter on Waltham street was decorated, and several other residents displayed flags and decorated their houses.

THE STREETS BLOCKADED.—Not many hours had passed before the main street of the village was crowded with vehicles to such an extent as to render it next to impossible for even men to force a passage. All the streets surrounding the Common were packed with carriages, whose occupants, enveloped in furs and lap robes, sat shivering in the chilly air. The multitude were in the best possible spirits, otherwise in such a mob serious disturbances might have occurred. Every available space which commanded a view of the route was sought for and occupied, and thousands were unable to get in sight of the procession.

THE PAVILION occupied a large area, contiguous to the main entrance to the Common and adjoined the dinner tent. At the summit of the flag-staff hung a banner thirty feet long, and from each side of the staff a line of smaller flags extended across the two latter streets.

On the large American and central flag was inscribed, on one side, "Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here,—Capt. Parker;" the reverse bearing the words, "Too few to resist, too brave to fly." There were four lines of streamers festooned from the top of the staff, and a pagoda for the sale of mementoes, near the pole. Immediately in rear of the flag staff was a large triumphal arch bearing the inscription, in conspicuous letters: "Welcome to the birthplace of American liberty." Passing under the arch, the visitors traversed a short walk, environed with pine trees, to the entrance to the pavilion.

In the centre and front of the stand in the pavilion a framework covered with bunting so as to form a canopy, had been erected, on which were fastened relics of the revolutionary war, with explanatory cards attached thereto. They comprise an old three-cornered hat, a gun loaned by F. H. Rindge, which was used at the battle of Lexington; a pair of stirrups used on the 19th of April, 1775, by Jonathan Smith, who was killed at that time; swords owned by Henry Smith and used at the battles of Lexington and Banker Hill; a Chandler musket; a gun used by Capt. John Parker in the battle 100 years ago; the first gun captured by the Americans in the war of independence; the musket taken from the dead body of a British soldier at Lincoln after the retreat; a sword worn by William Reed, representative in the Legislature of 1775; and a sword used by John Paul Jones of the *Bon Homme Richard*.

The edge of the platform was fringed with flowers and exotic plants in pots, the boarding being covered with green cloth fringed with gold. At the extreme right hand corner of the platform reposed the statue of Sam Adams, covered with bunting, and the palmetto tree from South Carolina spread its fourteen branches over the area between the speakers and the statue. The left hand side was adorned with John Hancock's statue and the pine tree from Massachusetts, the two trees being typical of the union between South Carolina and this Commonwealth. In the centre of the canopy was an old flag formed of red and white bars, with twelve blue stars and the inscription: "Flag of the *Bon Homme Richard*." And on the opposite side of the tent, facing the orator and dividing the encircling bunting, were banners containing the names of the patriots killed in the battle of Lexington, and also the following mottoes:

"Seven men of Lexington were killed; nine wounded; a quarter part of all who stood in arms on our green."

"Their names are held in grateful remembrance."

"They gave their lives in testimony to the rights of mankind."

The floor of the tent was smoothly laid, so that every facility was afforded for dancing. The dimensions of this canvas are 200 by 80 feet, and afford sufficient accommodation for seven thousand people. At 9 A.M. the public were admitted, and a great crowd surged in and took possession of the settees and chairs. By 10 o'clock all the available space was disposed of, and the Germania Band took its station in front of the Hancock statue and played the overture to "*Le Roi d'Yvetot*." The first to arrive on the platform was the "New-England Veteran Association of Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812," marshalled by Col. Henry Little, and these aged men received great attention at the hands of the spectators. Gen. Nathaniel

P. Banks, the Rev. Benton Smith of the Universalist Church, and Josiah Rutter, Esq., the Committee from the town of Waltham, preceded their cavalcade, and took central seats on the platform.

The Rev. Henry Westcott, Mrs. Cary and Miss Alice Cary, Messrs. James H. Danforth, Marshall P. Wilder and Wyzeman Marshall, John B. Alley, Samuel M. Johnson, William A. Simmons, the Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale, ex-Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire, Col. William B. Mann and the delegation from Philadelphia, were also furnished chairs on the platform.

The opening address was made by Thomas Meriam Stetson, Esq., president of the day. After which prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Westcott.

The Boylston Club of Boston then sang Eichberg's national hymn,—

"To thee, O country, great and free."

After which Scripture selections were read by the Rev. John Wesley Churchill, from an old copy of the Bible presented to the Lexington church by Gov. Hancock.

The ceremony of the unveiling of the statues of Hancock and Adams followed, accompanied with an address by the Hon. Charles Hudson, who spoke as follows:

Every nation owes its birth and its preservation to the gallantry of its soldiers and the wisdom of its statesmen. Impressed with this truth and the obligation it imposes, the people of Lexington have placed in their Memorial Hall the statues of two soldiers,—one a minute-man of the revolution, the other a union soldier of the late war. In this way we have testified our just appreciation of the military and the value of their services.

But we feel that our duty is but half done. We have two vacant niches in our hall, which we purpose to fill with the statues of two illustrious statesmen, in grateful acknowledgment of their worth. We desire that the gallantry of the soldier and the wisdom of the statesman should shed their combined lustre in our consecrated hall, and so teach the rising generation that the civil and the military power are both essential to the preservation of the republic.

Nor have we hesitated in the selection of our subjects. Two names came to us unsought. We could not overlook the men whose ardent devotion to human rights had excited the wrath of the king, the ministry, and the royal governor. These proscribed patriots, known and honored throughout the country, were particularly identified with Lexington, and were here on the famous 19th of April. Returning from the provincial congress, over whose deliberations one had presided and whose counsels the other had controlled, they had taken up their abode with their friend and compeer, the Rev. Jonas Clark, whose heart beat in unison with theirs, and whose wisdom and patriotism made his house a favorite place of resort to the leading patriots of the day. Here these distinguished statesmen were sojourning to avoid the threatened seizure and transportation recommended by General Gage. Nor was this prompted by mere selfishness. They were moved by prudence rather than by fear, and sought their country's freedom in their own personal safety.

The elder of the two, in the midst of comparative poverty which he might have bartered for boundless wealth, cheerfully devoted the best years of his life to the cause of liberty, and did more to baffle the designs of the ministry and prepare the colonies for self-government than any other man. He was, in fact, the organizer of the American revolution. Far-seeing and sagacious, he early perceived the result of the controversy, and kept the great end of colonial independence constantly in view.

But, while he labored to inculcate the principles of liberty and equal rights with all the steadfastness of a sturdy old puritan, he had the wisdom to avoid those impracticable extremes into which many ardent men are apt to fall. He knew that the colonies must act in unison; that Massachusetts, though goaded on nearly to desperation, must bear and forbear till the other colonies were prepared to meet the crisis. He knew that it would be madness for a single colony to raise the standard of revolt, and attempt alone to withstand the giant power of Great Britain; and so he devoted his best energies to unite the colonies, and thus make common cause in resisting oppression. Though his feelings were ardent, they were restrained by his sound judgment; and his firm religious principles forever bound him to the interest of his country. While he was urging more moderation, and actually holding the people in one section back from overt acts, he used his best efforts in other places to implant the seeds of liberty, and prepare the people for the impending struggle.

Meeting his opponents at every point, he showed them that we stood upon the broad basis of the English constitution, and that they were the rebels and the violators of the law. When taxation was the theme of controversy, they were told that taxation without representation was repugnant to the fundamental principles of *Magna Charta*. When troops were sent here to enforce their arbitrary decrees and awe the people into submission, they were told that, by the fundamental law of the realm, the military must be subordinate to the civil power; and that standing armies in times of peace could not be lawfully quartered among us without the consent of our legislature. In this way he defeated the designs of the ministry, and laid a firm foundation for colonial independence. Nor was this influence confined to his own town or colony. In every change of affairs, in every new scheme of oppression, he was the first to give the alarm, and state the true ground of opposition; and, taking the cue from him, in a short time his profound axioms became household words in every part of the colonies.

He allowed nothing to divert him from his purpose. Neither elated by success, nor depressed by temporary defeats, he moved steadily onward, and generally turned adversity to his own account. When others hesitated, he was ready for action. Where others faltered, he stood firm, and never appeared more collected or more truly great than when the storm was gathering, and threatening to burst upon his devoted head. He met every crisis with dignity, and rose superior to the occasion. Trusting in the justice of his cause, and leaning upon a righteous providence, when he had taken his position he stood collected and firm, immovable as Mount Atlas,—

“Though storms and tempests thundered on its brow,
And oceans broke in billows at its feet.”

No wonder that such a man, with his prophetic ken, should, on hearing the assailing musketry from this common on the day we commemorate, exclaim, “*What a glorious morning for America is this!*”

[At this point the veil was removed.]

SAMUEL ADAMS! The patriot and the sage! There he stands in his marble firmness and his marble purity.

And who so fit to be associated with him as his proscribed companion, the generous young merchant of Boston, who laid his princely fortune upon the altar of his country, and was ready to light the oil-ring when the public good should require it! He was an ardent patriot, and unflinching in his devotion to the cause of his country. With a fortune and a position in society which would have secured to him any place he could reasonably desire, he put his fortune and his all in jeopardy by adhering to the cause of the people. Having enlisted under the banner of freedom, no man was more bold and persevering in his efforts. He presided fearlessly over the provincial congress whose meetings the royal governor had forbidden. He was chairman of the committee of safety, appointed by that congress, and clothed with large executive powers, and was, in fact, the chief magistrate of the colony, and, as such, the commander-in-chief of the military, and had power to call them into the field in any emergency. Among other important positions which he occupied, he was called to preside over the continental congress,—a body of men so renowned for prudence, sagacity, and wise statesmanship, as to draw from Lord Chatham the highest eulogium on the floor of parliament.

But there is one event in his life more interesting in itself, and more illustrative of his character, perhaps, than any other. I refer to the fact that he took his pen, and wrote, in a bold—I had almost said a defiant—hand, his name upon a document which, at the time, in the estimation of thousands, was as likely to prove his death-warrant as his passport to fame.

[At this point the veil was removed.]

There is the figure of JOHN HANCOCK, holding in his hand that immortal scroll which proclaimed us an independent nation, bearing his name, and his *alone*,—the affixing of the other names being an afterthought, induced, in some degree at least, by the prompt example of their president.

Here, fellow-citizens, you have a view of the two distinguished patriots we delight to honor,—patriots who embody the zeal, the firmness, the self-sacrificing

spirit of the revolution. If they could speak, they would kindle in our breasts an ardent love of liberty, which would induce us to follow their example, and pledge our *lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor*, to sustain the institutions they labored to establish.

But, thank heaven, they have spoken, and their words have come down to us, teeming with patriotic self-devotion. Adams, in the fulness of his heart, in 1774, uses this expressive language: "I would advise perseverance in our struggle for liberty, though it were revealed from heaven that nine hundred and ninety-nine were to perish, and only one in a thousand survive and retain his liberty. One such person must have more virtue and enjoy more happiness than a thousand slaves; and let him propagate his like, and transmit to them what he had nobly preserved."

With equal ardor and self-devotion Hancock declared himself willing, nay, desirous, that Boston, where his large property was situated, should be attacked, and his property destroyed to promote the welfare of his country. In an official letter to Washington, in December, 1775, informing him that congress had given him authority to attack the British in Boston, if he should deem it expedient, Hancock says emphatically, "*I heartily desire it, though, personally, I may be the greatest sufferer.*"

Such was the spirit of our favorite statesmen, and such the spirit we would infuse into our children. Upon such principles was our freedom founded, and upon such alone can it be perpetuated.

HANCOCK and ADAMS! Names to be held in everlasting remembrance! We bow with reverence in your imaged presence, and seem to receive patriotic and devout instruction from your marble lips!

At the close of Mr. Hudson's remarks the following poem, by John G. Whittier, "Lexington, 1775," was sung by the Boylston Club:—

No maddening thirst for blood had they, No battle-joy was theirs who set Against the alien bayonet Their homespun breasts in that old day.	Of man for man the sacrifice, Unstained by blood save theirs, they gave: The flowers that blossomed from their grave Have sown themselves beneath all skies.
Their feet had trodden peaceful ways, They loved not strife, they dreaded pain; They saw not, what to us is plain, That God would make man's wrath his praise.	Their death-shot shook the feudal tower, And shattered slavery's chain as well: On the sky's dome, as on a bell, Its echo struck the world's great hour.
No seers were they, but simple men: Its vast results the future hid; The meaning of the work they did Was strange and dark and doubtful then.	That faithful echo is not dumb: The nations, listening to its sound, Wait, from a century's vantage-ground, The holier triumphs yet to come,—
Swift as the summons came they left The plough, mid-furrow, standing still; The half-ground corn-grist in the mill, The spade in earth, the axe in cleft.	The bridal time of law and love, The gladness of the world's release, When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace, The hawk shall nestle with the dove,—
They went where duty seemed to call; They scarcely asked the reason why: They only knew they could but die, And death was not the worst of all.	The golden age of brotherhood, Unknown to other rivalries Than of the mild humanities, And gracious interchange of good,

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
Till meet, beneath saluting flags,
The eagle of our mountain crags,
The lion of our motherland.

After which followed the oration of the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr.

When the applause had subsided, the entire audience, led by the Boylston Club, sang to the tune of Old Hundred the following hymn composed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe:

One hundred years the world hath seen, Since, bristling on these meadows green, The British foemen mocked our sires, New armed beside their household fires.	The troops were hastening from the town To hold the country for the crown; But through the land the ready thrill Of patriot hearts ran swifter still.
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Our fathers met at break of dawn:
From many a peaceful haunt they come;
From homely task and rustic care,
Marshaled by faith, upheld by prayer.

The winter's wheat was in the ground,
Waiting the April zephyr's sound;
But other growth these fields should bear
When war's wild summons rent the air.

Here flowed the sacrificial blood,
Hence sprang the bond of brotherhood;
Here rose, resolved for good or ill,
The nation's majesty of will.

O Thou who victor dost remain,
Above the slayer and the slain,
Not ill we deem that in thy night
That day our fathers held their right.

They knew not that their ransomed land
To free the vassalled earth should stand;
That Thou, through all their toil and pain,
A home of nations didst ordain.

Upon this field of Lexington
We hail the mighty conquest won,
Invoking here thy mightier name,
To keep our heritage from shame.

May peaceful generations turn
To where these ancient glories burn;
And not a lesson of that time
Fade from men's thoughts through wrong
and crime.

Beside the hearth let freemen still
Keep their integrity of will,
And meet the treason of the hour
With mind resolved, and steadfast power.

But not in arms be our defence:
Give us the strength of innocence,
The will to work, the heart to dare,
For truth's great battle, everywhere.

So may ancestral conquests live
In what we have and what we give,
And the great boons we hold from Thee
Turn to enrich humanity!

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., of Boston.

Immediately after these exercises, the invited guests were escorted to the carriages in waiting, and assigned their place in the procession, which marched over the designated route, and was reviewed by the president of the United States.

The formation of the procession took place on Main street, near Bryant's corner. The several organizations and delegations that participated in the exercises at the pavilion were unable to take the places originally assigned them in the line, but joined the column as it passed over the route of march. At about one o'clock the final signal was given, and the procession moved in the following order:

Brown's Brigade Band. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company as escort, with the following roster: Captain Major Dexter H. Follett. First Lieutenant, Lieut. Horatio N. Crane. Second Lieutenant, Sergeant Asa Carton. Adjutant, Captain Samuel Hichborn. First Sergeant of Infantry, Gen. Natt Head. Second Sergeant of Infantry, Capt. Wm. B. Sears. Third Sergeant of Infantry, Gen. Samuel H. Leonard. Fourth Sergeant of Infantry, Gen. George B. Drake. Fifth Sergeant of Infantry, Major Charles B. Whittemore. First Sergeant of Artillery, John J. Mann. Second Sergeant of Artillery, Albert T. Whiting. Third Sergeant of Artillery, Capt. Charles Jarvis. Fourth Sergeant of Artillery, Roswell D. Tucker. Fifth Sergeant of Artillery, Capt. Thomas W. Cazmay. Treasurer and Paymaster, Capt. John G. Roberts. Clerk and Assistant Paymaster, Lieut. George H. Allen. Quartermaster, Capt. Charles S. Lambert. Armorer, Capt. Richard M. Barker. The Ancients had 350 men in line, and among the honorary staff were Gen. Banks, Col. John C. Park, Gen. Ebenezer W. Stone and Major George O. Carpenter. Chief Marshal, Wm. A. Tower. Chief of Staff, Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar. Adjutant General, Capt. Samuel E. Chandler. Aides—Col. D. P. Muzzey, Col. J. N. Lombard, Capt. Hugh Cochrane, Capt. George R. Kelso, Edward W. Kinsley, Esq., Cornelius Wellington, Esq., F. O. Robinson, Esq., Lieut. Col. William Ingalls, M.D., Capt. Wm. Roberts, Capt. T. D. Whitney, Capt. E. L. Giddings, Capt. Jonas F. Capelle, A. E. Scott, Esq., Benj. Poland, Esq.

RIGHT DIVISION.—Gen. Wm. Cogswell, Chief. Aids—Gen. F. S. Nickerson, Maj. W. S. Greenough, Col. J. W. Gilray, Dr. George S. Osborne, Capt. H. W. Putnam, F. V. Butters, Esq. Brockton Band. Lexington Minute Men, Major Loring W. Muzzey commanding, as escort, 97 men. Adjutant, A. D. Cutler. Captain of First Company, George H. Cutler. Captain of Second Company, G. Koffman. Salem Band. Salem Cadets, Major A. P. Browne commanding, 100 men. Major, Samuel Dalton; Adjutant, J. F. Dalton; Surgeon, E. O. Fowler; Paymaster, T. H. Johnson; Quartermaster, E. A. Simonds. First Co., Capt. Hobbs; Second Co., Capt. Masury; Third Co., Capt. Hart; Fourth Co., Capt. Newhall. Mayor Williams and the City Government of Salem. Military Order of the Loyal Legion, United States, General Charles Devens, Jr., commanding, 100 men. Dedham Brass Band. Charles W.

Carroll Post No. 144, G. A. R., Edward Sherwin commanding, 40 men, acting as escort to a delegation of 150 citizens of Dedham, Gen. Thomas Sherwin, Marshal. Massachusetts Veteran Association of Survivors of the war of 1812, in carriages. Dartmoor prisoners in carriages. Society of the Cincinnati. President of the Day. Orator and Chaplain. Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Board of Government of the Massachusetts Charitable Association. Twenty members of the Joseph Warren Monument Association of Roxbury in a barge. Needham Band. Mounted delegation from Needham, Joseph E. Fiske, Marshal. Highlandville Cornet Band. Delegation of citizens from Needham, 100 men. Post 21, G. A. R., Needham, 30 men. Delegation from Quincy, consisting of Hon. Charles Marsh, Chairman; John O. Holden, Wm. B. Wooster and C. C. Johnson. Magoun Battery of Medford, two guns, an escort for S. C. Lawrence Post 66, G. A. R. Captain of Battery, Charles Russell; First Lieutenant, Edwin Burbank; Second Lieut., Wm. Vining. S. C. Lawrence Encampment, Post 66, G. A. R., Capt. I. F. R. Hosea, 50 men. Saunders's Cornet Band of Peabody. Peabody Veterans' and Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, 45 men, W. M. Ward commanding. Old Danvers Light Infantry, 60 men, Major D. J. Preston commanding, accompanied by the Union Fire and Drum Corps of Peabody. Delegation of 100 minute men from Billerica, C. H. Hill, Marshal, with banner, "1775-1875, 101 minute men." Delegation of citizens from Chelsea, Melrose, Newton, Acton, Westford, Sudbury, Lincoln and Chelmsford. Nashua Cornet Band, 21 men. Mechanic Phalanx of Lowell, 45 men, Captain, C. W. Brown; Lieutenants, George A. Merrill and A. A. Hanscom. Lowell City Government. Collector of the Port of Boston. Postmaster of the City of Boston. Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port of Boston. Officers of the United States Army and Navy. Philadelphia Centennial Commission. The City Council of Philadelphia. New York Chamber of Commerce. Bunker Hill Monument Association. Boston Board of Trade.

CENTRE DIVISION.—Col. William T. Grammer, Chief. Aids—Col. Carroll D. Wright, Col. Lyman Dike, Dr. C. T. Lang, Charles O. Billings, Esq., Alva S. Wood, Esq., N. H. Merriam, Esq. North Woburn Brass Band, C. L. Stetson, Leader, 25 pieces. Woburn Mechanic Phalanx, 63 men, Captain A. L. Richardson. Burbank Post No. 33 of Woburn, 77 men, John L. Parker, Commander. A. D. Weld Post No. 148 of Winchester, 30 men, C. H. Moseley, Commander. Winchester Young Men's Association, 32 men, N. F. Marble, Marshal. Delegation of Citizens of the Town of Woburn in five carriages. A. E. Thompson, Chairman of Committee. Carriage driven by Wm. B. Ham of Woburn, West Village, containing relics of the Battle of Lexington. Citizens of Winchester in carriages, S. S. Holton, chairman. Cavalcade of Woburn Citizens, Major E. F. Wyer, Marshal, 101 men. Cavalcade of Burlington citizens, E. E. Ham, Marshal, 50 men. Selectmen and citizens of the town of Burlington in two carriages, Mr. F. E. Marshall, Chairman. Stoneham Delegation, W. B. Stevens, Marshal; aids, B. A. Fowler and E. B. Fairchild. Stoneham Brass Band, 20 pieces: E. Gilbert, leader. J. P. Gould Post 75, G. A. R., of Stoneham, 86 men, John Best, Commander. Carriage containing George W. Dike, Edward Bucknam and B. F. Richardson, descendants of Stoneham minute-men of 1775, with banner. Selectmen and Town Clerk of Stoneham in carriages. Citizens of Stoneham, 125 men. Reading Veteran Association, 30 men, W. W. Davis, Commander. Delegations of the citizens of Reading, 60 men, Charles H. Lang, Marshal. Malden Cornet Band, 20 pieces, A. Moore, leader. Delegation of citizens of Malden, 25 men, A. L. Barrett, Marshal. Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Perry Post No. 40, G. A. R., of Malden, 70 men, M. B. Lakeman, Commander. Selectmen and Town Officers of Malden, in four carriages. Ripley's Wakefield Band, 25 pieces, W. S. Ripley, leader. Richardson Light Guard of Wakefield, 70 men, Capt. J. M. Cate. Warren Post No. 12, G. A. R., of Wakefield, 60 men, J. W. Harnden, Commander. Revere Brass Band, 18 pieces, S. B. Janvrin, leader. Selectmen of Revere in two carriages, and eight barges containing citizens, Col. T. W. Porter, Marshal. Cavalcade of Waltham citizens, 65 men, Capt. Wm. Gibbs, Marshal, escorting Gen. N. P. Banks and the veterans of the war of 1812 of this town, viz.: Samuel Barry and Isaac Farewell. Watertown Brass Band, 25 pieces, Willard Sheldon, leader. Isaac B. Patten Post 81, G. A. R., of Watertown, 52 men, Albert B. Hardwell, Commander. Watertown Minute Men, Charles Potter, Commander, 54 men. Watertown School Guard, 40 men, Capt. John Stevens. Watertown citizens and descendants of Minute Men who fought at Lexington, in 2 carriages. First Regiment Band, 30 pieces. Drum Corps, 10 pieces. Clafin Guards of Newton, 50 men, Capt. A. W. Walworth. Mayor Hyde, Board of Aldermen and Common Council of Newton in 6 carriages.

LEFT DIVISION.—Col. B. F. Peach, Chief. Aids—Maj. Jos. A. Ingalls, Maj. A. Hun Berry, Capt. Henry C. Cutter, Lieut. Aug. Brown, Lieut. C. C. Frye, A. C. Tower, Esq. Gen. Walcutt, Commander of the Cambridge Delegation. Aids—Capts. John Read and G. H. Prior. Bond's Band of Boston (mounted), Alonzo Bond, leader, 11 pieces. Boston Light Dragoons, Capt. David Scott, 100 men. Edmunds's Band of Boston (who appeared for the first time in their new uniform), 25 pieces. Fourth Battalion M. V. M. Drum Corps, 16 drums, James Clark, Drum Master. Fourth Battalion M. V. M., four companies, Major R. C. Wellington. Staff—Adjutant, George H. Thom; Surgeon, J. A. Hildreth; Quartermaster, D. A. Brown; Paymaster, H. L. Hitchcock, and Lieut. G. D. Whitney. Non-commissioned Staff—Sergt.-Major Lethbridge, Quartermaster Sergeant Wing, and Hospital Steward Brown. Co. A.—Captain, N. N. Noyes; Lieuts., N. N. Noyes and George O. Noyes. Co. B.—Captain, Levi Hawkes; Lieutenants, Dowland and Gowan. Co. C.—Captain, T. L. Harlow; Lieutenants, Pray and Fallon. Co. D.—Captain, H. A. Parkinson; Lieutenants, Harrington and Fitzmaire. Germania Band of Cambridge, C. C. Heichman, leader, 21 pieces. Capt. Joseph W. Smith, Battalion Commander of the Cambridge G. A. R. Posts. Aid—Adjutant James Munroe. Encampment W. H. Smart Post 36, G. A. R.; Commander, Wm. B. Livesey—100 men. Encampment Charles Beck Post 56, G. A. R., W. W. Webb, Commander; 50 men. Encampment P. Stearns Davis Post 57, G. A. R., A. M. Lunt, Commander; 60 men. Barouches containing Aldermen J. C. Wellington and William L. Whitney, and Councilmen Kelley, Stone, Nichols and Swan, all of the Cambridge City Council Committee on the Lexington Centennial; Mayor Bradford of Cambridge and ex-Mayors Green, Houghton and Sargent, members of the Cambridge City Council, and a delegation of citizens. Lynn Brass Band, J. C. Norton, leader, 20 pieces. Lynn Light Infantry, Captain, J. G. Warner; Lieutenants, C. M. Sprague and G. A. Fuller, Jr., 57 men. Newton City Brass Band, C. P. Eaton, leader, 25 pieces. Drum Corps, 10 drums. Boston Independent Fusileers, Captain H. W. Snow, 75 men. Staff—Captains McDonald, Aldrich, Sargent and Warner. American Band of Cambridge (mounted), Daniel Bissell, leader, 23 pieces. Cavalcade of Arlington citizens, James Durgan, Marshal, 200 men. Three barouches, containing prominent citizens of Arlington. Delegation of four members of Hiram Lodge F. A. M. of Arlington in barouche. Delegation of four members of Metonomy Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of Arlington in barouche. Delegation of six members of Bethel Lodge I. O. O. F. of Arlington in barouche. Delegation of six members of the Arlington Temperance Society in barouche. Delegation of four members of Metonomy Council. Sovereigns of Industry, of Arlington, in barouche. Lexington Brass Band, McDonald, leader, 25 pieces. Franklin Lodge No. 41, K. of P., of Somerville, Wm. Spring, Commander, 90 men. Encampment W. C. Kingsley No. 139, G. A. R., of Somerville, George W. Burroughs, Commander, 130 men. Eleven barouches containing Mayor Furber of Somerville, members of the City Council and a delegation of citizens. St. Bridget Total Abstinence Society of Lexington, P. Kelley, Marshal, 35 men.

The route was from Bryant's corner through Main to Hancock street, through Hancock to Revere street, through Revere to Bedford street, and thence to the "Old Battle Ground," where the procession was dismissed.

The column extended a distance of nearly two miles, and so dense was the crowd of people at several points that it was with difficulty that the procession could move. On the return down Bedford street, President Grant, escorted by the Lancers, took a position in rear of the Salem Cadets and remained with the column until it was dismissed, when he with other guests proceeded to the "Old Bucknam Tavern," where they rested for a few minutes before entering the dinner tent. The Independent Corps of Cadets with Gov. Gaston and the Legislature did not arrive from Concord in season to take the position assigned them in the line, and other organizations which went to Concord were also too late.

At about half-past three, the review of the procession by President Grant and his party having been completed, the festival in the dinner-tent formally commenced.

The chair was taken by Mr. Stetson, the president of the day; and on his right were seated the president of the United States; Gen. William W. Belknap, secretary of war; the Hon. George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy; Chief-Justice Gray; the orator of the day; Gen. O. E. Babcock; the Hon. Charles Hudson; the Hon. Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior, and other gentlemen.

On the left, at the same table, sat Vice-President Wilson; the Hon. Hamilton Fish, secretary of state; the Rev. Edward G. Porter; Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina; Postmaster-General Jewell; Senator Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire; Col. Joseph A. Harwood, chairman of the legislative committee on the centennial; Commodore Nichols, U. S. N.; Gen. Denham, U. S. A., and other distinguished guests of the town.

His Excellency Gov. Gaston soon after arrived, and took a seat at the same table.

The Rev. Edward G. Porter, of Lexington, officiated as chaplain of the festival.

When the dessert appeared upon the tables, the President requested the attention of the vast audience, and said,—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—The lapse of a century of national life, during which the pageant and insignia of royalty have been unknown to Americans, has brought us together at the spot where American liberty first spoke out its purpose and determination. The nation bends with reverence before the plain gravestone, with its inscription that reads like one of the tablets of eternity, of the first martyrs of the revolution. Their battle, with its calm courage, its personal heroism, its strange, bold, unexpected stand of sixty against eight hundred, was the flower and consummation of principles that were long ripening in the clear-sighted, liberty-loving, Anglo-Saxon mind. The founders of the English commonwealth; the men who advocated liberty more ardently than the slow evolution of English methods would permit; the men who brought Charles to the block; the iron-sides of Naseby and Worcester; the Miltons, Hampdens and Pym,—spoke and worked through their American representatives better and more wisely than at home. Slow, sure, consistent, the Americans proceeded at every step. They recognized completely the supremacy of law, whether to crush king or protect people. No accidental impulse moved their leaders. Their policy slowly ripened through years of observation. Samuel Adams watched month after month for the maturity of ministerial error as calmly as John Parker stood at his company's head, and told them to receive the British fire first. They knew that the ripeness of events was needed, that the frenzy of the ministry was the statesmanship of fate. The sympathies of Rockingham, Burke, Camden and others were too precious to be imperilled by rashness, or alienated by mistakes. That adoration of the equal administration of justice, which made John Adams and the younger Quincy volunteer to defend Capt. Preston and his soldiers after the Boston massacre, was no mere quixotism. That equal justice was the object and purpose of America then, and their clear vision was undimmed by passion. They did not believe the law to be the mere will of people or of prince, but a rule of loftier and diviner origin.

The Bay Colony was from the beginning a school of jurisprudence, where Selden or Grotius might have learned. Nowhere in the world's history is taught the science of liberty regulated by law, as in the early story of Massachusetts. What great subjects they talked over in town meetings then! Right here in Lexington the Rev. Jonas Clark, unsurpassed as a writer of state papers, taught the solidest views of law; and this township instructed its representative as to his course concerning the obnoxious acts of parliament, "so to vote, that, whether successful or not, succeeding generations may know that we understood our rights and liberties, and were neither ashamed nor afraid to assert and maintain them."

These were the men who answered the drum-beat in the early gray of the morning a hundred years ago to-day. Not many of them were young men. They were sober, considerate heads of families. The glory of Samuel Adams was in Faneuil Hall, but his refuge was in Lexington; and who could teach republicanism so well as he? Their old minister had a grandson whose name stands first and largest on the declaration of independence; and he too was a fugitive from power at Lexington. Here he often visited his cousin, Mr. Clark. At that house we can imagine were discussed the highest themes of government and state. With such guidance, the men of Lexington knew their duty. In earnestness and sobriety they did it. No excitement of martial pomp allured these quiet farmers. No ladies' favors, no military exuberance, were calling the gilded youth and curled darlings of a nation to a tournament or a Balaklava. There were no princes to act, no kingdom for a stage. There was no hope of success against the overpowering numbers of the trained soldiers that were advancing up the road; and, if military skill alone had been consulted, Capt. Parker would have withdrawn his men. But the sixty Lexington statesmen loaded with ball, and stood still to receive the fire and bide the shock of eight hundred soldiers. What words of grave encouragement and cheer rang along their ranks! They knew that, before the fire of the regulars, perhaps half

their number would go down. Assistance was not to be expected; but they stood there for their country and the law. From the pines of Meriam's Hill, John Hancock and Samuel Adams were looking down upon them. They could not falter nor succeed, but they could die. What were Fontenoy's fantastic and theatrical courtesies to this? These men knew the tremendous responsibility of the hour, and waited for the enemy to fire first, with the immovable steadfastness of the rock of liberty. Nor were they inexperienced. Men of this company had fought the long wars with the Indians, had fought the French at Carillon and Crown Point. Capt. Parker had climbed with Gen. Wolfe to the citadel of Quebec. Robert Munroe, with the standard of England in his grasp, had forced his way over the ramparts of Louisbourg; and all the other fourteen Munroes in the company were the same staunch, obstinate Scotch warriors that he was. Joseph Simonds bore the old flag of Massachusetts Bay as proudly against his king as it had been borne to the wintry coasts of Cape Breton. There were no stars and stripes then; but these men were building better than they knew. They were loyal to their king, but more loyal to justice and the law; and from the first shot fired by the grenadiers, to the time when Maximilian fell beneath Mexican bullets, it has been clear that the soil of North America is no place for kings.

Fellow-Citizens.—Since the close of the service at the pavilion, our crowded ranks have been largely recruited by other visitors. We are now honored with the presence of the chief magistrate of the nation, whom I have the privilege to present to you.

[Here President Grant rose, and was received by the immense throng with tremendous cheers.]

And we cordially welcome you, Mr. President, to your place in the day's observance. Beneath your feet is a battle-field smaller and less awful than your field of Vicksburg or Petersburg; less, infinitely less, in number of combatants, and in continuance of strife, than those tremendous battle-plain of the Wilderness; but still one of the crises of history was transacted here. On this consecrated ground we recall with swelling hearts what you too have done for our country. And with the associations of the place and hour to welcome you, not only as the civil head of a united nation, but as the military chief whose strong arm, matchless skill, firmness that moved on to its purpose with the passionless force of a glacier, finished the work that the farmers of Middlesex began; and, after ninety years of growth, consolidated and completed a republic fit for the proud and fervid worship of the free.

With the concurrence of you all, I will now propose the first regular toast of the dinner, to which music will give the response,—“*The President of the United States.*”

As the governor of Massachusetts had not yet arrived, the second regular toast was postponed, and the next toast,—“*The State of South Carolina,*”—was responded to by Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain.

The next toast,—“*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,*”—was responded to by Governor Gaston.

The President of the Day then said:—You know, fellow-citizens, that to-day we celebrate along the whole line. I have just received from our brethren at Concord, by the hands of the President of the United States, this sentiment:—

“Concord sends greeting to Lexington on this hundredth anniversary of the glorious morning, by the hand of the President of the United States. The Great Republic, whose thirty-seven States span a continent from ocean to ocean, is the harvest of which the seed was sown on the 19th of April, 1775. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR.”

This communication was received with deafening applause and cheers.

In response to the next regular toast,—“*England and America.*—Now true and loyal friends; the two great Anglo-Saxon nations settle their differences with justice, and without the sword,” the Rev. Mr. Porter read the following letter from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone:—

LONDON, March 5, 1875.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington in commemoration of the attainment of independence by the United States of America.

The circumstances of the war which yielded that result, the principles it illus-

trates, and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians, in the struggle, have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves.

On account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seem to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of especial study.

With these views, I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present admirable communications, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me, even independently of my attendance in parliament, one of many urgent occupations which I am not at liberty to put aside. But I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt, that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion.

In a retrospective view of the eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors, whose struggles to maintain the unity of the British empire is one that must, I think, after the late great war of the North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. We can hardly be expected to rate very highly the motives of those European powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed towards accelerating, if not, indeed, towards determining, the issue of the war; yet, for one, I can most truly say that, whatever the motives and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit, by releasing us from efforts the continuation of which would have been an unmix'd evil. As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of American citizens themselves; and can rejoice no less heartily, that, in the counsels of Providence, they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficent to the world.

The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence, and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth, population, enterprise, and power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried, as we shall, at the bar of history; but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities and burdens which their greatness imposes.

No one desires more fervently than I do, that they may be enabled to realize the highest hopes and anticipations that belong to their great position in the family of man.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

C. HUDSON, M. H. MERRIAM, W. H. MUNROE, Esquires.

The Boylston Club then sang a song, written by Dr. Henry G. Clark, a grandson of the Rev. Jonas Clark of Lexington.

Other toasts were proposed and responded to, as follows: "*Our Orator of the Day*,"—The Jurist, Constitutional and International; who has sought not the rills, but the fountains, of Liberty and Law, and brought us their purest flow,"—by Mr. Dana; "*The Bench and Bar*,"—by Chief-Justice Gray; "*The General Court of Massachusetts*,"—by the Hon. George B. Loring.

A song by the Rev. William C. Gannett was next sung by the club.

The eighth toast,—"The North and the South,"—was responded to by Gen. William Francis Bartlett; "*The Health and Prosperity of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*," by music from the band; "*The Colleges and Universities of America*,"—speech of Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College; "*The Dead of Lexington*,"—The die was cast. The blood of these martyrs was the cement of the union of these States; and the peace, liberty and independence of the United States of America was their glorious reward,"—by the Hon. N. P. Banks.

The club then sang a song written for the day by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D.D.

"*The Merchants of the Revolution*," was responded to by the Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, of New York; "*The Women of the Revolution*,"—by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

IN CONCORD, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

The one hundredth anniversary of the "Concord Fight" was commemorated in that town this day.

The preliminary steps which led to this celebration are these :—Ebenezer Hubbard, a native of New-Hampshire, but for many years a citizen of Concord, dying in 1871, bequeathed to the town of Concord the sum of one thousand dollars, for the purpose and under the conditions thus set forth in his will :

"I order my Executor to pay the sum of one thousand dollars towards building a Monument in said town of Concord on the spot where the Americans fell, on the opposite side of the river from the present Monument, in the battle of the Nineteenth of April, 1775, providing my said Executor shall ascertain that said Monument first named has been built, or sufficient funds have been obtained therefor within five years after my decease ; but in case my Executor shall have ascertained that said first named Monument is not built, nor sufficient funds obtained for that purpose within five years after my decease, then I order my Executor to pay over to Hancock, N. H., said sum of one thousand dollars."

A further bequest of six hundred dollars was also made by Mr. Hubbard, toward the expense of building a bridge over the river at that point, on the site of the historic Old North Bridge, which had been removed in 1793.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1872, a committee was chosen to report to the town what action should be taken in relation to this bequest. The Hon. Stedman Buttrick, a grandson of that Major John Buttrick who led the advance of the American militia on the 19th of April, 1775, conveyed to the town about one-fourth of an acre of land on the west bank of the river as a site for the new monument ; and in March, 1873, the committee reported to the town in these terms :

"Your Committee, fully believing that the importance of the events of the Nineteenth of April, 1775, deserves all the recognition that a grateful and prosperous people can bestow, and that the 'Birthplace of American Liberty' cannot be too conspicuously marked by enduring monuments to perpetuate those memorable scenes, would recommend to the town of Concord to gratefully accept the patriotic bequest of the late Mr. Hubbard, and the equally patriotic gift of Mr. Buttrick.

"To procure a statue of a Continental Minute Man cut in granite, and erect it on a proper foundation on the American side of the river, with the lines of Emerson, that are 'household words,' and need not here be quoted,

'By the rude bridge,'

enduringly graven for an inscription on the base. That a suitable foot-bridge be constructed to give access to the spot

'Where once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world ;'

and thus enable future visitors to realize, as far as may be, both actors and scene ;

'That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.'

"To properly carry out this plan, the town or its citizens may be called upon to provide additional means, but your Committee believe that the public spirit of Concord will not for the first time fail when its exercise is required in this cause.

"That for the proper execution of this work sufficient time should be allowed, and it is proposed that it be completed and dedicated on the hundredth anniversary of the day, with such other exercises as may be hereafter determined.

"This would, in the judgment of the Committee, give a character and interest to the Centennial Celebration worthy of the occasion ; for it should be remembered that we shall be called upon to inaugurate the very first of the Revolutionary Centennials that will be soon crowding on the country, and for which the note of preparation is already sounded.

"To do this worthily let us avail ourselves of these bequests in the patriotic spirit that inspired the givers, and fully understand that if we, as a community, desire ever to do anything to make our battle-ground more memorable this is the fittest occasion."

The acceptance of this report decided the character of the Concord centennial celebration, and for the next two years the interest in the matter was not allowed to flag. Mr. Daniel C. French, a young gentleman of Concord, whose talents as a sculptor had already begun to attract attention, entered with enthusiasm into the plans of the committee. The occasion offered him his first and most fitting opportunity for a great and ambitious work, and he at once set about the designing of a model for the proposed statue, to which for nearly a year he devoted all his talents. How well his work was done needs not to be said here. The statue, cast in bronze, from guns presented for the purpose by the United States, is and will forever remain the best witness to the genius of the young artist. The figure is of heroic size, and represents a young man suddenly called from labor in the field, by the alarm of war, pausing for a moment by his abandoned plough, as if listening, with gun in hand. The costume is modelled faithfully upon the ordinary dress of country folk, a century ago. The features are strongly marked with all the characteristics of the New-England blood, the frame sturdy and well-knit, the attitude natural and vigorous, the whole form "thoroughly alive from head to foot."

At the town meeting in November, 1874, a committee of thirty were chosen to make arrangements for the approaching celebration, for the expenses of which an appropriation of five thousand dollars had been previously made. This appropriation was subsequently doubled. Vigorous work was at once begun. To give the anniversary the national character which belonged to it, the president of the United States, and the governors of the original thirteen states and of the several New-England states were invited to be present. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of New-York, whose earlier years were passed in Concord, was invited to act as chief marshal, and George Wm. Curtis, also at one time residing here, was asked to deliver the oration. These invitations were accepted, and a poem by James Russell Lowell, and an address by Ralph Waldo Emerson were promised. All the surrounding towns, particularly those whose citizens had taken part in the events about to be commemorated, were invited to participate. Learned bodies, historical and antiquarian societies, military companies, and patriotic organizations from all parts signified their intention to be present. Early in the proceedings a conference was entered into with the Lexington committee with a view to securing a union celebration by the two towns, but the difficulties in the way of such action appearing to be so great as to imperil the success of the whole undertaking, the project was dropped, after a full discussion.

The exercises of the centennial began on Sunday the 18th, on which day a crowded audience, including the president of the United States, with the members of his cabinet and several invited guests, and military companies from Vermont and Maine, gathered in the First Church, to listen to a sermon by its pastor, the Rev. Grindall Reynolds, from the text, Isaiah xxxiii. : 20,—“Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities; thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down.” The First Church of Concord was the place where the sessions of the Provincial Congress were held in 1775, and though several times altered and repaired, is still substantially the same building.

Monday, the 19th, opened cold and lowering, but people were early astir, and long before the hour appointed for the march of the procession, the streets were crowded. At sunrise a salute of 100 guns was fired by a section of Battery A (M. V. M.), under command of Captain E. C. Langley.

The procession was formed at an early hour. The line of march was along Main street, between dense lines of people, to the square, in which latter place there was a great mass of humanity. Through the square the column moved, and up Monument street to the site of the Old North Bridge, passing the old monument and the statue of the Minute Man, on the way to Keyes's field, where the tents were pitched. The order of procession was as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.—Platoon of Boston Police, Sergeant John H. Laskey, commanding. Medford Band, F. A. Hersey, leader—25 pieces. Fifth Regiment of Infantry, as escort. Colonel—Ezra J. Trull, Boston. Lieutenant Colonel—Charles F. King, Somerville. Major—B. Frank Stoddard, Boston. Adjutant, rank, 1st Lieut.—Henry G. Jordan, Boston. Quartermaster, rank, 1st Lieut.—Horace S. Perkins, Salem. Surgeon, rank Major—Edward J. Forster, Boston. Chaplain, rank, Major—William T. Stowe, Boston. Paymaster—George D. Putnam, Salem. Co. A—Boston. Captain, John E. Phipps; First Lieutenant, John L. Curtis, Boston; Second Lieutenant, George W. Whiting, Boston. 61 men. Co. B—Somerville. Captain, Rudolph Kramer; 1st Lieut., William S. Howe; 2d Lieut., Charles K.

Brackett, 61 men. Co. D—Boston. Captain, Fred. B. Bogan; 1st Lieut., Michael J. Singleton. 40 men. Co. E—Medford. Captain, Warren W. Manning; 1st Lieut., Jophanus H. Whitney; 2d Lieut., Charles M. Green. 64 men. Co. F—Waltham. Captain, Leonard C. Lane; 1st Lieut., Luroy Brown; 2d Lieut., G. Frank Frost. 51 men. Co. H—Boston. Captain, Joseph M. Foster; 1st Lieut., Frank D. Woodbury. 61 men. Co. I—Hudson. Captain, John F. Dolan; 1st Lieut., Edward L. Powers; 2d Lieut., William O'Donnell. 58 men. Co. K—Cambridge. Captain, George A. Keeler; 1st Lieut., William L. B. Robinson; 2d Lieut., Henry N. Wheeler. 61 men. The Fifth marched in column of sixteen platoons, Co. G being absent at Lexington, and Co. C escorting the President in another division. Chief Marshal, Gen. Francis C. Barlow. Aids—Col. Henry L. Higginson and Edward W. Emerson. Carriage containing Mr. George Keyes, chairman of committee of arrangements; the Rev. Grindall Keynolds, chaplain of the day; Judge Henry F. French, the father of D. C. French, the originator and artist of the monument, and Horace Heard, representing Ebenezer Hubbard, who gave the money for the monument. Carriage containing Judge E. R. Hoar, President of the Day, George W. Curtis of New-York, Orator of the Day, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, chosen to deliver the address of dedication. Monument Committee and Committee of Arrangements, on foot. Medford Band, Arthur Hall, leader. Boston Independent Cadets, wearing blue overcoats over their white uniform, escorting the Governor and staff and Legislature. Lieut. Colonel, Thomas F. Edmands. Major, Charles P. Horton. Captain and Paymaster, Chas. E. Stevens. Surgeon, rank, Major, B. Joy Jeffries. Captain and Acting Adjutant, John D. Parker, Jr. Quartermaster, Charles C. Melcher, Boston. Captain, William F. Lawrence, Boston. Captain, William E. Perkins, Boston. Captain, George R. Rogers, Brookline. First Lieutenant, Chas. J. Williams, Boston. First Lieutenant, William L. Parker, Brookline. The Cadets numbered 110 men, and were accompanied by Cols. C. C. Holmes and John Jeffries, past commanders of the corps, and Gen. Cunningham. Carriage containing the Hon. William Gaston, Governor of Massachusetts; Col. Leverett S. Tuckerman, aid; Col. Edward Wyman, aid; Lieut. Colonel George H. Campbell, military secretary to the governor. Carriage containing Judge Advocate General Patrick A. Collins, Colonel A. A. Daggett, governor's aid; Col. E. Gray, governor's aid, and Col. Chas. W. Wilder, assistant quartermaster general. Carriage containing Col. Geo. O. Brastow of the executive council, and the Hon. Mr. Endicott. Carriage containing Lieut. Governor Knight; Col. Whitney of the executive council; Col. Joshua B. Treadwell, assistant surgeon general, and Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, assistant adjutant general. Carriage containing Attorney General Chas. R. Train and Surgeon General Dale. Carriage containing Messrs. Couch, Brewster, Leland and Turner, of the council. Chief Justice Gray and Associate Justices Wells and Morton, of the supreme judicial court, and Sheriff Moore, in a carriage. Carriage containing Messrs. Dunn and Baker of the executive council, and ex-Councillors Milo Hibbreth and F. H. Stickney. Vehicle containing Judge Devens and Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina. Col. C. W. Davis, aid to chief marshal. American Band of Boston, Chas. Thompson, leader. Newburyport Veteran Artillery Association, 100 men, in citizens' dress, with chapeau and black rosette, escorting the legislature; Col. Eben F. Stone, commander; Lieuts. Warren Currier, George H. Stevens, R. M. Perley, and S. Levy; W. P. Saunders, chief of staff; J. P. Evans, adjutant; George Creasy, quartermaster sergeant; A. W. Thompson, orderly sergeant, and Joseph H. Currier and Charles Noyes, standard bearers. Accompanying the Veterans were citizens of Newburyport, including Mayor Atkinson, ex-Mayors Kelly, Boardman and Graves, Mr. W. H. Huse, collector of the port, and other gentlemen. Two carriages containing Senators Harwood and Edson, and Representatives Blunt, Tompkins, Brewer, Fitzgerald and Burr, of the legislative committee of arrangements. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to the number of about two hundred, marching in column of four, the Hon. John E. Sanford, speaker of the house, walking with the members of the house.

SECOND DIVISION.—Col. Theodore Lyman, aid to chief marshal. U. S. Marine Band, 45 pieces, in command of Lieut. Gielin, of the marine corps. Concord Artillery, 60 men, Co. C, 5th Regiment, Capt. George P. How, 1st Lieut. Alfred B. C. Dakin, 2d Lieut. Richard F. Barrett. The artillery bore the flag of the old 49th, and acted as escort to the president. Four horse barouche, containing President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, Secretary Fish, and Gen. Babcock, the president's military secretary. Flanking the barouche was a guard of twelve of the Concord Artillery.

Carriage with Secretary of War Belknap, Secretary of the Interior Delano, Postmaster General Jewell, and ex-Secretary Richardson. Carriage containing Speaker Blaine of the United States House of Representatives, Senator George S. Boutwell, Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia, and Senator Wadleigh of New-Hampshire. Carriage containing the Hon. J. H. Burleigh, M. C. from Maine; the Hon. Charles O'Neill, M. C. from Pennsylvania; the Hon. S. W. Kellogg, ex-M. C. from Connecticut, and the Hon. M. E. Plinney of New-York. Col. H. S. Russell, aid to chief marshal. Carriage containing Senator Dawes and the Hons. Chester W. Chapin, M. C., and Rufus Frost, M. C. Carriage containing the Hons. J. K. Tarbox, George F. Hoar, B. W. Rice, and B. W. Harris, members of congress. U. S. Marshal Roland G. Usher, in a carriage, with Judge Shepley, Judge Clark and Judge Lowell of the U. S. supreme court. Carriage containing District Attorney Sargent, High Sheriff John M. Clark. Carriage in which were Major General Benham of U. S. Army, and Commodore Nichols of the U. S. Navy. Carriage containing Major General Miles, U. S. A., Commander George Brown, U. S. N., and Lieut. F. M. Wise, U. S. N., Staff of Vice Admiral Rowan, and Capt. R. W. Livermore of U. S. Engineer Corps.

THIRD DIVISION.—Chief Marshal, Col. W. D. Storer. Chandler's Band of Portland, 22 pieces. Mechanic Blues of Portland, 50 men; Capt. Charles J. Pennell, Lieuts. H. H. Rice and J. Hsley. Carriage containing Gov. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine; Gen. Murray, Col. Walker and Col. Stevenson of the governor's staff. Carriage containing Gen. Whitecomb, Col. Howard, Col. Hatch and Major Merrill of the governor's staff. Dignam's Band, 26 pieces, Walter Dignam, leader. Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., Major George C. Gilmore, 100 men. Carriages containing Governor Weston of Manchester, N. H., F. H. Pierce of Concord, chief of staff; Col. N. P. Whittemore of the governor's staff, and Frank Highlands, special escort to the governor from the Veterans; Col. Wood, Captain Arthur L. Meserve, Col. A. F. Leahy and Major C. R. Kent, Major G. Look and General G. C. Butler of the governor's staff. St. Albans Brigade Band, 22 pieces. Ransom Guards, Capt. J. W. Newton, of St. Albans, Vt., 60 men, as escort. Carriages containing Governor Asahel Peck of Vermont, Judge Luke Poland, Col. H. C. Hastings and W. P. Dolan, secretary to the governor, W. F. Farrin, state auditor, Gen. L. J. Kinsley, quartermaster-general, Gen. J. M. Lucien, judge advocate general, Dr. George P. Whittemore, surgeon-general, Col. Ira M. Hoyt of the governor's staff, Col. T. S. Peck of Burlington, Gen. John L. Barstow, Geo. Nichols, secretary of state, General Bigelow of St. Albans, General Henry Tenant of the staff, and Col. William Brinsmade, ex-Gov. Smith, J. H. Page, treasurer, Gen. William Wells and W. C. Smith, ex-members of congress. First Light Infantry Veterans' Fife and Drum Corps of Providence, R. I., 12 drums. Providence Light Infantry Veteran Association, Major Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in command. Field, Line and Staff Officers of First Light Infantry, Col. W. W. Brown, commanding; Lieut. Col. Staples and Adjutant Remington, aids. Putnam Phoenix of Hartford, Connecticut, 122 men, Major H. Kennedy, commanding. Co. A, Capt. J. L. Hussey; Co. B, Capt. Thomas Dowd; Horace Ensworth, adjutant; L. Welsh, quartermaster; O. H. Blanchard, quartermaster-sergeant; William Ishom, sergeant-major; H. W. Sampson, commissary; Wilbur H. Townsend, paymaster; H. B. Chase, assistant-paymaster; F. M. Brown, judge advocate; Dr. A. R. Goodrich, surgeon; Dr. H. P. Atherton, assistant-surgeon; S. Hubbard, engineer; the Rev. A. Howard, chaplain; S. M. Brown, secretary; T. Colson, color bearer. Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode-Island and Gov. Ingersoll of Connecticut were to have had places in this division, but by an unforeseen accident were detained until after the procession had started.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Aids—Col. C. L. Peirson, Col. G. M. Barnwell, Lieut. T. M. Wheeler. American Brass Band of Lowell, 22 pieces, W. A. Owens, leader. Old Sixth Regiment Association, eight companies, Lieut. Col. B. F. Watson commanding, with the old flags, 100 men. Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, President, 25 members. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, LL.D., President of the American Antiquarian Society, and Samuel F. Haven, Col. E. B. Stoddard and Nathaniel Paine, delegates. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, and William B. Towne, Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Rev. Samuel Cutler, Hon. James W. Austin, David G. Haskins, Jr. and Harry H. Edes, delegates. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Nathan Warren, a soldier of 1812. He wore the helmet cap worn by the Weston

Light Infantry of that date, with tall red plume tipped with white and a silver epaulette on the left shoulder. President of Harvard College, C. W. Eliot. College Faculty—Nathaniel Silsbee, Rev. Dr. F. H. Hedge, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Professors Smith and Cabot. Overseers—Rev. E. E. Hale, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, George O. Shattuck, Dr. Russell, Rev. A. McKenzie, Henry Lee, Hon. Darwin E. Ware. Standing Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association, G. Washington Warren and eight others. Selectmen of Waltham. Selectmen of Winchester—J. H. Tyler, T. P. Ayer, S. W. Twombly, Rev. Messrs Dasecomb, Coles, Metcalf and Barnes. Selectmen of Belmont, G. W. Ware, Jr., Chairman. Maynard—A. Balcom, A. G. Haines, Henry Fowler, E. R. Chase, Town Clerk; L. Maynard, Treasurer; Rev. A. H. Evans, Rev. P. B. Shiere. Sudbury—Thomas P. Hurlburt. Bedford—E. P. Davis, Rev. Edward Chase, Israel P. Bowen, I. H. Marston. Acton, James E. Billings, Hiram Hapgood, Frank Whitecomb, Selectmen, and thirty citizens. Medford—J. H. Hooper, Chairman of Selectmen. Everett, Littleton, Pepperell. Selectmen of Waltham. Society of the Old Guard, Gustavus B. Hutchinson. President, in barouches. City Government of Boston, with red and gold badges; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Aldermen Clark, Stebbins and Harris; President Boardman of the Common Council and Councilmen Sibley, Sampson, Clark and City Messenger A. H. Peters. City Government of Cambridge, with blue badges; Aldermen Blanchard, Montague, Greeley, Howard and Davis; Councilmen J. A. Allen, H. P. Ross. Mayor Furber and Board of Aldermen of Somerville. Acton Brass Band, 28 pieces, A. W. Simpson, leader. Acton Minute Men, Capt. Aaron Hanley, 1st Lieut. Frank Whitecomb, 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Farrar, 3d Lieut. J. W. Locke—83 men. Uniform—Continental cocked hats, white plume, blue blouse, white trimmings. Banner—Acton minute men, 1875. On reverse: "I have not a man in my company who is afraid to go. Davis." Grandson of Isaac Davis, Amos N. Fitch of Cattaugus county, New York, aged 71. Mrs. Simon Davis of Acton, sister of Mr. Fitch, aged 73. Mayor and City Government of Lynn, in six barouches, trimmed with flags. Cochituate Brass Band, 24 pieces. Wayland Minute Men, Capt. D. W. Ricker, 1st Lieut. C. B. Butterfield, 2d Lieut. T. A. Dean—80 men. Army uniform.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Chief Marshal, Col. Charles E. Fuller. Aids, Col. W. H. Forbes, Capt. James Thompson, Capt. William E. Wilson, Lieut. E. S. Barrett. American Brass Band of Providence, D. W. Reeves, leader, 28 pieces. Marshal, E. J. Bartlett. Aids, William Wheeler, Arthur Mills, Nathan B. Smith, James L. Whitney, William H. Brown. Banner inscribed with, 1775—Concord—1875. Citizens of Concord, numbering 105. Platoon of Salem police under Sergeant J. A. Littlefield. Salem Brass Band, 21 pieces. Salem Cadets, Lieut. Col., A. P. Brown; Major, Samuel Dalton; Adjutant, J. Frank Dalton; Quartermaster, E. A. Simonds; Paymaster, T. H. Johnson. First Company, Capt. Edward Hobbs, 25 men; second Company, Capt. C. H. Marcey, 26 men. Mayor Henry L. Williams of Salem. Board of Aldermen and Common Council, City Treasurer H. J. Cross, City Clerk Henry M. Meek. Flag 138 years old—Banner on which was inscribed, Capt. Jonathan Wilson, killed April 19th, 1775—"He died for us and Liberty." Chief Marshal, Cyrus Page. Citizens of Bedford, numbering 103 men. Dunstable Cornet Band, mounted, 18 pieces. Company F, unattached cavalry of Chelmsford—Captain, Christopher Roby, Chelmsford; Adjutant, rank 1st lieutenant, Elijah D. Bearse, Chelmsford; Asst. Surgeon, rank 1st lieutenant, Levi Howard, Chelmsford; First Lieutenant, Nathan B. Lapham, Chelmsford; Second Lieutenant, Sherman H. Fletcher, Westford—90 men. Marshal, N. A. Taylor. Citizens of Carlisle, 45 men. Marshal, E. B. Cobleigh. Banner, on which was inscribed, Luther Blanchard, wounded by the first shot fired by the British. Citizens of Boxford, 55 men. Marshal, L. P. True. Citizens of Everett, 20 men. Marshal, Geo. W. Tuttle. Banner inscribed, Incorporated Dec. 3, 1715. Citizens of Littleton, 60 men. Marshal, J. P. Hildreth. Banner, "The Fathers came in 1775, the Sons are here to-day, April 19, 1875." Citizens of Stow, 50 men. Drum Corps. Manchester, N. H., Cadets, Capt. F. H. Challis, Lieuts. J. W. Hill, F. J. Kennard, 46 men. Cavalcade of citizens of Sudbury, under command of Capt. George Butterfield, 40 men. Caravan drawn by 6 horses, containing 28 citizens of Sudbury. Marshal, Luther Prescott, Assistant Marshals, George T. Day and J. M. Chamberlain. Citizens of Westford, 95 men. Marlboro' Brass Band, 25 pieces. Post 86, G. A. R., of Maynard, Commander E. F. Haynes, 35 men. Citizens of Maynard, 60 men. Marshal, S. A. Ranlett. Citizens of Melrose, 40 men. Chief Marshal, George J. Curtis. First Regiment Band, E. N. Lafricain, leader, 30 pieces. Cladin Drum Corps of Newton,

Jas. Bingham, Drum Major. Claffin Guard of Newton, Capt. A. C. Walworth, Lieuts. G. N. B. Cousins, W. E. Glover, 69 men. Carriage containing Mayor Hyde, Aldermen Pettee and Pratt, and Rev. D. L. Furber. Carriage containing Aldermen Rice, Edmonds, Pratt and Keith. Carriage containing President Allen, Councilmen Gilman, Jackson and Farnsworth. Carriage containing Councilmen Bourne, Carpenter, Weed and Towne. Carriage containing Councilmen Crane, Coffin, Pettee and Ward. Carriage containing City Treasurer Collins, City Solicitor W. S. Gardiner, Chief Engineer Whipple and City Engineer Schoff. Eight carriages containing citizens of Newton. Rimbach's Band, 20 pieces. Post 29, G. A. R., of Waltham. G. M. Hudson, Commander, 75 men. Marshal, E. Stearns. Citizens of Waltham, headed by the Hon. F. M. Stone, 300 men. Caravan containing ladies and gentlemen of Waltham dressed in 17th costume of 17th olden time. Drum Corps. Weston minute-men, Captain F. W. Bigelow, Lieuts. S. Patch, Jr., and David Morrill, 50 men. Natick Brass Band. Citizens of Natick, 72 men. Saxonville Brass Band. Post 142, G. A. R., 60 men, of South Framingham. Citizens of Framingham, 140 men.

The entire line of march over which the procession passed was trimmed by the town, and many of the houses bore flags trimmed and drooped, streamers festooned and floating, emblematic shields and heroic mottoes. Besides the streets on the line of the procession were several houses on other avenues that presented attractive displays, and the same style of suspended pennants and signals was observable along their length. On Main street, just beside the old South bridge, which was held for a time by a body of British, is the house of Cyrus Hosmer, formerly the residence of Adjutant Joseph Hosmer. Several handsome ensigns and smaller flags adorned the front of the house. Crossing the river near the bridge and coming toward the centre of the town, the first decorated house on Main street was that of Mr. Kent, on which a large flag was draped. Over that were streamers, and several flags were hung from the window sills. Next to Mr. Kent's, the house of Jabish Holmes had a large number of American flags on the front. Mr. William LeBrun, who occupies the next residence, draped some American and Spanish flags over his front door and round the top of the porch. Over the windows there were smaller flags in the national colors. On the opposite side of the street, the house of Mr. Geer, of the United States and Canada Express Company, was decorated with two American ensigns placed above the door. The adjoining residence, that of Mr. Albert Tolman, had a great number of small flags placed on the inside of every window. Mr. A. P. Chamberlain showed an elaborate display of bunting. In front were rows of streamers, and there were flags over the door and around the windows. At Mr. Munroe's the flags were caught up over the door, and a number of streamers depended from an American eagle which surmounted the whole, and also draped the windows. The next house, the place of Mr. Reynolds, was festooned in front and over the side windows. Opposite a curtained porch, in national colors, formed the display at the residence of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn. Next to Mr. Sanborn's there were placed flags and yacht signals over the windows of the home of Mrs. S. D. Richardson. Mr. Fay Barrett's place had American flags and naval signals over the windows and door. The adjoining residences of Mrs. J. M. Cheney and Mr. Samuel Hoar were covered in front with a large number of small streamers, festooned from the top of the house to the sides over the porches. There were also some small flags over the door of Mrs. Cheney's house, and the pillars at Mr. Hoar's were wreathed with colored bunting. Pennants were hung from the windows on the front and side, and between this house and that of Judge E. R. Hoar next adjoining, an old flag swung to the breeze, on the end of which were seen the figures "1775—1875." From the two upper windows sprang three bright American flags arranged in pyramidal form, the striped folds being caught in at the bottom. Over each window on the ground floor was a coat of arms in an illuminated shield, that on the left containing the arms of the United States, that on the right those of Massachusetts. Flags were draped on each side of these shields. The top of the bow window, behind the glass of which were seen numberless plants in full bloom, was covered with entwined bands of red and white bunting, as from the top of the bow window a number of streamers led to the apex of the roof. On one side of the porch a white silk flag with a painted pine tree on it hung from its walnut staff. The pillars of the porch had new American flags drawn in to each side, forming curtains. The whole effect was very fine. On the other side of the street the residence of Mr. W. W. Wheildon was hung with flags and streamers over the door, and several Chinese lanterns adorned the porch. Just above were two por-

traits, one of Daniel Webster, the other of John Adams, both framed in gilt. Next below on the same side was the trimmed home of Mr. William Munroe, the founder of the library. Flags and streamers adorned his windows. Opposite to Mr. Munroe's house is the residence of Mrs. R. P. Damon, and it was decorated with streamers under the windows and shields over the doors. Next, on the same side, is the house of Miss Elizabeth Hoar, which was trimmed with flags and streamers, grouped to a shield. The house of John Brown had flags over the door and two lines of signal flags that entered from the house to the trees of the street on either side of the gateways. The house of Mr. Henry Smith, chairman of the selectmen, was similarly treated, and the porch was handsomely trimmed. Opposite the Munroe library, the home of Miss Prichard was dressed with bunting, chiefly American ensigns and streamers, on each side of a national shield. The house of Dr. Cook was also dressed in the front with a holiday suit of patriotic color. The residence of R. N. Rice was beautifully yet not elaborately decorated with streamers and flags. On the other side the home of Judge Brooks was trimmed with pennants and signals. Next to Mr. Brooks's, the home of Barzillai Hudson was trimmed with streamers. And next to that the residence of A. C. Collier was also decorated. The house of Dr. Barrett, which stands on the site of the old black-house, had a number of flags over the door and an abundance of streamers. The bank was decorated with red, white and blue, and the rooms of the young men's club were also quite handsomely trimmed with a multitude of signal flags. These were all on Main street, and the vista as one glanced along its length was truly picturesque.

On Walden street the house of G. T. Brabrook, next to the Congregational church, was extensively trimmed. The house of H. R. Brown was the first house decorated in the town. Flags festooned the main door and under the windows. The house of Mr. Nathan Stow was trimmed with the regulation flags and ensigns. Beyond, the house of Charles Bartlett was trimmed on the side with large red flags and a line of streamers. The next house just beyond, owned by Mr. Nathan Derby, was trimmed with United flags, just over the door. The house of Mr. Samuel Staples, on Lexington street, showed several flags draped over the door. The next residence, Mrs. Beal's, was also trimmed with streamers. In Concord square, the old Wright tavern attracted notice by its conspicuous sign and displayed flags. Opposite the Unitarian church, the house of Mr. Pierce was hung with colors. Mr. Ben Tolman's, near by, was also shining in its gala dress. Mr. Humphrey Buttrick's was draped and finished off with flags and shields. The town hall was elegantly trimmed with flags in pyramidal form, out of the windows of each story. The effect was most excellent. Opposite, the Middlesex House was covered with lines and streamers in many directions, crossing the gilt letters of the house's name. On the main street end of the hotel, a large shield, on which was painted the Goddess of Liberty, was placed near the roof, and the streamers and flags fell away on each side with extreme grace. The balcony rails were bound with the Union blue and its white stars. Each supporting pillar was covered with a flag. The house of Father Bresnahan was festooned with streamers, and the American and Irish colors were displayed. The Surette block was very elaborately decorated with flags and streamers. Flags were placed along the cornices and curtained the windows. In this block are the residences of L. A. Surette, J. M. Smith, Messrs. Pratt and Hunt. The handsome flag-staff in the centre of the square was strikingly decorated with long lines of bright signals, the whole leading gradually up to the American ensign, which proudly floated at the head. On Lowell street a number of streamers were placed in front of the house of W. F. Hurd. Mr. Nathan S. Hosmer had his front door crisscrossed with American flags, and from one window hung a heavy white silk flag, presented to an old Concord company more than forty years ago, the company having received its first charter from Queen Anne. On Monument street the house of Miss Barrett was the first on which the national colors blended harmoniously with the flags of other nations. The next house was bright with yellow, red and blue, the home of Mrs. Nathan Barrett. The windows in this house were all curtained with flags. At the residence of Asa Jacobs, Jr., two large ensigns were festooned over the front of the building, the stripes falling away in graceful folds to either side. Dr. E. W. Emerson's had a few flags under the windows. Next to him, on a commanding eminence, the house of Mr. Lorenzo Eaton showed some prettily entwined streamers along the front, while several flags adorned the tops of the windows and the door. Mrs. Richardson's house across the street was festooned on the windows, and the door was draped with the everywhere prevailing red, white and blue. Mr. Stone's, next door, was trimmed with flags over the bow window and streamers and pennants on the sides. Dr. Friend's house, opposite, bore light-red

and yellow bands above the door. The balcony of Mrs. Fay's house, further on, supported several festooned flags, fastened on the top of the piazza. Mrs. Gourgas's house, on the opposite side of the historic road, was also trimmed with streamers. Crossing the railroad, the home of Elisha Jones in 1775 was trimmed on the front doorway with flags, and the pillars were trimmed and woven about with bands of yellow and red. On the L at the rear there were inscriptions, "Pierced by a British musket ball," and the spot was draped with flags and streamers. The old manse of the Rev. William Emerson had a few bright flags over its weather-stained door, ordinarily so cheerless in color; and the inscription at the gate which designates the residence was also draped. Just close to this gate was the triumphal arch, white, bordered with evergreen and lettered as follows:—

"The Concord bridge which Davis, when he came,
Found was the bee-line track to heaven and fame."

The decorations on the house of Mrs. J. B. Keyes, just beyond the avenue leading to the monument, were very pretty and looked well. Beyond the large tent, the residence of Mr. George Keyes was trimmed with dark red and blue signal flags.

At the various points of historic interest, and upon the buildings still standing which were witnesses of the stirring events of the 19th of April, the following signs were placed, painted in large, legible, black letters on narrow strips of board:

1. House of Adj. Jos. Hosmer, 1775. (This is just beyond the Fitchburg Railroad, on Main street.)
2. Old South Bridge. British Company stationed here 19th of April, 1775. (This bridge is on Main street, just this side of the Fitchburg Railroad track.)
3. Old Block House. Built 1831. (On Main street, near the centre of the town.)
4. Site of the Old Jail. British soldiers confined here. (This was nearly in the rear of the old graveyard on Main street.)
5. Site of Captain Wheeler's grist mill (where now A. C. Collier has a jewelry store; the old millstones are part of the foundations of the brick store).
6. Site of Captain Wheeler's storehouse (on Walden street, the side of the Trinitarian church nearest Main street). Provincial flour stored here.
7. Merriam's Corner. Here the minute men from Old North Bridge, with Reading and Billerica companies, attacked the British on their retreat. (Merriam's Corner is on the road to Lexington, 1½ miles from Town Hall, and where the old Bedford road joins the Lexington road.)
8. Residence of Dr. Samuel Prescott, who brought the news of the march of the British from Boston. (This is on Lexington road, five-eighths of a mile from Town Hall, where now John B. Moore, Esq., resides.)
9. The Concord road to Boston, I for one most gin'ly call it John Bull's run. (Posted at foot of Hon. George Heywood's hill on Lexington road, a little way from old church.)
10. Shop of Reuben Brown, where saddles, cartridge boxes, etc., were made for the provincial army. (On Lexington road on side opposite church, 15 or 20 rods toward Lexington, now used as a dwelling house.)
11. Old Meeting House, built 1712, enlarged 1702; remodelled and turned half way round, 1841. First provincial congress met here Oct. 11, 1774; second congress met here March 22, 1775, and adjourned four days before the battle at Old North Bridge. (Anybody can find this.)
12. Wright's Tavern. Piteous stirring his brandy with bloody fingers, said: "I hope to stir the damned Yankee blood so before night." (House bordering Church Green on the north.)
13. Site of old Court House, 1775. (West side of the public square.)
14. Provincial Storehouse, 1775. (House of L. A. Surette, north side of Public square.)
15. House of Elisha Jones, 1775. (On Monument street, ¼ mile from Public square, now the Hon. J. S. Keyes's house, 3½ tons provision stored in the shed, mark of a bullet still kept.)
16. The Old Manse occupied by Rev. Wm. Emerson, April 19, 1775. (This house on Monument street, just this side path to battle ground, stands 120 or 130 feet from street, with two square granite posts 8 or 10 feet high at entrance of ground. Mr. Emerson went as chaplain to Saratoga, and died on way home at Rutland.)
17. Triumphal arch with the above couplet. (Just beyond old manse gate over the road.)
18. Memorable sayings at the fight, posted near the statue of the minute-man: "Fire, fellow-soldiers, for God's sake, fire."—Major Buttrick. "I hav'n't a man that's afraid to go."—Captain Isaac Davis. "Will you let them burn the town down?"—Adjutant Hosmer.
19. House of Major John Buttrick, 1775. (This is an old house belonging to the late Francis Jarvis, on a cross street overlooking the battlefield.)
20. House of Nathan Barrett, 1775. (This is on the hill on a street in continuation of Monument street, perhaps 1½ miles from the village. Mr. Barrett was a Captain, and was wounded during

the day.) 21. House of Col. James Barrett, 1775. (Col. J. B. commanded the forces April 19. His house is on what is called Five Miles Square—two miles from the village, and is occupied by the family of the late Prescott Barrett.) 22. Several houses standing at the time of the battle, but having no historical incidents connected with them, were marked 1775.

Many of the relics on exhibition were of a most interesting character. Not the least of this description was the sword of Capt. Isaac Davis, the gallant commander of the Acton Minute Men, who was killed by the first fire of the British at the bridge, and which was worn by him on that day. It is a straight, slight, delicate affair, and the handle was once handsomely mounted with silver. The blade is now but about two feet in length, two or three inches having been rusted off the end. It was sent to Judge Hoar by Amos N. Fitch, who states that he received it forty years ago from his mother, *née* Mary Davis, who inherited it direct from her father, the hero himself. It will be deposited in the Concord Public Library. There were a pair of scissors of no particular interest, except from the fact that they were used by a young lady of that period in making provincial cartridges, a British officer who had been bantering her explaining the process, little thinking of the result of his instructions. One of the famous "Coffin handbills," headed by a cheerful array of forty of these burial cases, the property of Mr. Cummings E. Davis, who has a large and valuable collection of antiquities, was another curiosity. It was written in the indignant tone of those days, and purports to be a relation of the events of April 19, '75. It is styled "The Bloody Butchery by the British troops, or the Runaway Fight of the Regulars." It was printed in Salem just after the fight. The sword of Oliver Wheeler of Acton, worn by him April 19, '75, similar in style to that of Captain Davis, also another sword of the period, of the same general appearance, though the blade is longer. A British cartridge box on which is stamped "G. R.," taken from the regulars. It is in a fair state of preservation. The sword of Lieut. James Potter of the British Marines, who was taken prisoner and for some time confined in the house of Mr. Reuben Brown, the saddler and cartridge box maker, whose residence is still to be seen. The weapon is much heavier than the American swords, and the blade wider and longer. It appears to be a fighting sword, while the others are more of an ornamental or parade article. The handle is black, with heavy brass surroundings on the hilt. The inscription on the guard is "Xth Rgt. Co. VI. No. 10." This is also the property of Mr. Davis. A six-pound cannon ball, one of those thrown into the mill-pond by the British raiders, and years after found at the bottom. The sword of a British officer killed during the retreat from Concord, and the gun carried by David Beais, the man who shot him. It has his name on the stock in full, with the date, Jan. 7, 1775. It is one of the old flint-lock guns. The sword is of a similar style with that of Lieut. Potter. The gun carried by Maj. Buttrick, the American commander. The powder-horn belonging to his brother, which was carried on that day. It bears the inscription, "Concord, William Buttrick, His Horn, Sept. 1, 1774." The musket has been altered to a percussion lock. Another powder-horn, once belonging to Joseph Clafin of Acton, was carried by him at Concord, and afterward during the chase and at Bunker Hill, also through much of the war. The powder-horn of Amos Barrett is elaborately carved with rude representations of horses, fish, vessels and wheels. The inscription upon this memento of the fight is "Amos Barrett, His Horn." A leather bullet-pouch, calculated to carry as many of those missiles as one could well fire in a day, even with pretty rapid firing. It was carried by one of the Concord company. The sword of Nathan Barrett, longer and stouter than that of Capt. Davis, though not as stylish. He carried it on the battle-day. Among the parchments and papers held dear by the citizens of Concord, is a relic in the possession of the Barrett family. It is the commission from King George III., held by Captain Nathan Barrett, who commanded the Concord Light Infantry on the 19th of April. Captain Barrett was the son of Col. James Barrett, at the time in command of the provincial militia. Capt. Charles J. Pennell of the Portland Mechanic Blues, brought with him an old-time piece of parchment, bearing date of 1807. It was the commission of Capt. Samuel Clark, signed by His Excellency, John Brooks, then Governor of Massachusetts, giving to Captain Clark the first command of the Portland Mechanic Blues, then in the third regiment, second brigade, twelfth division of Massachusetts militia.

Among the attractions was a superb piece of Gobelin tapestry, the work of more than two hundred years ago, representing the Goddess of Fame, riding upon a cloud, blowing her trumpet. It is owned by William W. Wheelton, of Concord, in whose possession it has been for the last thirty years.

The exercises at the tent began soon after 11 o'clock in the presence of an immense audience, the majority of whom remained until the close of Mr. Curtis's oration, and manifested the most profound interest in the proceedings.

The Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, President of the Day, on calling the assembly to order, said:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: In this solemn hour, when the nation enters upon its second century, on the spot which was its birth-place, let us reverently ask God to be with us as He was with our fathers. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Concord.

The President—In the presence of the President and Vice-President of the United States, attended by the Cabinet—in the presence of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislature of Massachusetts—in the presence of the Governors of each of the New England States—we have to-day dedicated to the memory of the first soldiers of the revolution a statue upon the site where the first order to the troops of the people to fire upon the troops of the king was given. In appropriate notice of that act, you will be addressed for a few moments by Mr. Emerson.

Mr. Emerson then read the following remarks: Ebenezer Hubbard, a farmer, who inherited the land in the village on which the British troops committed depredation, and who had a deep interest in the history of the raid, erected many years ago a flag-staff on his land, and never neglected to hoist the stars and stripes on the Nineteenth of April and the Fourth of July. It grieved him deeply that yonder monument, erected by the town in 1836, should be built on the ground which the enemy occupied in the Concord fight, and he bequeathed in his will a sum of money to the town of Concord, on condition that a monument should be erected on the identical ground occupied by our minute-men and militia on that day; and another sum of money, on the condition that the town should build a foot bridge across the river where the old bridge stood in 1775. The town accepted the legacy, built the bridge, and employed Daniel French to prepare a statue to be erected on the specified spot. Meanwhile congress at Washington gave to the town bronze cannons to furnish the artist with material to complete his work. His statue is before you; it was approved by the town, and to-day it speaks for itself. The sculptor has rightly conceived the proper emblems of the patriot farmer who at the morning alarm left his plough to grasp his gun. He has built no dome over his work, believing that blue ground makes the best background. The statue is the first serious work of our young townsman, who is now in Italy to pursue his profession.

We had many enemies and many friends in England, but our one benefactor was King George the III. The time had arrived for the political severance of America, that it might play its part in the history of this globe; and the way of Divine Providence to do it was to give an insane King to England. On the resistance of the colonies, he alone was immovable on the question of force. England was so dear to us that the colonies could only be absolutely united by violence from England, and only one man could compel the resort to violence. So the King became insane.

Parliament wavered, all the Ministers wavered, Lord North wavered; but the King had the insanity of one idea. He was immovable; he insisted on the impossible; so the army was sent. America was instantly united, and the nation born.

On the 19th of April eight hundred soldiers with hostile intent were sent hither from Boston. Nature itself put on a new face on that day. You see the rude fields of this morning, but on the same day of 1775, a rare forwardness of the spring is recorded. It appears the patriotism of the people was so hot that it melted the snow, and the rye waved on the 19th of April.

We see gladly around us to-day the representatives of Acton, Bedford, Lincoln and Carlisle, once included in our own town limits, and who were mindful of their mother and risked their lives for her on the memorable day we celebrate. Isaac Davis of Acton was the first martyr.

In all noble action we say, 'tis only the first step that costs. Who will carry out the rule of right must take his life in his hand. We have no need to magnify the facts. Only three of our men were killed at this bridge and a few others wounded; here the British army was first fronted and driven back, and if only three men or only one man had been slain, it was the first victory,—the thunderbolt falls on an inch of the ground, but the light of it fills the horizon. We had no electric telegraph, but the news of this triumph of the farmers over the King's troops sped through the country to New-York, to Philadelphia, to Kentucky, to Carolina, with speed unknown before, and ripened the colonies to inevitable decision. This sharp beginning of real war was followed sixty days later by the battle of Bunker Hill,

then by General Washington's arrival in Cambridge, and his redoubts on Dorchester Heights. In a little less than one year from the death of Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, one hundred and twenty vessels, loaded with General Howe and his army of 8000 men and all their effects, sailed out of Boston harbor, never to return. It is a proud and tender story. I challenge any lover of Massachusetts to read the sixteenth chapter of Bancroft's history without tears of joy.

At the conclusion, a poem, written by James Russell Lowell, was read by him. The chairman then introduced George William Curtis, the orator of the day.

At the close of the oration the band played "America," and then those who held tickets passed to the dinner tent. The dinner given by the town took place in a tent 410 feet long and 80 wide. About four thousand persons partook of the dinner, after which the president of the day spoke as follows :

Fellow-citizens :—Patriotic memories are the strength of a nation. America as a nation to-day enters upon her second century. We have assembled to celebrate, as worthily as we may, the second centennial anniversary of the Revolution. The British Parliament in 1774 had voted a law to prohibit the holding of town meetings in New-England except for the purpose of choosing officers. It was too late. The town meetings had done their work, the villages of New-England had responded to Faneuil Hall. The discussions in the towns had responded to the fiery eloquence of Adams and Otis. Preparation had been made; the people had determined to maintain their liberties at any cost; and they were waiting only for the time when by any forcible act by which their property should be seized, or their rights violated, they might be called upon to defend both in arms. And the day came,—a glorious day for Lexington and for Concord, for Acton, for the towns of Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk, for Massachusetts and for the country. It was accidental only that the spark first kindled here into the flame, for the whole country from one end to another was heated and ready to flame up at the slightest spark. And when the day came, fellow-citizens, have you considered what a day of transformation it was! The men who were called from their beds at midnight at the tap of the drum at Lexington were English colonists. The men who marched down to the old North bridge, saying that they had a right to go to Concord on the King's highway and they would go to Concord, were British subjects, claiming the rights of Englishmen. That was the America on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775. At night on that day the American people were besieging in Boston a foreign enemy whom they had driven in hurried and ignominious rout to take refuge under the shelter of their ships of war. The American nation was born that day. Everything that succeeded it in the Revolution was but the corollary of this first and primal proposition; and at Philadelphia, in 1776, our fathers declared what we had already made a fixed fact. In all the fortunes of the war, all the victories of the war were simply the steps by which the American people were driving the British government to an acknowledgment of the fact, which was established as surely on the 19th of April, 1775, as it is established on the 19th of April, 1875. When a people have found something that they are willing to die for, when the humblest men among them, who could have gone on tilling their fields, working at their trades and taking their ease in life, were willing, instead, for a principle, for a public object, as citizens who felt that they had a duty to man, king and their country to discharge, and to take their lives in their hands and to rally, lay them down, if needs be, for this object, you had before you a people whose independence was secure, whose future was certain. I do not propose to detain you to listen to any speech of mine. The 19th of April, I believe, pervades me through and through, and I could talk for a week if I started out; but I do not propose to do it. I know it is in all of you also; every one of you feels it through and through,—this spirit of the Revolution. I propose the first regular sentiment of the day :

"The Nineteenth of April, 1775. A glorious day for Lexington and Concord, for the towns of Middlesex, for Massachusetts, for America, for freedom and the rights of mankind. Every blow struck for liberty among men since the Nineteenth of April, 1775, has but echoed the guns of that eventful morning."

The President of the United States has left us to unite in the kindred ceremonies at Lexington, but we have the pleasure to have with us a gentleman whom I shall first invite to address you, in whom I may say that Pennsylvania has undertaken to pay back the debt which she owes to New-England for giving her Benjamin Franklin. A man who has a national fame and a right to speak for the people of the

United States, and he needs no introduction and no comment from me,—James G. Blaine.

Speaker Blaine was greeted with three cheers as he rose to respond. He said :

I cannot accept the reason given by the honored chairman of the day for thus calling me out as the first speaker. It occurred to him from an entirely different reason. He has recently served in the house of representatives, where he learned that on the call of States, Maine always has the first call; and owing to that habit I have the great honor of being presented to you. In listening to this matchless eulogy of the matchless event in history, I was struck by one fact which the gravity of the occasion forbade the eloquent orator from alluding to. They have been searching around this hundred years past for the reason why the first blow for American liberty should have been struck at Concord; and I think they have neglected the real and primal instinctive reason that underlay the whole. The truth is that the people of Concord, from the early settlement of the town, had been,—to use a somewhat slang phrase,—“spiling” for a fight. They had the apostle Eliot among them to train them, but they relied a great deal more upon their muskets. When the colonists got into a row with Sir Edmund Andros, it was a company from Concord that backed them up; when King Philip attempted ravages, it was Concord men that met him; and when the pure Revolution came, it was just as inevitable that the first conflict should come at Concord as it was that King George should insist upon the measures that drove the colonists to resistance. I have always, therefore, no trouble in determining in my own mind the fighting qualities of the people of Concord, from the people I have myself known. Here was the precise place; and if you will read the annals of that great event that we have been celebrating to-day, you will find that one of the first things the people of Concord did was to refuse to allow the royal judges to sit here; and further, that they humbled tories. And, O Lord, pity these tories! I believe the name of a single tory that was humbled by the Concord people has never been recorded in history; you never can find out where they went afterward. But it is perfectly easy to believe that, under the weight of the humiliation inflicted by Concord people, every one resorted to evade further public odium by suicide.

We have been told by an eminent English historian that there were fifteen decisive battles in the world. He closed his history about 1854. I think if he had written a little while later he would have found a few more decisive battles to add to the list. But in his going over these battles from Marathon to Waterloo, you get, in effect, the history of all the great powers, ancient and modern, that have risen and fallen,—Persia, Assyria, Rome and Greece,—and in modern times the great changes that have come over European systems are also chronicled and decided. But there is one list of battles which have not yet been gathered by the historian. We are familiar with Marathon; we all know what Waterloo did. We know, later, what has been done at Sedan; we all know, later, also, what was done at Petersburg, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Chattanooga; but that list of battles which I may say may be classed among those that forced the issue, whether in the moral or military world, have never yet been classified. John Quincy Adams fought one in the house of representatives when he insisted upon presenting a petition from a slave. That was the first issue, and was the battle which decided the right to petition in this country. A Pennsylvania representative,—and I speak with some sensibility of Pennsylvania after the allusion of the chairman to me,—forced the issue of slavery in this country by moving a proviso to the slave power. And what these Concord men did was simply to force the issue. It was a small battle,—two men killed in the first skirmish,—and the whole day's transactions, bloody as they were, not footing up to the loss of a skirmish in the last war; and yet it gave birth to a nation vast and so grand that if I were to stop one moment to survey what has since transpired, I should want more time to give the results of the 19th of April. Why, gentlemen, we were three millions of people then. The house of representatives, to-day, has more than two-thirds of its members taken from beyond the country where the foot of man up to that day had never trodden, except those of adventurers. More than two-thirds of the entire house of representatives comes from a land then undreamed of for settlement. The day that gun was fired across the bridge, there did not exist on the American continent 50,000 settlers from tide water. It was a narrow rim of people stretching from Maine to Louisiana, and the people had not penetrated the continent at all. All this has flowed as surely as consequence follows cause, from the blow that was struck that day in the small fight at Concord bridge. Gentlemen, to refer to that battle again, or even to attempt to

pick up a single crumb from the table at which we have fed so bounteously to-day, would be a work of supererogation, if not an impossibility. All that remains to us, all that can remain to us, is to see that a hundred years hence we may be remembered as honorably as those whose deeds we this day celebrate. It might possibly have been a matter of doubt with us, but for the late terrible experience of this country, whether we had this same heroic people that they had; but happily out of the great grievance and the great misery and suffering of our own time, we know that their descendants have not grown less strong in arm or less dauntless in heart than those who fought for us then. It remains for us then to transmit to those who come after us a record in the line of civil duty, in the line of preserving that for which that generation and our own have both fought, that was bequeathed to our descendants to the remotest generations, the blessings which nothing but public fidelity and personal courage can secure to any people.

The Chairman,—I propose to present things on this occasion in a somewhat orderly and methodical manner; and I call to mind that we are honored by the presence to-day of a representative of the blood of Paul Revere, and that memory, as you all remember, belongs to the night before and very early in the morning, and before either Lexington or Concord awoke. I give you as a sentiment,—“Paul Revere’s Ride.”

“A hurry of hoofs in the village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark;
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed fearless and fleet,
That was through all! and yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.”

I ask the grandson of Paul Revere to stand up and let us see him. He don’t make speeches any more than his grandfather did.

Mr. John Revere stood up and was greeted with three cheers.

The Chairman,—First of those who are in our memories of that day we celebrate, are the martyrs on Lexington Common. Their deeds, their immortal fame, is now being worthily celebrated by our neighbors and their descendants at Lexington. I give you the

“Martyrs on Lexington Common, Parker, Munroe, Hadley, the Harringtons. Muzzey and Brown,”—

“With us their memory shall live
Through long succeeding years,
Embalmed in all our hearts can give,—
Our praises and our tears.”

Fellow-citizens: No one from Lexington can be found here to-day to respond to this sentiment, as I suppose no one from Concord could be found at Lexington to acknowledge the courtesies extended to us. So be it. The legacy of glory will go round, and is never full: but I thought it fit and have sent, in your name, a message to Lexington from Concord to this effect:

“Concord sends greeting to Lexington on the one hundredth anniversary of the glorious morning, by the hands of the President of the United States. The great republic, whose thirty-seven states span the continent from ocean to ocean, is the harvest of which the seed was sown on the 19th of April, 1775.”

And next in memory are

“The men who were first to fall at the North Bridge in Concord, Captain Isaac Davis, and Abner Hosmer a private of his company of minute-men of Acton; the first to lay down their lives in organized military attack upon the soldiers of Great Britain in the revolutionary war, the grateful country for whose liberties they died accords to them the foremost place upon her roll of honor.”

I invite the Rev. Mr. Wood of Acton to respond on behalf of that town. Mr. Wood spoke as follows:

I fully appreciate the honor done me on this memorable occasion in being permitted in the name of the town of Acton to respond to this toast. But without wasting words, when time is most precious, who were the men whose names appear

in the toast just presented? No better reply can be given than that which is found in this sentiment. They were citizen soldiers of Acton and provincial minute-men, who one hundred years ago to-day demonstrated the quality of their patriotism by being the first to lay down their lives in a regularly organized defence of their country in just rights against the encroachments of Great Britain. The orator of the day has done such ample justice to the causes which led to the revolution, which had its real beginning one hundred years ago, that to add to it would be superfluous. I will simply say, it is very evident that the town of Acton was alive to the importance of passing events from the fact that in 1770 and again in 1772 her citizens, in town meeting assembled, passed most emphatic resolutions in remonstrance to the oppressive policy of the British ministry. That the town of Acton was at least abreast of the patriotic sentiment of the time, is also proven by the fact that one hundred years ago to-day she had three military companies thoroughly drilled, ready for immediate action,—drilled, too, at the expense of the town, though this town was then poor, in everything but patriotism. In those companies there were enrolled nearly one hundred and fifty men, though the population of the town was but little over half a thousand. In these days every one in Acton who was able to carry a gun was a soldier, and before the day was over had a part in the achievements which are to-day celebrated. One of these companies was a choice one of minute-men, under the command of Captain Isaac Davis, a fit leader for such a company of men, courageous and beloved. He was in the flush of early manhood, being only thirty years old, though the father of four children, all of whom were sick on the morning of the eventful day. Abner Hosmer, a young man of twenty-three and son of a revered deacon in the Congregational church, was a member of Davis's company. In accord with the recommendation of the Provincial Congress, the Acton companies had drilled regularly during the previous winter and spring. It is probably the case, however, that very few of them thought a tilt of arms with the troops of King George was really imminent. But one hundred years ago this morning, before dawn, hours before the British entered Concord, a horseman, whose name was never known, rode at full speed up to the house of Captain Robbins, the commander of a militia company, the commissioned officers of Acton, who lived nearest the North bridge, and with a heavy club, as it seemed to those within, struck the corner of the house, and cried at the top of his voice, "Captain Robbins! Captain Robbins! up! up! the regulars have come to Concord; quick as possible, alarm Acton!" In a very few minutes the son of Captain Robbins, a mere lad, was on horseback and hastening to the house of Captain Davis, who commanded the minute-men, with the thrilling message, so mysteriously given; and he, though his children were sick, in an incredibly short time had his company together, ready for the march to Concord. Time does not permit me even to refer to what took place as the brave leader and his men set forth upon their perilous march. I will only say that his whole manner, as he went forth, carried a presentiment that he should never return alive. At this point allow me to quote the words of a poet who has attempted to portray the scene in verse:—

"Then on the children of this man, the flames
Of fever fed, wasting their feeble frames,
His wife was worn with watching o'er their bed.
'And must thou leave these children thus,' she said,—
'But we've a Guardian,—I'll not stop thee, no;
Thy country calls thee: God is with thee, go!'
'Guard well these children!' is his brief reply,—
A tear-drop standing in the father's eye;
When Acton's minute-men to Concord sped
In martial order,—Davis at their head."

So energetically did Captain Davis enter into the spirit of his work, and so promptly did his men respond to his call, that at nine o'clock on the morning of this glorious day, he had his company marshalled in line of battle with the provincial troops near the old North Bridge.

Here let me quote a part of the inscription upon the stately monument which stands near my home on Acton Common, over the ashes of the three citizens of Acton, who fell mortally wounded one hundred years ago to-day.

This monument was erected by the State of Massachusetts and the town of Acton as a tribute to the memory of these heroic men.

In the inscription upon this monument appear these words:—

"On the morning of that eventful day, the provincial officers held a council of war near the old North Bridge in Concord; and as they separated Davis exclaimed, 'I haven't a man that is afraid to go!' and immediately marched his company from the left to the right of the line, and led in the first organized attack upon the troops of George III., in that memorable war, which, by the help of God, made the thirteen colonies independent of Great Britain, and gave political being to the United States of America."

I quote these words especially as an authorized encomium upon the services of Captain Davis.

I am happy that to-day there is present on this occasion the son of one of Captain Davis's company, who proved without a doubt that his father's patriot blood still flows in his veins, by going through Baltimore with the Acton company, under the lead of Captain Daniel Tuttle, in the glorious old sixth regiment, which, in that baptism of blood, covered itself with glory on the 19th of April, 1861, no less than did their fathers on the 19th of April, 1775. Truly the soul of Captain Davis was marching on in this goodly company of Acton. This man before mentioned, — Mr. Luke Smith, — whose father fought at the old North Bridge, has gone over the ground about this sacred spot with his father, and heard from his lips the thrilling story which is told in a few words upon the monument.

I would be the last to detract from the courage of any of those who were engaged in the movement in which the Acton men held the post of danger. They were all of them men of stout hearts, lineal descendants of the puritans, who, when in the way of duty, like John Knox, "Feared not the face of man." Others will recount their praises — to me it is given to speak simply for the men of Acton. Captain Davis was the youngest commander of minute-men. As men advance in years they become more cautious. For the very reason that Davis was the youngest captain, and had a company of picked men, it might be expected, without disparaging the courage of any one, that he would speak first as a volunteer, with his men, to take the post of greatest danger.

The orator of the day has portrayed to us what it was to lead in the attack one hundred years ago this morning. It was to take a step which, though long talked of and threatened, had not really yet been taken. It was to cease to be mere remonstrants and to become rebels. It was to risk themselves, not simply for the perils of battle, but the ignominy of the scaffold. Major Buttrick, Captain Davis, Colonel Robinson and the Acton minute-men led the column of provincial soldiers as they took this position. At the first fire from the enemy, the fier of the Acton company was wounded, and at the first volley, Captain Davis, in the act of raising his gun to take aim, was shot and instantly killed. His blood gushed out in one great stream; it drenched his clothes, and these shoe-buckles which I hold in my hand, and fell as a baptism of patriotism upon some of the comrades who stood near. Abner Hosmer, a member of his company, fell at the same volley. But these men did not die in vain. No! no! The mantle of their patriotism fell upon their fellow-soldiers, and before the sun went down the arrogant servants of a tyrannical king learned to appreciate the might of even yeoman soldiers when committed to the defence of a righteous cause. Members of Davis's company were in many of the battles of the revolution, and one of those upon whom Davis's blood fell, went through the whole war, and said that wherever he went he seemed to see that blood upon his clothes, urging him to do his duty.

As citizens of Acton, we enter into the spirit of this occasion most heartily. Most fitting is it that we should eulogize the courage of those men who, one hundred years ago,

"Fired the shot heard round the world."

Fitting it is that a monument should mark the spot where these heroes fought and fell. And as the citizens of Acton were alive to a sense of their duty and active in the performance of it on the 19th of April, 1775, and again on the 19th of April, 1861, so we trust that in love of country and devotion to her defence we ever may prove ourselves to be not unworthy descendants or townsmen of those whose memories we honor on this occasion, which is in itself memorable.

The Chairman, — I am going to read to you a paper which fell into our hands. It tells a story to the American heart more touching than anything to be drawn from ancient history; and the beautiful simplicity of the style should make it classic. When in her extreme old age the widow of Captain Isaac Davis, who fell at the

north bridge, was seeking to obtain from congress a pension for her husband's service on that day, her deposition was taken and she told this story under oath. I'll try to get through with it, but I never did yet without breaking down :

"I, Hannah Leighton of Acton, testify that I am eighty-nine years of age. Isaac Davis, who was killed in the Concord fight, in 1775, was my husband. He was then thirty years of age. We had four children, the youngest about fifteen months old. They were all unwell when he left me in the morning, some of them with the canker rash. The alarm was given early in the morning, and my husband lost no time in making ready to go to Concord with his company. A considerable number of them came to the house and made their cartridges there. The sun was from one to two hours' high when they marched for Concord. My husband said but little that morning. He seemed serious and thoughtful, but never seemed to hesitate as to the course of his duty. As he led the company from the house he turned round and seemed to have something to communicate. He only said, 'Take good care of the children,' and was soon out of sight. In the afternoon he was brought home a corpse. He was placed in my bedroom till the funeral. His countenance was pleasant, and seemed little altered. The bodies of Abner Hosmer, one of the company, and of James Heywood, one of the militia company who was killed in Lexington in the afternoon, were brought by their friends to the house, where the funeral of the three was attended.

HANNAH LEIGHTON."

Undoubtedly, fellow-citizens, every one of the three towns whose inhabitants participated in the 19th of April, 1775, would have a story to tell, and would desire that the heroes of their own neighborhoods should receive particular honor. We cannot; the time will not suffice to render the tribute to them in detail and succession that we would gladly do. In other towns, among kindred and descendants, their memories and names are cherished; but the names of Lexington and Concord must suffice for all. On the battle ground from the North Bridge to Charlestown Neck, the men of the Massachusetts towns in arms did their duty and finished their work. We have been honored to-day by the presence of the chief executive magistrate of the commonwealth, of his council, of the legislature and a large number of high officers of the state; with our entire consent, that a due measure of the distinction of their official presence might be given to the celebration at Lexington, they have left us to join with our friends in that town in their solemn ceremonies. But I invite to respond, on behalf of the state of Massachusetts on this occasion, our senior senator, George S. Boutwell, whom I am happy to see at our table.

Mr. Boutwell responded as follows: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The events which we commemorate to-day I had occasion to consider a quarter of a century ago. One fact was not in the eulogies of the town of Acton, of which so much and so justly has been said, and I venture to reproduce it, because it is a great fact in her history, and a great fact in the history of the republic. In June, 1776, when Maryland debated whether she would agree to the declaration of independence, Acton in town-meeting assembled, first of all organized communities on this continent, declared for the American republic, and said upon record, "This is the only form of government we desire to see established." I pass not in review any of the facts of the contest which began on the 19th of April, 1775. The 19th day of April, 1775, is ranked justly with the great days of American history. Its honors cannot be divided; its right to a preëminence over all days but the Fourth of July, 1776, is unquestionable. It stands alone, and, like the Fourth of July, 1776, it has no rivals. But its claim to equality with the Fourth of July is not due to the facts that occurred on that day. The deed done at Lexington was continued to Concord and Charlestown. Three municipalities contended for the honor and glory of the day, and to these municipalities the honor and glory of the day specially, and we may say chiefly, belong. But we are to consider, whatever may be the share of each, that to each enough justly belongs to lead all succeeding generations to cherish and improve and defend the institutions of the country to which their ancestors in the beginning contributed so much. But we should remember that the judgment of history will never regard any act as great or noble except it had its origin in right principles and virtuous purposes; and the men of 1776 must always in history be brought to that test, and that test they can stand. Their political opinions and their purposes were no secret. The political life of Massachusetts was open. For a long period, for ten years, the Massachusetts house of representatives in its controversy with the provincial governor had by convincing statements and unanswerable arguments set forth the purposes of the colonists. The town of Boston in

its public meetings had declared the main object of the men engaged in the controversy; and the old county of Middlesex, by its representatives in Concord in June, 1774,—and never better than the old county of Middlesex in that convention,—the principles and the purposes of the colonists were distinctly set forth. They were first and chiefly in one sentence,—that they were Englishmen and had the rights and liberties of Englishmen. But more than this, they had the rights and liberties of Englishmen, not only because they were Englishmen, but for the higher and better reason that they were men,—that they were men. In other ages of the world men had engaged in the overthrow of governments because they were oppressive and tyrannical; but for the first time, and it is the glory of our ancestors, for the first time in the history of the world, men engaged in revolution for liberty because it was liberty, and because it was the right of men. And this is the distinguishing characteristic of the contest in which our ancestors engaged, and it was in a war of liberty that the shot fired at Concord was heard round the world, and the echoes shall never cease to disturb the dreams of tyrants until liberty, as the common right of man, is possessed of all! And this it is that makes the 19th of April, 1775, illustrious; and this it is that has made that day memorable for a century in the traditions and annals of a thoughtful people.

The Chairman.—Thank God, fellow-citizens, that the sun of the hundredth anniversary of the 19th of April, 1775, throughout our broad land has neither risen upon a master, nor will it set upon a slave. I am not to remind you that the people of New-England were ready for the occurrences of the 19th of April, whenever they should happen, for a long time previous. It may not be known to many of you that it is an historical fact that there was a false alarm which came pretty near bringing on the 19th of April at a much pleasanter season of the year, when we shouldn't have been so chilly in celebrating it. Governor Gage seized part of the provincial stores which were deposited in the edge of Charlestown, up near Winter Hill, on the first of April, 1774. The fact that he had seized the powder was circulated through the city and through the adjoining states. And what happened? Singularly enough, almost as if prophetic, the report accompanied the notice that the soldiers had fired upon the people and killed six of them.

"The militia of Worcester began,"—I read from the historian of America.—"hearing of the removal of the powder belonging to the provinces, rose in arms and began marching to Boston." On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning the volunteers from Hampshire began advancing, to meet others from Shrewsbury. On the smallest computation 20,000 men were under arms. The rumor reached Israel Putnam, in Connecticut, with the addition that the British troops and men-of-war had fired and killed six men at the first shot. Sending forward the report to Norwich, New-England, New-Haven, New-York and Philadelphia, he summoned the neighboring militia to take up arms. Thousands started at the call. But these volunteers were stopped by expresses from the patriots of Boston, who sent word that at present nothing was to be attempted.

In this connection I desire to remind you that on this national occasion we are honored by the presence of all the governors of the New-England states. The governor of South Carolina has been with us to-day, and I am sorry he isn't present now to address you. He has gone to Lexington. But I will invite the honored governor of the State of Connecticut, whose citizens were ready, under General Putnam, to respond with such alacrity a hundred years ago, to let us know that that state joins in sharing the glory of the opening of the revolution. Allow me to present to the audience Governor Ingersoll of Connecticut.

Governor Ingersoll said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am at a loss for a phrase fittingly to acknowledge the honor which your distinguished chairman has done my state, and the response which you have given to it. It is some comfort, however, to know that one Massachusetts man speaks in praise of Connecticut, and that he receives some portion of his reward as he goes along; for his praise of Connecticut reflects upon Massachusetts, whose child she was. The three vines which I see yonder, and which for nearly two centuries and a half have typified a fruitful existence, are only the offshoots of that parent vine which was planted when the heathen were cast out from Massachusetts Bay. You know how, Mr. Chairman, those offshoots came to shoot off. It was a long time after the promised land in the valley of the Connecticut was discovered, before the restless colonists could make up their minds to emigrate. The mother colony was very strongly averse to such a secession, and for many

months of prayerful worrying, the question hung in the scales, until finally an event occurred which caused the scales to kick the beam. The General Court of Massachusetts resolved that they should not go, and being children of Massachusetts, why, of course, nothing else was needed to determine them to go. And they went. And then sagacious Massachusetts, when she found that they were determined on going, resolved in her General Court that they might go, provided only they would remain under the jurisdiction of her General Court. The only reply that was ever made to that was the vote which from that day to this has remained as the corner-stone of the government of Connecticut:—

“We have established a Commonwealth the supreme power of which, under Almighty God, is in the freemen of her General Court.”

It was the first declaration of independence on this continent; it was giving a constitutional government, as we understand a constitutional government in modern times. And, Mr. President, that has a significance for this occasion: for when old mother Massachusetts found her troubles gathering thick and fast about her, one hundred years ago, she found at her right hand this rebel offspring, equipped as no other government in the British colonies was equipped, with a government all her own, with a treasury of her own keeping, with a militia subject to her own orders; and back of all a body of freemen instinctive with an inherited feeling of independence. In all generations we have seen patriotic uprisings, but we have seen nothing equal to what occurred in Connecticut, of which mention has been so touchingly made by your president, when the tidings came of a false alarm that the British general had seized upon your town. Fully one-half of the arms-bearing population of Connecticut were on the roads leading to Massachusetts Bay. And when the tidings finally came in truth that blood had been spilled in the streets of your village, why every function of the government of Connecticut was set in motion. Her governor set the militia at work, and within eighteen hours from the time that Putnam, then major-general of our militia, heard the tidings at Pomfret, a hundred miles away, he was in the streets of Concord. More than that, from the treasury of Connecticut was then organized that expedition which struck the first aggressive blow against the power of Great Britain, and which brought down the power of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the name of the great Jehovah. Wherefore it is, Mr. President, that this day is historic in the annals of Connecticut, as it is in the annals of Massachusetts. It commenced with us a period from which for many anxious years it was the business of Connecticut to fight for the accomplishment of that great seminal principle of New-England political life, the right of self-government. That was the gift which America has given to the nineteenth century. At the close of that century that great principle rules the civilized world to-day. Wherever you may look, whatever may be the form of government, public opinion, whether expressed in the ballot or by any of the manifold agencies of modern civilization, rules to-day every government upon the globe. Mr. President, it is pardonable upon an occasion of this sort, if we indulge in vain glory; I feel that I have abused my privilege, but, sir, I thank you for the kind attention.

After music by the band, Governor Peck of Vermont was introduced and spoke for his State, hoping that whatever else might betide she would be true to the motto on her state seal, “Freedom and Unity,” from Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He thanked them heartily for the courtesy extended to himself and other gentlemen from his state, while at the Concord fight.

New-Hampshire, whose sons were on their way to Concord before night of the nineteenth, was toasted, and Governor Weston was announced. Not responding, Judge Hoar said he was afraid that the same tendency to follow the British early in the day, towards Boston, had been developed in the centennial anniversary of that day, and in consequence many of the friends he should like to have heard from had left.

“The state from which Massachusetts was set off some years ago,” Maine, was called, and Governor Nelson Dingley, jr., responded briefly, saying that he believed Maine had only allowed Massachusetts to go when she found that her sons were able to take care of themselves. He was very grateful for the extreme courtesy extended by the centennial committee.

The president then called on “little Rhode Island,” and on being applauded changed the “little” to great. He said he had intended to call on one who was trying to gain new fame as “Major Burnside,” a title perhaps as large as any other under

the circumstances, but he believed he had heard the name before on a wider field and greater with historic events. But speaking of the State of Rhode Island, it was one which had tried to begin the revolution three years before it began, by attempting to capture the Gaspee with an expedition in whale boats. General Burnside being absent, he would call on the eloquent orator of the day, who although he had been introduced as one who had spent many days in Concord and was a distinguished citizen of New-York, yet was also a son of Rhode Island, and he felt that there was something in him capable of representing any State in the Union.

Mr. Curtis was enthusiastically received, and said he saw what his fellow-citizens did not, the deep malevolence of the president of the day in trying to deprive him of his voice, which he had earlier placed in opposition to a hundred bands of music and the noise of breaking platforms; but when the name of Rhode Island was mentioned every son of Rhode Island fell into line. It was little in size, but great in soul. He hoped that whenever any citizen was asked where he came from, the answer in time to the beating of the drums would come, "From Concord Bridge," and then the whole world would know he, too, was marching on to victory. Human hope was always as true as it was one hundred years ago, and if any man was asked from what part of Massachusetts he came, he could answer, from the whole of it. (Judge Hoar—He could very easily do it in Rhode Island.)

Judge Hoar then proceeded to make a few remarks concerning a number of revolutionary relics that lay upon the table before him. One was a sword taken from a British officer by Nathan Bemis, of Watertown, who shot the officer by means of a gun, which was exhibited. The truth of the Concord North Bridge fight rested, continued the judge, upon a single unquestioned fact. That it was there the first order to fire upon the King's troops was given by an authorized officer of the American militia, and Major John Buttrick had been the first to fire in obedience to his own command. The gun with which the first authorized shot had been fired had been preserved, and it was then held up. When Lafayette was in this country, and was shown this weapon, he held it up before him, and said it was "the alarm gun of liberty throughout the world."

The Fourth of July was the natural deduction of the nineteenth of April, and any one who had got the spirit of the nineteenth could be safely trusted anywhere on the "Fourth." If there was any one who could say anything about the Fourth, it was he whom he had the pleasure of introducing, General Joseph R. Hawley, ex-governor of Connecticut, and chairman of the National Centennial Commission.

General Hawley said he could not help but mention the stand his state had taken in those long gone years, when Isaac Bissell had carried the news through the state. Three companies were soon on the way to Boston, and a number started on foot. His state contained no laggard. About the Centennial next year, no one could have kept the nation from it, no more than the people could have been prevented from celebrating the anniversary of the Concord fight. He paid a graceful tribute to the skill and genius of American mechanics, and how they as masters of them all, had slowly brought the country to that state of cultivation that instead of pouring out the blood for the right, the blood might be saved and the right maintained. And at Philadelphia they would show how that had been achieved by the exhibition of the country's progress from its birth to the present time. All the civilized nations had been asked and responded, and many of those who were classed among the heathen would astonish the world with the mature growth of their civilization. All were coming, all would be welcome. He hoped that Massachusetts would not be behind. They were erecting fifty acres of buildings to entertain their guests, on the finest site the world ever saw, and on the Fourth of July, 1876, a great exhibition would open there—a world's tributes to a nation's greatness.

Judge Hoar then read a sentiment to Harvard College, which had been removed from Cambridge to Concord, as a consequence of the events of the nineteenth. The college had remained with them a year. He had hoped to have called on President Eliot, but the chill of the afternoon had undoubtedly interfered with his wish and the desires of his hearers.

A sentiment in honor of James Barrett, John Buttrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson was then read, and Judge Hoar said he had received many letters from distinguished guests, who had been invited to attend; he however would read but one, from Frederick Douglass. The writer expressed himself as sincerely grateful for the honor implied in the invitation, and he tendered his best wishes for success in the ceremonies. The opening of the Revolution had, indeed, been the opening of a higher liberty.

Judge Hoar then invited any person present to add a word if he so desired, and an old gentleman asked to be allowed to repeat a sentiment offered at the celebration just half a century before, "The tree of liberty, — May it take deep root and grow till its branches cover the earth."

IN BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

In his inaugural address to the city council of Boston, on the 5th of January, 1875, the Mayor, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, referred to the approaching centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

This portion of the Mayor's address was referred to a joint special committee of the City Council, consisting of Aldermen Thomas B. Harris and Solomon B. Stebbins, Councilmen Edwin Sibley, Eugene H. Sampson and Isaac P. Clarke. The committee reported on the 12th of April. The following is an extract from their report:—

"It is proposed, on the part of the State, to invite as its guests the principal executive officers of the United States and governors of the several States; and to order out, for review and for escort duty, the entire militia organization of this State. With a view to secure harmony of action, and prevent confusion in carrying out the details, it is suggested that all the other matters connected with the celebration,—except the delivery of the oration, for which arrangements have already been made by the Monument Association,—should be under the control and management of the city. On that basis an approximate estimate has been prepared of the expense which the city would be called upon to bear, amounting in the total to thirty thousand dollars, and the committee would respectfully recommend the passage of an order appropriating that amount."

The following order was passed by the City Council, and approved by the Mayor, on the 7th of May:

"*Ordered*, That His Honor the Mayor, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Common Council, with Aldermen Harris, Stebbins, Quincy and Power, and Councilmen Sibley, Sampson, Clarke, Peabody, Flynn, Gould and Devereux, be authorized to make suitable arrangements, on the part of the City of Boston, for the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill; and that said committee be authorized to expend for that purpose the income of the Foss fund, and of the Babcock fund, and, in addition thereto, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for incidentals."

The mayor, having been empowered by the committee to select a suitable person to act as Chief Marshal of the procession which it was proposed to organize on the day of the celebration, appointed General Francis A. Osborn, with full authority to make such arrangements, in matters pertaining to the duties of the office, as he might deem necessary.

The part to be taken by the city in the observance of the anniversary was further defined as follows: It was decided to have an official reception in Music Hall on the evening of the 16th of June; to decorate all the public buildings, and designate, by suitable inscriptions, the places of historical interest in the city; to have the bells of the churches rung, and national salutes fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, on the 17th; to provide a tent and such other accommodations as may be necessary for the exercises at Bunker Hill; to make a display of fireworks on Boston Common and on Sullivan square, in Charlestown; to illuminate the dome of the City Hall, in School street, and the front and dome of the old City Hall, in Charlestown; to exhibit calcium lights from the top of the Bunker Hill Monument, and from other prominent points in the city proper, and in East Boston, South Boston and Roxbury; and to have bonfires in Dorchester, West Roxbury and Brighton.

By request of the committee, the mayor extended a cordial invitation to the following-named officials to accept the hospitalities of the city:

The Mayor of Mobile, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; New-Haven, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Davenport, Iowa; Leavenworth, Kansas; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Virginia, Nevada;

Manchester, N. H.; Newark, N. J.; New-York, N. Y.; Wilmington, N. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Galveston, Texas; Burlington, Vt.; Richmond, Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; General Joseph R. Hawley, President U. S. Centennial Commission; Alfred T. Goshorn, Esq., Director General U. S. Centennial Commission; Honorable John Welch, President of the Board of Finance, U. S. Centennial Commission; Frederick Fraley, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Finance, U. S. Centennial Commission; Honorable William Bigler, Financial Agent U. S. Centennial Commission; Honorable Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman Executive Committee U. S. Centennial Commission.

The following persons were invited to meet the Mayor at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, for the purpose of uniting with the City Government in the exercises of the day:—

The mayors of cities in Massachusetts; the past mayors of Boston, Roxbury and Charlestown; the Hon. E. R. Hoar, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mr. George Heywood, committee of the town of Concord; the Hon. Charles Hudson, Mr. M. H. Merriam, and Mr. W. H. Munroe, committee of the town of Lexington; Prof. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College; the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, Mr. James Russell Lowell, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Mr. William Gray, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison and others.

Under an order of the House of Representatives, passed the 13th of March, a joint special committee of the Massachusetts legislature was appointed, "with full power to make such arrangements as might be deemed proper and expedient for the reception, on the part of the State, of the President and Vice-President of the United States, and other distinguished strangers who might visit the State upon the occasion of the celebration of the 17th of June."

The committee subsequently invited the following persons to become the guests of the State: The President and Vice-President of the United States; the President *pro tempore* of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; the members of the President's Cabinet; the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States; General William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, and Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Admiral David D. Porter, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N.; the Governors of all the States; the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Corps; the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maine; Andrew Johnson, Ex-President of the United States; and the Hon. John A. Dix, of New York.

On the 14th of June, His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, tendered the First Division of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia to the City of Boston, for the purpose of escort duty at the Centennial Anniversary, and stated, at the same time, that the troops would pass in review at the State House, while *en route* to the head of the civic procession.

In response to a request from the mayor, Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, directed Major George P. Andrews, of the Fifth Artillery, to detail two companies from the troops in Boston Harbor, under the command of Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, to report for duty, in connection with the procession.

On the evening of the 16th of June, His Honor the Mayor and the committee of arrangements gave a reception, in Music Hall, to the distinguished visitors who purposed taking part in the celebration on the following day.

The hall was very handsomely decorated with flowers, bunting and drapery. On the front of the upper balcony there was an arch bearing the word "Welcome," in richly illuminated letters; and, just beneath, a representation of the city seal, with the dates "1775" and "1875," in tablets on either side. At intervals during the evening music was furnished by the Germania Band.

To facilitate the interchange of civilities between the city authorities and their guests, the seats in the body of the hall were removed; and to accommodate the ladies, a portion of the seats in the first balcony were reserved. Among those who occupied seats on the platform, or who appeared there at different times during the evening, there were the Vice-President of the United States, General William T. Sherman, Senator Ambrose E. Burnside; Mr. Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, U. S.; Senor Don Francisco Gonzales Errazuriz, Chargé d'Affaires from Chili; Mr. Stephen Preston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from

Hayti; His Excellency William Gaston, Governor of Massachusetts; His Excellency Nelson Dingley, Jr., Governor of Maine; His Excellency John J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan; General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia; Colonel A. O. Andrews, of South Carolina; Captain J. W. Gilmer, of the Norfolk (Va.) Blues; General Judson C. Kilpatrick: the Hon. R. W. Richardson, Mayor of Portland; the Hon. R. L. Fulton, Mayor of Galveston, Texas. Among the organizations, or representatives of organizations, present in the hall there were, the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.; the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va.; the Fifth Maryland Regiment; the Old Guard of New-York; the Light Infantry Veteran Association of Salem, Mass.; the New-England Society of New-York; the Richmond (Va.) Commandery of Knights Templars; the De Molay Commandery of Boston; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Soon after eight o'clock the Mayor called the assemblage to order, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens and Friends:—The event whose hundredth anniversary we celebrate to-morrow was one of a series that resulted in the creation of an independent nation. The battle of Bunker Hill, in a military view, was a defeat for the colonies; but, in its moral and political fruits, it was a splendid success. Following close upon the collisions at Lexington and Concord, it fired the whole American heart, and aroused the entire American people, and made them thenceforth one people. While it fell to the lot of Massachusetts to lead off in the war of independence, she was not left to stand alone for a day. Responses of sympathy and pledges of co-operation came in as fast as news could fly and men could march. "It is surprising," writes General Gage at this period, "that so many of the other provinces interest themselves so much in this. They have warm friends in New-York, and I learn that the people of Charleston, South Carolina, are as mad as they are here." "All Virginia," says Irving, "was in a state of combustion." "We must fight!" said Patrick Henry. "I repeat it, Sir, we must fight!"

In fifteen days the great Virginian, Washington himself, was here at the head of the army. Then followed battle after battle, from Boston to Charleston, from Saratoga to Yorktown, till at length the thirteen provinces became thirteen States, and those thirteen States an empire that now spans the continent. Remembering these things, we of the East do more than willingly accord to the people of the West and the South an equal share in the proud and grateful memories that belong to our revolutionary centennials; and we, on our part, shall claim an equal share in theirs, as they recur from time to time, from '75 to '82.

To-morrow's commemoration is no mere local affair. It must have a national significance, or it can have none. If it were only Boston or Massachusetts, or even New-England, that cared for it, better that the famous story of Bunker Hill were blotted out of history, as the mere record of an ignominious failure. What is ours in these things belongs to all our countrymen as much, or it would be worthless to us; and what is theirs is ours, or we should feel bereft of a splendid heritage. It is, therefore, with the deepest satisfaction that we, who are especially at home here, hail the coming of so many of our fellow-citizens from abroad and afar. Their presence is a principal circumstance, and, to our eyes, the brightest feature of the occasion—a pledge that they are ready to share, and share alike with us, in the rich inheritance of the inspiring memories and traditions of the national birth-time, and that to their feeling, as to ours, the sons of their fathers and of our fathers, who stood shoulder to shoulder in that grand old time, are, and must be, brethren to-day.

Under the inspirations of such a reunion, we feel that to-morrow will be such a red-letter day for Boston as can hardly shine for her more than once in a century. If the skies smile upon her there will be such a tide of life pulsing through her streets as she never knew before; her spires and domes will wear such a radiance as the summer sun never gave them till now; the heart of Bunker Hill will throb audibly beneath the tread and the acclaim of the gathering multitudes; its granite shaft will loom up many cubits taller into the sky; and the glorified forms of Prescott and Warren, and of their illustrious compeers who stood with them on the spot that day, or who sent them their sympathy, and were already hastening to their support from every quarter, or preparing to do the like deeds elsewhere, will almost be seen bending from the clouds and breathing benedictions on their children, who, after all the vicissitudes of a century, are found faithful to their trust, and worthy to hold and transmit their sacred inheritance of liberty and union. Under these

circumstances, the city council, acting as they felt, and sure that it was in accord with the sentiment of the whole city, have desired me to invite our visitors to meet us here to-night for an interchange of greetings and felicitations.

We knew you were coming, gentlemen; and you have come as you promised, and as we hoped,—in goodly numbers,—in military, masonic, industrial, commercial and educational organizations,—private citizens and representatives of the nation, of the states and of many cities. You have come from every direction and all distances; from beyond the Kennebec and the Green Mountains; from beyond the Hudson, the Delaware and the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the James, the Edisto, the Savannah and the Tennessee; from beyond the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. You could not come too numerously for our wishes and our welcome. Boston would be glad if she could fold the whole nation in her heart to-morrow, and make herself for the day, and in this her turn, the sacred Mecca of the entire American people. Without dissent or reservation she rejoices as one man in your coming; and in her name and behalf I bid you welcome!—thrice welcome!—a thousand times welcome! My clumsy northern tongue and unpractised lips cannot give adequate expression to the warmth and cordiality with which she bids me greet her guests and make them at home within her gates. And, if I mistake not, the crowds in our streets to-morrow will re-echo the greeting with an emphasis that you cannot fail to understand. You will unite with us, and that right heartily, I doubt not, in commemorating with reverence and gratitude the men and the deeds of a hundred years ago, and the ways in which an ever gracious Providence, through many perils and difficulties, has led our country on and up to its present height of greatness and prosperity.

And now, fellow-citizens, while we solemnly ring out the old century, let us hopefully ring in the new. It belongs to the men of to-day to inaugurate the second century of our country's life. The omens are propitious. The prospects of our national polity are brighter to-day, I think, than at any previous period. It has safely undergone all the tests that could be crowded into a century. It still stands, and may now be said to have almost passed the experimental stage,—at least as far as that can be said of any earthly polity. We have experienced all the trials and dangers by which the permanence of nations is put to the test. We have had the stringent test of unexampled prosperity and rapid expansion, and have survived it. We have had commercial crises and industrial depressions of the severest character. We have had bitter political and sectional strifes. We have had foreign wars; and, like all nations that have attained to greatness, we have had civil war,—and still we live. This last and supremest peril has passed away just in time to enable the country to enter upon the second century of its history with confidence and good cheer. We could not have said so, at least not so confidently, fifteen years ago, nor ten, nor even five. But now, not only is the war closed, but the animosities which have accompanied and followed it are fading out; they are dying,—nay, they are as good as dead, and awaiting their burial! To-morrow we will dig their grave; at the greater centennial in Philadelphia, next year, we will heap up a mound over them high as the Alleghanies; and, before the day of Yorktown comes round, we shall have forgotten that they ever existed.

In this benign work of reconciliation the soldiers on both sides have taken the lead. This was to be expected. True heroism harbors no resentments, and is incapable of a sullen and persistent hatred. True soldiers, worthy of the name, give and take hard blows in all honor and duty; and when the work is done, are ready to embrace as brothers in arms, and to let by-gones be by-gones, in all things except to preserve the memory and decorate the graves of their heroic dead,—ay, and of one another's dead. Brave men love brave men, with the magnanimity that knows how to honor each other's courage and respect each other's motives. Foemen in war, brothers in peace;—that is the history of chivalry here, as everywhere. And all classes must needs follow the lead of their noble champions, and could not stand out against it, if they would. Even the weak and cowardly, and the political adventurers who live on the garbage of sectional jealousies and partisan embitterments, have to give in, at last, from very shame. Indications of the spreading and deepening of this sentiment of restored amity are coming in from all quarters. Here in Boston, I do not happen to know a single voice at variance with it; and that it is shared by yourselves, gentlemen of the south, is evidenced by your presence here to-night. You may have desired the issue of the war to have been other than it is, and may have felt, for a time, that all was lost save honor. I respect your convictions; but I believe you are wise enough, and magnanimous enough, to acquiesce loyally now, and in the end cheerfully, in the arbitrament of

the God of battles, — assured, as you must be, that the overruling Providence is wiser than our wishes, and knows how to bestow richer benefits than those it withholds; assured, too, that whatever was right and good in the lost cause which you loved is not finally lost, and that whatever was false or wrong in the winning cause cannot permanently triumph. The Almighty reigns, and shapes results more beneficently and more righteously than man can.

All things considered, fellow-citizens, I regard our country as prepared to enter upon its second century with the best auguries and brightest hopes of peace and happiness. The burdens and privations resulting from the cost and the waste of war, on both sides, we must still bear for a time, as we are bearing them now, in this universal depression of industry and trade. But this evil is, in its nature, transient for a vigorous and thrifty people, and need count but little in our reckoning on the future, provided only that harmony and mutual confidence and good-will prevail and continue. And these we must foster and defend. All depends on these. I am sure you will agree with me, gentlemen, that in the new century there need not be, and must not be, any north, or south, or east, or west, except in respect to those varieties of climate and production which stimulate industry, and give life to commerce, and multiply the sources of national wealth and power. While we cultivate friendly relations by the intercourse of trade and the amenities of social life, we must avoid the political intermeddling that endangers such relations. Let each state manage its own local affairs without interference, however well meant, from abroad, subject only to that constitution which is at once a wholesome restraint and a protecting shield for us all.

The old political issues have well-nigh passed away; one platform is very much like another. Old party lines are getting mixed and shadowy, so that little remains to distinguish them but their names. We are thus at liberty to seek the best men as rulers, without reference to party or locality, or anything but character and capacity, — honest men, who will neither steal nor permit stealing. The securing of a pure and upright government would be the best fruit of our restored harmony, and the best inauguration I know of for the new century. Let good men, in all sections, combine as one man for this end. There must still be parties, with or without the old names, — sharp antagonisms of opinion and policy. These are everywhere among the conditions of freedom and progress. They do not destroy, they invigorate, a nation. The only fatal divisions are those of sections. There must be none of these, — at least in that part of the century which our lifetime shall cover, and for which we are answerable. No conflict of sections! I give you my hand on that proposition, gentlemen, and I promise you every honest man's hand in Boston on that. And, if you will accept and return the pledge, it shall be kept; and we may trust our children and our children's children to maintain and perpetuate it. We must guard against the beginnings of alienation and distrust; and, if ever we see any root of bitterness giving signs of springing up, let us set our heels upon it, yours and ours, and stamp it out before it has time to send up a single poison-shoot.

But I detain you too long, gentlemen. Much formal address is not what we want to-night. We want rather to look into one another's faces, eye to eye. We want to give and take a hearty hand-grasp. We want to tell you, collectively and individually, that we shall be but too ready and glad to do all in our power to make your visit agreeable to you, and to convince you that the confidence in us which you show by coming is not misplaced. We want to enable you to report to your people at home that you found nothing but brotherhood and good-fellowship here. We want to make the guests of a week the friends of a lifetime. We want you to feel as kindly towards Boston as Boston does towards your own fair cities of the South, to whom God grant health and wealth, prosperity and peace!

Once more, to all our guests, from far away and from near by, and from all points of the compass, I say in the city's name, and say it gratefully and heartily, Welcome to Boston and Bunker Hill!

After music by the band, the Mayor presented Governor Gaston, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: — My words will be few to-night; but I should poorly represent Massachusetts, as her heart now beats, if they were not charged with the warmest spirit of welcome.

Massachusetts is honored by the presence of the sons and daughters of all the states who have come here from every part of this broad land to honor the memory

of the soldiers and the statesmen who laid the foundations of a republic which now numbers forty millions of people.

The early battles of the revolution were fought on Massachusetts soil, but they were not fought for Massachusetts alone. They were fought for the entire country, and the glory of these struggles is the common heritage of us all. As, with emotions of reverent patriotism, you shall assemble around yonder shaft to-morrow, you will find its foundations deep enough and its proportions large enough to make it a fit monument of the nation's glory.

As heirs of a common inheritance we meet and rejoice together to-night, and as brethren we will celebrate to-morrow. Massachusetts of 1875 is the Massachusetts of 1775. To our guests from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, we say, "As our fathers greeted your fathers of old, so we now greet you."

Under the ample folds of the old flag we meet as brethren; and as we are stepping upon the threshold of our second century, let us determine that we will make its achievements in all the fields of civilization and peace worthy of a people whose birthright is freedom, whose policy is justice, and whose God is the Lord."

Under the influence of our glorious old memories, in the midst of the scenes where American liberty in its infancy was rocked, let us declare there shall be no more sectional strife. Let us declare there shall be no warfare, except such as a nation's safety and a nation's honor shall demand, and in that warfare let us all fight together, sympathizing with each other in every danger, and exulting together in every victory.

At the close of the Governor's speech, Major Dexter H. Follett and staff, of the First Battalion of Light Artillery, M. V. M., entered the hall with General Fitz Hugh Lee and the officers of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues. They were received with immense applause, and escorted to seats on the platform.

The Mayor then said he had been informed that Colonel Andrews, of Charleston, South Carolina, was in the hall. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm, and when the colonel came forward he was heartily cheered. He said:

Fellow-Citizens of Massachusetts:—South Carolina receives with the deepest emotion the greetings of Massachusetts,—an emotion whose tenderness, whose intensity, whose amplitude, can only be measured as when twin sister meets twin sister, and the fiery tribulations, the estranging vicissitudes of the past, are put aside, all lost sight of, all forgotten, in the happy auguries of an unclouded and an undivided future.

How opportune is the happening of these centennials! Verily there is a Providence that shapes our ends. Long, and rugged, and dark, may be the road, but in the fulness of His own good time He causeth light to shine, and in ways unthought by human ken brings about results that fill us with admiring wonder and surprise. Who can fail to be impressed, that, just at this especial juncture, we should be catching sight of, and coming up to, these hundred-mile stones in the journey of our common country,—at the very moment in our history when their sight and presence seem so seasonable, so fortunate, so auspicious, so needed to admonish and to instruct, as well as to cheer and stimulate? First came Lexington and Concord. Old Mecklenburg followed, and in the echoes which yet linger around us we hear the music sounding again with all its primal fervidness and fire, struck from that old chord, as it first broke forth in notes of quickening fraternity, answering to

"Where once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

To-day we gather in pious homage around our own consecrated shrine, and join with you in doing reverence where Warren's blood was shed, and renew with you, in family pledge, the sacramental oath, that it shall not have been shed in vain.

Whose heart shall not be lifted into a purer and a sweeter atmosphere, as he hears the tread, and feels the approach, of this grand procession of the mighty past? No dim and shadowy remembrance enclouds them; but they come, all corruscated with light. Like towering cliffs, sublimely they lift their hoary heads. Shooting out amid the rapid current upon which we are surging, they turn our course. In reverential arrest, we pause and ponder. On their scarred fronts we read, furrowed in blood, "truths that wake, to perish never." In our inmost soul, we feel how full of blessing is their presence; how teeming fruitful, if we but will it so, for a

mightier, a far exceeding, a more glorious and beneficently harmonious future
How fraternizing, how hallowing is their influence!

"Oh, hushed be every thought that springs
From out the bitterness of things."

Lowly we bend, and ask a blessing and a benison, ere yet we hurry on in the voyage before us.

It is in such a spirit we meet you to-day. Like the worn and jostled members of some large family at Christmas-tide, who have almost unlearned the season as one of merriment, a note of welcome comes for us from the old loved homestead. How the old tie tugs at our heart! Our ears catch the gleeful chimes. Soon bursts out the once familiar carol,—

"Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy."

Is this for us? Can we be included? The dear old chant rings out again,—and all our misgivings melt away as in jubilant strain is wafted to heaven, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men." Yes, we come! True, in our hands we bring no precious vase, in whose rich loam flowers the costly exotic. We come in homely garb, and with broken cup; but in that cup is a soil which yonder column will recognize,—it is from old Moultrie's sand-bank. You shall plant therein the olive-branch. Old Bunker Hill will catch the gracious dew as they fall from heaven, and gently drop them to nourish its growth, and under its stately shaft it shall find shelter from the scorching sun.

Yes, this is the temper in which we meet you to-day,—even as in olden Christmas-tide,—and we will closely gather around your honored Yule log, and, as its fragrant smoke curls up, tell o'er with you, in garrulous gossip, of the grand old days a hundred years ago, when in bloody sweat and travail of soul were laid the foundations of this goodly heritage,—alike for us and for you, for South as for North, for West as for East,—from whose lofty towers shall be forever flung its standard of love waving in the breezes of heaven, and inscribed, so that all afar off may read, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And, oh, see, from our sculptured urns, with what pleased yet anxious serenity look down upon us Warren and Prescott, and Quincy and Hancock, and Otis and Adams, and, interlocking their arms, Gadsden and Moultrie, and Marion and Rutledge and Sumter! And there comes William Washington! How his face glows with its old fire, as he catches sight of, and points Howard and Morgan to his cherished oriflamme,—

"Which at Eutaw shone so bright,
And as a dazzling meteor swept
Through the Cowpens' deadly fight."

Old Bunker Hill grasps it in his arms, and by the memory of their ancient love, by the recollection of their blood-wrought struggles, by the tender recall of the triumphing cheer which is so often wafted from the swamps and fastnesses of the South, he kisses it with fervor true as ancient knight, and, in clarion tones, rings out his tribute to the inspiring guardon of "a woman withal,—but a woman whom Brutus took to wife, and daughter to Cato!"

And now, my friends, when this hallowed jubilation is o'er, and we go back to our homes, what message shall we carry to our revered old mother? Never were her sons prouder of her. Never cling they with more filial closeness to her than now in the day of her adversity. Corruption has harried her,—misrule has revelled over her; but there she stands, patient and undaunted, in all her matronly purity; never more worthy of our love than as, unruffled amid her assailants, she gathers up the courtly folds of her robe in majestic self-rectitude, her stately eye beaming with the fires of an unstained birthright, and casting to the dust, by its transfigured light, the approaches of insult and dishonor. To her ear the national harp has oft been made to sound "like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh." But there is a chord in that harp, a golden chord, which still vibrates in her heart, "musical as Apollo's lute," charming as the harp of Orpheus. It is the chord of these ancient memories; it is the string in that harp, which runs from Moultrie to Bunker Hill. It is the key which, struck at Concord and Lexington, vibrates to Eutaw and King's Mountain. Shall we tell her that you have struck that chord, and that you have struck it with the note, and the music, and the truthness of its

ancient song? If so, then indeed shall this day's celebration cause Bunker Hill to be treasured up as the shadow of a great rock, bringing rest, and refreshment, and hope, to pilgrims worn, and heavy, and weary. Then shall we

“ Press heavily onward ; not in vain
Your generous trust in human kind ;
The good which bloodshed could not gain
Your peaceful zeal shall find.”

General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, was then presented and greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the men, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. He spoke as follows :

Mr. Mayor and Ladies and Gentlemen :—I thank you for this most cordial welcome you have extended to my comrades and myself. I came here with the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, a confederate organization, whose guns have roared upon many a hard-fought field. As we arrived before your city this afternoon, and were steaming up your beautiful harbor, the first notes that reached me from the band of music sent to meet us were of that good old tune called “ Auld Lang Syne ;” and I felt I was not going to Boston, but that I was returning again to a common country and a common heritage. I should have wished that my poor presence would have passed unnoticed, and that I might have been permitted to have remained a silent visitor in Boston.

When I remember that this is the first time I have ever stepped on the soil of Massachusetts, I necessarily feel some embarrassment at addressing such a splendid audience as is before me, but when I reflect that I am an American citizen,—that I, too, am a descendant of those men who fought on Bunker Hill,—I feel that I, too, have a right to be here to celebrate their splendid deeds.

We come here, fellow-citizens, to show that we appreciate the achievements of those patriotic forefathers of ours,—those men who planted the seeds from which our nation sprung. We are here to show by our actual presence that we are fully in sympathy with the sentiment which found expression upon the recent Decoration Days, when loving hands entwined beautiful flowers about the graves of the soldiers of both armies without distinction.

I recall that, right here in Boston, one hundred years ago, a patriotic divine spoke in substance as follows : “ We pray thee, O Lord, if our enemies are desirous to fight us, to give them fighting enough ; and if there are more on their way across the sea, we pray thee, O Lord, to sink them to the bottom of it.” Now, when I see this magnificent demonstration, when my eyes look on yours, beaming with friendliness and heartfelt good-will toward me and mine, I feel that hereafter, if foreign or domestic foes threaten our common country, Massachusetts and Virginia, California and Florida, would shout with one voice, “ If they desire to fight, let them have enough.”

I may be pardoned if I recall to your minds that in those days of darkness, when the clouds of war enveloped your Commonwealth, my state of Virginia sent right here into your midst him who, in the language of my grandfather, was “ first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen ;” he, in the language of Andrew Jackson, “ whose character cannot be too profoundly studied and his example too closely followed.” Washington appeared here in your midst, brought order out of confusion, and saved our country. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, most cordially for the manner in which you have received me.

General Judson C. Kilpatrick was next introduced, and spoke as follows :

Fellow-Citizens :—I am proud and happy to assemble with you here to-night on an occasion so important, not only to the people of Massachusetts, but of the whole nation,—an occasion involving elements so sublime, elements which inspire feelings of patriotism worthy of Greece in her best days. It was not my intention to say a word to-night. I entered here but a few moments ago, and had the pleasure of hearing Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, a confederate soldier, who was my cavalry instructor at West Point, and whom I met on many a bloody battle-field in the late war of the rebellion. And I rejoice, fellow-citizens, to have him come here to-night, and in the presence of this magnificent audience shake hands once again with us beneath the same old Union flag, which is his banner as well as ours. I recognize the fact that it is ten long years since the last hostile shot was fired and since the war-clouds rolled away.

[At this point General Sherman appeared upon the platform, and was loudly cheered.]

It will not be becoming in me to continue in the presence of one so well known to this great nation, and whom you would much rather hear speak. [Cries of "Go on. We'll hear him next." I was about saying that ten long years have passed and gone since the last hostile shot was fired. Monuments of stone rear aloft their heads to heaven to-day from almost every northern village, telling of the patriotic deeds of the brave men who fought in freedom's cause. Little green mounds scattered all over the sunny South are watered alone by women's tears, and women on bended knees are praying over the ruins of what were once palatial homes, and weeping burning tears for dear ones who will return no more. And yet, I know there are men in this country who say "It served them right;" but if they would follow over the wasted stretch of Sherman's march they would find that the beautiful sun shines there, that grain may grow, and that green grass and flowers forever bloom above the spots where brothers beneath opposing banners struggled for the mastery. Let us shake hands here to-night on this happy centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill. Let us unite the North and South, and resolve that the same old flag, henceforth and forever, before us or around us, shall be the pride of our triumph and the shroud of our burial.

General Sherman was then presented. He said :

I came here to-night to attend a levee of the Mayor of the city of Boston, with no intention of speaking one word ; and I hope you will pardon me if I merely express myself somewhat amazed to find myself upon the platform here to-night in the presence of so many gentlemen of Boston, every one of whom can make a better speech than I can. To-morrow you will hear General Devens make a great speech, worthy the occasion, and I want to hear it very much,—so much that I have come fifteen hundred miles to hear it. I want also to stand where Bunker Hill once stood. It is all graded down now ;¹ but the memory of the spot will last long after all of us have disappeared from this earth. Brave deeds, noble actions, there made the beginning of our nation. The deeds done that day, the thoughts thought that day, the courage manifested that day, should make that spot as pure and holy as any spot that can inspire a race. I therefore simply ask you, gentlemen, whose faces are turned toward me to-night, to think of the men who died that day. What has been the result ? A nation was born that is influencing the world, and we are come thousands of miles to celebrate its birthday,—one hundred years ago. May you all be better for it, and purer for it, and truer for it, and kinder to each other.

General Burnside was next introduced by the Mayor. He said :

I came here to-night as a spectator, and I am not in the least prepared to address such an audience as this. I am a clumsy speaker at best, and it is not proper that I should attempt, on the spur of the moment, to say anything to an assemblage like this. The occasion is one of great importance, and every patriotic heart in the country should be impressed with it. It is my hope and prayer that these centennial days may be so observed as to blot out all feelings of envy or malice which were engendered by the late war. I am free to say here to-night that I am ready to do everything on the face of the earth to accomplish this ; I will do anything but acknowledge we were wrong in what we did to suppress the rebellion.

At the close of General Burnside's address there were calls for the Honorable Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Wilson said :

I respond to your call only for a moment, and I respond for the reason that I cannot say no. We have listened to-night, while we have been welcomed by the Mayor of the city of Boston, who has spoken the words of the whole city. This vast audience has been welcomed here to-night,—men from all sections of our country,—by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and I believe he has spoken the words of all the people of this good old Commonwealth. We have heard a response from South Carolina, and we have welcomed it. We have heard a voice from Old Virginia, and we have welcomed and applauded it. Here, to-night, as a citizen of this Commonwealth, I welcome these men, from all sections of the country, to Massachusetts ; and I trust, with God's blessing, this occasion will be con-

¹ Gen. Sherman's language may lead some to suppose that Bunker or more properly Breed's Hill has been levelled, whereas, though it has been graded, the height has been but slightly reduced.

separated to patriotism, to manhood, to full and impartial liberty to all men of every kindred and race.

I trust that we shall begin the coming century of our country with an acceptance of the sublime doctrine of human right that one hundred years ago animated the men who bared their breasts on Bunker Hill. I believe I have seen already in the South, in the West, in the central States, that this anniversary festival of ours, calling us back to our early history and the grand achievements of our fathers, is accomplishing more for our country than anything that is happening. It is bringing and cementing together the hearts of our people, and Christian men on bended knees should pray for it, patriotic men should labor for it, and we should know that we live in a country that is to be our country; that we live in a country where men of all races are brothers. I believe, gentlemen, that we should all strive for harmony, unity, justice, for equal rights to everybody in our land.

This closed the formal part of the exercises, and introductions and conversation followed.

The General Court having made the Seventeenth of June, 1875, a legal public holiday, the public buildings and offices throughout the state were closed, and all business, except that connected with the celebration, was suspended. At an early hour in the morning the various organizations which were to take part in the proceedings of the day began to arrive in the city and take position in the places assigned to them. The streets were thronged by people from all parts of the country, who were desirous of witnessing what promised to be the most extensive and magnificent military and civic display ever made in New-England.

The favorable state of the weather added greatly to the success of the occasion; a mild east wind prevailed throughout the day, and tempered the heat so that those who marched in the procession, and those who stood long hours in the streets to see it pass, were enabled to do so without discomfort.

All the public buildings and many private dwellings and places of business, especially those along the route of the procession, were handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. At all points of historic interest connected with the battle of Bunker Hill, or with the revolutionary period, inscriptions were placed, giving a clear and concise statement of the event commemorated.

Across the northerly end of Charles-river avenue, where the procession entered City square, Charlestown, a triumphal arch was erected. One of the pillars bore a representation of the battle of Bunker Hill, with the date "1775" beneath; on the other was a view of the present Monument, and the date "1875." On the keystone of the arch was inscribed, "Heroes of Bunker Hill," and on either side were the names of Prescott, Putnam, Warren, Knowlton, Stark, and Pomeroy,—the one first mentioned occupying the highest place of honor. At nine o'clock in the morning the members of the City Government, the guests of the city, and the persons invited by His Honor the Mayor to join the procession, assembled at the City Hall, and proceeded thence, by invitation of His Excellency the Governor, to the State House, to witness the military review. At ten o'clock the troops moved from their rendezvous on the Common, passing out at the corner of Charles street and Boylston street, and marched through Boylston, Tremont and Beacon streets, past the reviewing party, which occupied a platform in front of the State House. The movement of the procession was somewhat delayed by the review, and it was not until a quarter past one o'clock that the Chief Marshal was enabled to enter upon the line of march. The formation was as follows: The Chief of Police, with fifteen mounted men; The Fall River Brass Band; The Fourth Battalion of Infantry M. V. M., Major Austin C. Wellington commanding; General Francis A. Osborn, Chief Marshal. The Members of his Staff, namely:—Col. W. V. Hutchings, Chief of Staff, Col. Cornelius G. Attwood, Adjutant General, Col. Solomon Hovey, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. James Thompson, Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Edward B. Richardson, Chief Signal Officer. Signal Corps: Mr. James Swords, Capt. Nathan Appleton, Capt. Geo. P. Denny, Mr. W. A. Tower, Gen. W. W. Blackmar, Col. W. H. Long, Col. Chas. H. Hooper, Mr. Jas. Lawrence, Mr. A. G. Hodges, Col. Nathaniel Wales, Mr. Samuel Tuckerman, Capt. G. A. Churchill, Mr. Arthur L. Devens, Capt. W. A. Couthouy, Mr. M. S. P. Williams, Col. Geo. C. Joslin, Mr. Otis Kimball, Jr., Col. Louis N. Tucker, Col. John C. Whiton, Mr. M. A. Aldrich, Mr. J. R. Wolston, Mr. Wm. M. Paul, Mr. M. F. Dickinson, Jr., Mr. B. F. Hatch, Mr. Howard L. Porter, Capt. Geo. A. Fisher, Mr. Wendell Goodwin, Capt. John Read, Mr. A. W. Hobart, Major William P. Shreve, Capt. A. E. Proctor, Lieut. H.

G. O. Colby, Capt. Edward F. Devens, Mr. H. G. Parker, Capt. Chas. A. Campbell, Mr. John B. Draper, Mr. C. G. Pease, Lieut. Augustus N. Sampson, Mr. James G. Freeman, Mr. E. P. Kennard, Mr. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mr. G. Henry Williams, Capt. John H. Alley.

Massachusetts Volunteer Militia: Brown's Brigade Band. The First Corps of Cadets M. V. M., Lieutenant Colonel Thomas F. Edmunds commanding. His Excellency William Gaston, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Members of his Staff, namely:—Major Gen. James A. Cunningham, Adjutant General. Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, Assistant Adjutant General. Col. Albert A. Haggett, Assistant Inspector General. Brig. Gen. P. A. Collins, Judge Advocate General. Col. Charles W. Wilder, Assistant Quartermaster General. Brig. Gen. William J. Dale, Surgeon General. Col. Joshua B. Treadwell, Assistant Surgeon General. Col. Edward Lyman, Col. James A. Rumrill, Col. Leverett S. Tuckerman, Col. Edward Gray, Aids to Commander-in-Chief. Col. George H. Campbell, Military Secretary. The Salem Brass Band. The Second Corps of Cadets M. V. M., Lieutenant Colonel A. Parker Browne commanding. Major General Benjamin F. Butler, commanding Division Massachusetts Militia. The Members of his Staff, namely:—Col. Edgar J. Sherman, Assistant Adjutant General. Col. Yorick G. Hurd, Medical Director. Lieut. Col. Edward J. Jones, Assistant Inspector General. Lieut. Col. George J. Carney, Assistant Quartermaster. Major John W. Kimball, Engineer. Major Roland G. Usher, Aide-de-camp. Major Edwin L. Barney, Judge Advocate. The Second Brigade M. V. M., Brigadier General George H. Peirson commanding. The Lynn Brass Band. The Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Col. Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., commanding. The Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Melvin Beal commanding. The Fifth Regiment Band. The Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Ezra J. Trull commanding. The Lawrence Brass Band. The Second Battalion of Light Artillery, Major George S. Merrill commanding. The Dunstable Cornet Band. Company F, Unattached Cavalry, Chelmsford, Captain Christopher Roby commanding. The First Brigade M. V. M., Brigadier General Isaac S. Burrell commanding. The Ninth Regiment Band. The Ninth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Bernard F. Finan commanding. The First Regiment Band. The First Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Henry W. Wilson commanding. The Third Regiment Band. The Third Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Bradford D. Davol commanding. The National Band, Boston. The Second Battalion of Infantry, Major Lewis Gaul commanding. The Woonsocket Brass Band. The First Battalion of Light Artillery, Captain Charles W. Baxter commanding. The Chelsea Brass Band. The First Battalion of Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Roberts commanding. The Third Brigade M. V. M., Brigadier General Robert H. Chamberlain commanding. The Hartford City Band. The Second Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Joseph B. Parsons commanding. Richardson's Band, Worcester. The Tenth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel James M. Drennan commanding. The Worcester National Band. The Fifth Battery of Light Artillery, Captain John G. Rice commanding.

FIRST DIVISION:—Major Henry L. Higginson, Chief of Division. Aids—Captain John C. Jones, Assistant Adjutant General; Mr. Henry Upham, Mr. Wm. B. Bacon, Jr., Mr. A. C. Tower, Mr. Daniel C. Bacon, Mr. Frank Seabury. This division was composed of military organizations from other states, namely:—The Seventh Regiment Band and Drum Corps, New-York. The Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New-York, Colonel Enmons Clark commanding. The First Regiment Band, Pennsylvania. The First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Colonel R. Dale Benson commanding. The Second Regiment Band, Pennsylvania. The Second Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Harmanus Neff commanding. Ringold's Band, Reading, Pa. The State Fencibles, Philadelphia, Pa., Captain John W. Ryan commanding. McClurg's Cornet Band, Philadelphia. The Washington Grays, of Philadelphia, Captain Louis D. Baugh commanding. The Independence Band, Wilmington, Del. The Philadelphia Gray Invincibles, Captain A. Oscar Jones commanding. The American Brass Band, Providence, R. I. The First Rhode-Island Light Infantry Regiment, Colonel R. H. I. Goddard commanding. The National Band, Providence, R. I. The Meagher Guards, Providence, R. I., Captain Peter McHugh commanding. Colt's Armory Band, Hartford, Conn. The Hillier Guards, Hartford, Conn., Captain John T. Sherman commanding. Repetti's Band, Washington, D. C. The Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D. C., Captain William G. Moore commanding. The Governor Straw Rifles, Manchester, N. H., Colonel John J. Dillon commanding. The Mansfield Guard, Middletown, Conn., Captain R. Graham com-

manding. The Marine Band, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. The Fifth Maryland Regiment, Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins commanding.

SECOND DIVISION:—Colonel Henry R. Sibley, Chief of Division. Aids—Captain George R. Kelso, Assistant Adjutant General; Mr. Retire H. Parker, Mr. John H. Dee, Mr. George T. Childs, Mr. Edwin F. Peirce. This division included the City Government of Boston, the Guests of the City, the State Government of Massachusetts, and the Guests of the State, in carriages. The formation was as follows:—Edmunds' Military Band, with Drum Corps. Companies D and E, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., Brevet Major General Richard Arnold, U. S. A., commanding. City Government and Guests. His Honor Samuel C. Cobb, Mayor of Boston; and His Honor William H. Wickham, Mayor of New-York. General Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, New-York; Colonel E. L. Gaul, Secretary to the Mayor of New-York; Nelson H. Tappan, the Comptroller of New-York. Aldermen John T. Clark and Thomas B. Harris; His Honor R. L. Fulton, Mayor of Galveston, Texas; and Colonel Etting, representing His Honor William S. Stokely, Mayor of Philadelphia. Aldermen S. B. Stebbins and S. M. Quincy; His Honor Peter Jones, Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.; and His Honor Joshua L. Simons, Mayor of Wilmington, Del. Alderman James Power, and Halsey J. Boardman, Esq., President of the Common Council; His Honor W. P. Connerly, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.; and His Honor R. M. Richardson, Mayor of Portland, Me. Councilmen Edwin Sibley and Isaac P. Clarke; His Honor Henry G. Lewis, Mayor of New-Haven, Conn.; and His Honor Alpheus Gay, Mayor of Manchester, N. H. Councilmen Francis H. Peabody and John N. Devereux; Alderman Mackey of Charleston, S. C.; and Hon. William Bigler of Philadelphia. Financial Agent Centennial Commission. Councilmen Eugene H. Sampson and Curtis Guild; General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the U. S. Centennial Commission; and Alfred T. Goshorn, Esq., Director General U. S. Centennial Commission. Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman Executive Committee U. S. Centennial Commission; Dr. Buckminster Brown, husband of the grand-daughter of General Joseph Warren; Warren Putnam Newcomb, great-great-grandson of General Warren and General Putnam; and Dr. Edward Warren. His Honor Henry L. Williams, Mayor of Salem; His Honor Isaac Bradford, Mayor of Cambridge; His Honor Abraham H. Howland, Mayor of New-Bedford; and His Honor Jacob M. Lewis, Mayor of Lynn. His Honor D. F. Atkinson, Mayor of Newburyport; His Honor R. H. Tewksbury, Mayor of Lawrence; His Honor James F. Davenport, Mayor of Fall River; and His Honor Charles H. Ferson, Mayor of Chelsea. His Honor George H. Babbitt, Mayor of Taunton; His Honor Wm. H. Furber, Mayor of Somerville; His Honor W. B. Pearsons, Mayor of Holyoke; and His Honor Robert R. Fears, Mayor of Gloucester. His Honor James F. C. Hyde, Mayor of Newton; Hon. Charles Francis Adams; and Hon. William Gray. Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Mr. Joseph Heywood, of Concord, and Hon. Otis Norcross. Mr. W. H. Munroe of Lexington; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, and Hon. Joseph M. Wightman. Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Mr. John Cummings, of Woburn; Hon. J. J. Clarke, and Hon. Linus B. Comins. Hon. Geo. Lewis, Hon. J. S. Sleeper, Mr. Joseph W. Tocker, and Hon. E. L. Norton. Hon. Liveras Hull, Hon. P. J. Stone, Hon. Jas. Adams, and His Honor Alpheus Currier, Mayor of Haverhill. Members of the City Council of Boston (not included in the Committee of Arrangements), and heads of City Departments. The American Band of Cambridge. The National Lancers, Captain Cyrus C. Emery commanding. The State Government and Guests. Hon. Henry Wilson, the Vice-President of the United States; Hon. George B. Loring, President of the Massachusetts Senate; Mr. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; and Rev. W. E. Strong, of Roxbury. Hon. Willard P. Phillips, of Salem; Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester; His Excellency Stephen Preston, the Haytian Minister; and His Excellency Senor Don Francisco Gonzales Errazuriz, the Chilean Minister. General William T. Sherman, Major General Irwin McDowell, Col. J. C. Audenried of Gen. Sherman's staff; and Hon. E. D. Winslow. Bvt. Major General Nelson A. Miles, 5th Infantry U. S. A.; Bvt. Brigadier General O. M. Poe, U. S. A.; Bvt. Brigadier General J. E. Tourtellotte, of General Sherman's staff; and Bvt. Major General E. W. Hincks. Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. J. Haines, Col. Theo. T. S. Laidley, Capt. W. R. Livermore and C. E. Jewett. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, U. States Senator from Maine; Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, United States Senator from Michigan; Hon. George S. Boutwell, United States Senator from Massachusetts; and Mr. Enoch H. Towne, of Worcester. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith of Gen. Sherman's staff; Hon. C. P. Thompson, Hon.

B. W. Harris, and Hon. Rufus S. Frost, Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. Hon. Eugene Hale, and Hon. John H. Burleigh, Representatives in Congress from Maine; Hon. John K. Tarbox, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts; and Hon. Waldo Colburn, Chandler's Band, of Portland. The Portland Cadets, Captain N. D. Winslow commanding, escorting His Excellency Nelson Dingley, Jr., Governor of Maine, and staff; Speaker Thomas, of the Maine House of Representatives, and Hon. Francis D. Stedman, of the Massachusetts Senate. His Excellency Person C. Cheney, Governor of New-Hampshire, and staff. Drum Corps. First Company Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford. Major John C. Parsons commanding, escorting His Excellency Charles R. Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut, and staff; General Walter Harriman, U. S. Naval Officer, and General A. B. Underwood, U. S. Surveyor, of Boston. His Excellency Henry Lippitt, Governor of Rhode-Island, and staff. His Excellency Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New-Jersey, and staff; and Hon. T. J. Dacey, of the Massachusetts Senate. The first troop of City Cavalry, Philadelphia, escorting His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, and staff, mounted. His Excellency Adelbert Ames, Governor of Mississippi; His Excellency J. D. Bagley, Governor of Michigan; Hon. George F. Shepley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; and Hon. George P. Sanger, U. S. District Attorney. Mr. Chief Justice Gray and Associate Justices Wells, Endicott and Ames, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Col. George L. Browne, of the Old Guard, State Fencibles of Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Emory Washburn; Hon. Wm. A. Simmons, Collector of the port of Boston. Lieut. Gov. Horatio G. Knight, and Hon. Geo. Whitney, Hon. Seth Turner and Hon. Geo. O. Brawow. Hon. E. H. Brewster, Hon. Alden Leland, Hon. J. K. Baker and Hon. E. H. Dunn, of the Executive Council. Hon. R. Couch; Senator Wm. H. Phillips; of Berkshire; and Senator Geo. A. Davis, of Essex. Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State; Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General; Hon. Charles Endicott, Auditor; and Hon. Charles R. Train, Attorney-General. Mr. Charles Hale of the House, Ensign H. Kellogg, Charles A. Phelps, ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives; and Col. Joseph A. Harwood, of the Senate. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts.

THIRD DIVISION.—Colonel Charles E. Fuller, Chief of Division. Aids—Col. F. R. Appleton, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. S. D. Warren, Jr., Col. J. H. Welles, Capt. Roswell C. Downer, Lieut. Henry E. Warner, Col. J. L. Baker. This division was composed of the following organizations:—The Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, under command of General Francis W. Palfrey, accompanied by Major General A. E. Burnside. [On the top of the staff which bore their banner was perched a solid silver eagle, which was presented to the New-England Guards, by Arnold Welles, in 1812. It was carried by the Guards at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, 1825, and again at the completion of the Monument, 1843.] The Bunker Hill Monument Association, in carriages; President George Washington Warren; with Hon. Charles Devens, Jr., the orator of the day. The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, Percival L. Everett, Grand Master. [The Grand Master wore the apron which belonged to General Joseph Warren at the time of his death. Dr. Winslow Lewis, Deputy Grand Master, wore the apron once belonging to Gen. Lafayette, and which was worn at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument.] The New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, in carriages; the first being the carriage formerly belonging to Governor Eastis, and in which Lafayette was accustomed to ride when he was his guest, occupied by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the society, William E. Baker, owner of the carriage, and Messrs. Francis Dane and William H. Wilder. The other delegates were the Hon. George C. Richardson, Col. Almon D. Hodges, Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, Benjamin G. Smith, the Hon. George Cogswell, the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, the Hon. James W. Clark, John Ward Deane, Frederic Kidder, the Hon. Thomas C. Amory, Stephen G. Deblois, the Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, David Pulsifer, the Hon. James W. Austin, Joseph H. Ward, Josiah A. Stearns, Edmund T. Eastman, M.D., Abel Bull, M.D., John J. May, F. F. Hassam, Alfred G. Carter, and George W. Ware. The American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, in a carriage. Delegates: S. F. Haven, Esq., Joseph Sargent, M.D., Rufus Woodward, M.D., Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Pilgrim Association of Plymouth. Delegates: W. T. Davis, President; I. N. Stoddard, W. S. Danforth, E. C. Sherman, W. H. Whitman. The Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Cincinnati. Forty delegates in carriages, under President Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher. Eliot Band of Boston. The Massachu-

setts Charitable Mechanics' Association, President Nathaniel Adams. Massachusetts Veterans of 1812. Association represented by Major Nathan Warren. The Boston Charitable Irish Society, Bernard Corr, President.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Chief of Division. Aids—Col. Charles E. Hapgood, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. Thomas E. Barker, Col. Daniel K. Cross, Major Benjamin F. Weeks, Major Geo. E. Fayerweather. This division was composed of veteran organizations formed into a Brigade, under the command of Major Dexter H. Follett, as follows: The Germania Band of Boston. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, organized in 1638, Major General Nathaniel P. Banks commanding. The Redwood Band of Newport, R. I. The Newport (R. I.) Artillery Veteran Association, organized in 1741, Colonel Julius Sayer commanding, accompanied by officers of the Newport Artillery Company. The United States Naval Band of Portsmouth, N. H. The Newburyport, Mass., Veteran Artillery Company, organized in 1775, Col. E. F. Stone commanding. The Saunders Band of Peabody, Mass. The Salem (Mass.) Light Infantry Veteran Association, organized in 1805, Col. John F. Fellows commanding. The Veteran Association Band of Providence. The First Light Infantry Veteran Association of Providence, R. I., organized in 1818, Major-General W. W. Brown commanding. The Veteran Seventh Regiment Band, New-York. The Veteran National Guard, 7th Regiment, State of New-York, Colonel Marshall Lefferts commanding. The Manchester (N. H.) Cornet Band. The Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., Major George C. Gilmore commanding. The Putnam Phalanx Drum Corps. The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Connecticut, Major Henry Kennedy commanding. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band, of New-York. The Old Guard, of New-York, Major G. W. McLean commanding, accompanied by Lt. Brigadier General Washington Hadley, J. T. Howe, Esq., Major J. W. Hazlet, and C. D. Fredericks, Esq. The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., Major R. C. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant, commanding, accompanied by Col. Thomas Y. Simons, Col. A. O. Andrews, J. Lawrence Honour, Esq. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va., four guns, Captain James W. Gilmer commanding. Carriages containing, as guests of the Blues, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, who commanded a division of Confederate cavalry during the late war; Col. Walter H. Taylor, who was Adjutant-General to Gen. Robert E. Lee; Col. Stark, who commanded Norfolk troops; Capt. E. B. White, who was of the Confederate Navy; Mr. M. Glennan of the Norfolk *Virginian*; and C. E. Perkins of the Norfolk *Landmark*. Drum Corps. Old Columbians, organized in 1792, Capt. Michael Doherty commanding. Amesbury Veteran Artillery Association Band. The Amesbury and Salisbury Veteran Association, Capt. Newell Boyd commanding. Decorated carriage, containing twelve old sailors, and also a piece of ordnance cast in 1736, and taken from Fort Point channel.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Chief of Division, Gen. J. Cushing Edmonds. Aids—Col. Edward B. Blasland, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. T. R. Matthews, Gen. E. Blakeslee, Lieut. Wm. H. Bird, Lieut. C. M. Haley. American Band of Boston. Lexington Minute-Men, Acting Major, E. L. Zaliaski, U. S. A. Boston School Regiment Drum Corps. Boston School Regiment, Colonel William B. Lawrence commanding. The Latin School Battalion, Major Edward Robinson commanding. First Battalion English High School, Major E. C. Wilde commanding. Second Battalion English High School, Major George Nickerson commanding. The Highland Battalion, Major A. L. Jacobs commanding. Drum Corps. The Cambridge Cadets, of East Cambridge, Capt. E. A. Cooney commanding. Drum Corps. The Chelmsford Minute-Men, of Chelmsford, Mass. The Boston Caledonian Club, John Stark, Chief. The Thorndike Horse Guards, of Beverly, Captain Hugh Hill commanding. The Magoun Battery, of Medford, Captain Charles Russell commanding. The Franco-Belgian Benevolent Society, in barouches, with American, French and Belgian colors. The Boston Highland Benevolent Association, in a barge.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Chief of Division, Charles B. Fox. Aids—Col. Francis S. Hesselstine, Major Cyrus S. Haldeman, Major Frank Goodwin, Lieutenants Henry D. Pope, and William Chickering. Charles Russell Lowell Post No. 7, G. A. R., Thomas M. Kenney, commander. Berry's Band of Lowell. Benjamin F. Butler Post No. 42, of Lowell, G. W. Huntoon, commander. Stoneham Brass Band. Radiant Star Council No. 5, Order of United American Mechanics of South Boston, Commander Edward Isaacs. Delegates from Bay State Council No. 1, of Boston; Bunker Hill Council No. 2, of Charlestown; High Rock Council No. 6, of Lynn; Harvard Council No. 9, of Cambridge; Israel Putnam Council No. 10, of Boston;

Niagara Council No. 11, of Salem; Warren Council No. 13, of Lynn; Abraham Lincoln Council No. 14, of Somerville; Sagamore Council No. 15, of Saugus; Roxbury Council No. 17, of Boston Highlands; all members of the O. U. A. M. organization. Delegates from the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Massachusetts. Representatives of the National and Massachusetts State Councils, O. U. A. M., in barouches. Bond's Brass Band, of Boston. Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias No. 13, of Charlestown, T. W. Paine, commander. Delegates from Washington Lodge No. 10, of South Boston; Commonwealth Lodge No. 19, of Boston; King Solomon Lodge No. 18, of Boston; Socrates Lodge No. 21 of South Boston; Old Colony Lodge No. 43, of Abington; Mattapan Lodge No. 44, of Dorchester; all Knights of Pythias. American Brass Band of Suncook, N. H. Oriental Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Suncook, N. H., H. D. Wood, commander. Johnson's Drum Corps. Colored Veteran Association, Major Burt Smith commanding. Delegates from the Colored Veteran Association of Norfolk, Va., accompanied by Inspector General J. Mullen, of the Grand Army Order of Virginia, and North and South Carolina.

SEVENTH DIVISION.—John T. Bamrick, Chief of Division. Aids—Edward Rilev, Assistant Adjutant General; Patrick O'Riorden, Dennis Crowley, James H. Lombard, Timothy C. Mahoney, Daniel Heffernan. The Division was composed of Catholic Benevolent Societies, as follows:—O'Connor's mounted Band. Knights of St. Patrick, composed of two mounted companies, one from Boston, Capt. Lyons commanding; another from Lawrence, Mass., Timothy Dacey commanding. Company A, of the Legion of St. Patrick, Gen. J. H. Henchon commanding. The United Association of American Hibernians of South Boston, John McCaffrey, Chief Marshal. Union Brass Band of Lynn. St. Joseph Cadets, Capt. J. F. Lynch commanding. St. Joseph Drum Corps. Ancient Order of Hibernians in several divisions, namely:—Division No. 1, of Boston, Lawrence Donovan commanding. Belknap Brass Band, of Quincy. Division No. 2, of East Boston, John C. McDevitt commanding. Division No. 3, of Jamaica Plain, D. J. Curley commanding. Brookline Band. Division No. 4, of Boston, J. J. Leevens commanding. Brookline Hibernian Band. Division No. 5, of Salem, Timothy Foley commanding. Lynn Cornet Band. Division No. 8, Jamaica Plain, James McMurrow commanding. Delegation of the American Society of Hibernians in a barouche.

EIGHTH DIVISION.—John O'Brien, Chief of Division. Aids—Lawrence P. Furlong, Assistant Adjutant General; Patrick Coyle, J. H. O'Neil, A. J. Phillip, L. C. Dugan; Orderly, John Calanan. Hibernia Brass Band, Natick. Fulton Cadets, Capt. J. J. Barry commanding. St. Valentine Cadets, two companies, Major Thomas Kelley commanding. St. Valentine Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, T. H. Good. Cathedral Cadets, Captain M. Mahoney commanding. Drum Corps. Father Matthew Cadets, Malden, Captain D. J. Murphy commanding. Loyola Temperance Cadets, Melrose, Captain James C. Campbell commanding. Highland Drum Corps. Cathedral Temperance Society, Marshal, J. J. Nolan. St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, Jeremiah Sheehy. Father Matthew Drum Corps. Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, Lynn, Marshal, Joseph Murphy. South Boston Division, Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, E. J. Flaherty. Drum Corps. Gate of Heaven Cadets, Colonel E. Haynes commanding. Drum Corps. St. Vincent's Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, D. Fahey. Saxonville Brass Band, with Drum Corps. Saints Peter and Paul Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, William Ward. Drum Corps. St. Augustine Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, Michael Creed. South Boston Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, C. J. Ford. St. James Temperance Drum Corps. St. James Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, James Cotter. Drum Corps. St. James Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, L. J. Crowley. Drum Corps. Saint Rose Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Chelsea, Marshal, Daniel McGivern. Saint Rose Cadets, Chelsea, Capt. William Evans commanding. St. Stephen Drum Corps. Saint Stephen "Guard of Honor" Cadets, Major J. H. Flaherty commanding. Independent Band, East Boston. St. Stephens Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, John H. Rohen. East Boston Total Abstinence Society, Marshal, P. J. Flanagan.

NINTH DIVISION.—Levi L. Willcutt, Esq., Chief of Division. Aids—Major Chas. B. Whittemore, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Fred R. Shattuck, Mr. Nelson V. Titus, Mr. Charles F. Curtis, Mr. Francis H. Willcutt, Mr. Benjamin W. Parker, Mr. George L. Damon, Mr. William B. Pearce, Mr. Charles M. Dunlap, Mr. Alfred S. Taylor. This division was composed of representations from the mer-

chants, mechanics and manufacturers of Boston. Although the proposition to make such a display was not acted upon until a few days before the celebration was to take place, it was then entered into with such enthusiasm as to produce the most gratifying result. The extent and variety of the exhibition has never been equalled in this country. There were two hundred and thirty-three business houses and manufactories represented by four hundred and twenty-one teams, fifteen hundred and eighty-seven harnessed horses, and twelve hundred men. Most of the teams were handsomely decorated, and many of them bore inscriptions of a patriotic or humorous character. The wagons were loaded with the articles sold or produced by the exhibitors, and in some cases with workmen who appeared in the exercise of their vocation. The finest exhibitions were made by the furniture-dealers, piano and organ manufacturers, glass-blowers, leather-dealers, grocers, brewers, bakers, and florists. The brewers appeared with fifty wagons and one hundred and eight horses; the furniture-dealers with thirty-six wagons and eighty-six horses; the piano and organ manufacturers with twenty-eight wagons and ninety horses—one firm alone having twelve four-horse teams; and the leather-dealers with nineteen wagons and fifty-two horses. The furniture-dealers and the bakers were preceded by bands of music. This division closed the procession. Throughout the route the sidewalks and fronts of buildings were crowded with spectators. In many places where there were vacant lots, platforms or tiers of seats had been erected, and were let at high prices. From an official return obtained from the several steam railway companies whose cars enter the city, it appears that the number of persons brought into the city in that way during the day was one hundred and forty thousand. If we add to this the number of persons who arrived previous to that day, and the number of our own citizens who were called out by the display, it is evident that the procession was witnessed by not less than five hundred thousand people. The chief officers of the City and State, and their distinguished guests, were greeted with cheers and shouts of welcome as they passed along the crowded streets.

The scene on Columbus avenue, as the long column of troops passed up from Dartmouth street, was especially grand and imposing. The houses were all richly decorated with flags, banners, shields, pictures and mottoes. At the head of the avenue, where the procession turned into Chester park, a large ornamented stand had been erected, with seats rising one above another. The upper seats were occupied entirely by school children, who waved miniature flags as the troops passed along, keeping time in their motions with the music of the bands.

The time occupied by the procession in passing a given point (all delays being deducted) was three hours and fifty minutes.

The services on Bunker Hill were held in a large pavilion, erected on the southerly side of the Monument grounds. The civic portion of the procession reached the hill about a quarter before six o'clock, and the seats in the pavilion were soon filled. The platform, which faced the Monument, was occupied by the distinguished guests of the Monument Association, the City, and the State. At six o'clock Col. Henry Walker, Chief Marshal of the Association, called the company to order, and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. George Washington Warren as President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and as President of the Day.

Judge Warren advancing to the front of the platform, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—With devout thankfulness for the auspicious manner in which this day has been observed, let us look up to the Supreme Being for His blessing.

The Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., pastor of the First Church of Boston, then offered prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the Apollo Club, of Boston, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Lang, sang the hymn, entitled "Prayer Before the Battle."

The oration of Mr. Justice Devens then followed. The orator was listened to with close attention, and was frequently applauded. At the conclusion, Hon. E. R. Hoar proposed three cheers for General Devens, which were heartily given. Afterward, the Apollo Club sang a hymn, written by Charles James Sprague.

Judge Warren then addressed the audience as follows:

This is the first centennial anniversary of Bunker Hill. The century just passed has presented to its successors yonder national Monument of gratitude to the heroic

fathers of the republic. Erected under the supervision of Solomon Willard, that renowned architect who spurned to take the proper compensation for his eighteen years' service, being a descendant of a gallant officer whose remains lie at the foot of this hill, consecrated at its commencement and completion by the majestic Webster, whose words still live, and can never fail to instruct; impelled in its progress by the silver-tongued, all-persuasive Everett,—the contribution of the whole people, to which Louisiana, South Carolina, and the other States joined with Massachusetts, it stands the silent orator, gathering, in its massive form, all the time-hallowed associations of the place; and, as it lifts its gray head to keep company with the stars, and takes note as impressively as they of the centuries that are to follow, may it be to all the inhabitants to the remotest age an *inspiration* to patriotism, and to those good works which make for the liberty, the Union, and the true grandeur of the United States of America.

The Association invoked the presence of the high officers of the National Government in its three co-ordinate departments, and of the executive officer of every state, and of the principal city thereof. From the sincere regrets of the absent we know that all are here either in the body or in spirit. The heart of Bunker Hill, now crowning the metropolis of Boston, is big enough to receive you all, and begs you in her name and in her undying glories to bury all animosities, and to resolve that henceforth there shall be no contention except who shall best serve our glorious country.

We desired also that every nation should be represented here by its minister accredited to Washington, making this an occasion also of international harmony. Yes, we desired very much to be honored by the presence of the distinguished minister from our mother country, whose good sovereign is nowhere more highly esteemed than here. In 1871 Great Britain and the United States celebrated this anniversary by the exchange on that day of the ratification of the treaty of Washington. These two nations have set the example to the world of preferring arbitration to war, following the motto of President Grant, "Let us have peace."

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought by our fathers in defence of the principles of the British constitution, and the issue has been for the healing of all nations.

At the Bunker Hill dinner, fifty years ago, Lafayette predicted that the toast on this Centennial day would be, To Enfranchised Europe. How far this prediction has been verified, let the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, the re-establishment of the republic in France, the enlargement of the suffrage in England, and the general spread of liberal principles and the encouragement of learning everywhere, answer.

South Carolina has sent us a palmetto tree, which we have planted in front by the side of the pine tree. May those two State emblems to-day planted on Bunker Hill be a symbol of renewed fraternity, never again to be interrupted. Let it be taken also as a pledge of reunion between all the States; for, with Massachusetts and South Carolina in full accord, as they were one hundred years ago, our Union is as firm and enduring as our Monument, which they, with true patriotism, joined together in building.

In calling upon some of our distinguished guests to address you briefly, I will take the liberty to present to you first the gallant General who has travelled fifteen hundred miles to participate in this celebration.

General Sherman made the following response:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Before responding to your call, let me take issue with your honored President in calling on me as the National Representative. You can see for yourselves on this platform the Vice-President of the United States, several Judges of the Supreme Court, and about a dozen Governors of States, all of whom take precedence of me, and all of whom are accustomed to speak and are expecting to address you. Still it is true that I have come about fifteen hundred miles to share in this grand Centennial, and I am glad that I have come.

If I do nothing else, I can be the first to respond to General Devens's call, to come on this platform and renew the pledge to maintain and defend the Constitution of our country, to fight again, if need be, for the old flag and those sacred principles of right that were announced ninety-nine years ago by your Hancock and the Adamsses. I know that there are many soldiers in this vast audience, and were I to call on them to come forward and share in this pledge, I am sure they would promptly respond with an amen.

Indeed do we stand on sacred soil at the foot of old Bunker Hill Monument. I almost feel pained to hear it called Breed's Hill. It was Bunker Hill when I was a boy, and to me it is Bunker Hill still. I find it recorded in bold letters on that granite

shaft, and I insist that it is Bunker Hill. If Mr. Breed is here, I advise him to convey to Bunker, and be content with the other and larger hill close by.

I assure you that I have listened with the most intense interest to the graphic description by your orator, General Devens, of that battle, fought on this ground one hundred years ago, and confess to a soldier's admiration of that small band under Colonel Prescott, that was "told off" in the camp at Cambridge, to go, they knew not exactly where, to fight the veteran British host beleaguered in Boston. They marched off silently by night to do, as soldiers should, their duty; and it was providential that they were conducted to this very spot, instead of the one further back, designated in their orders. I have no doubt that General Devens has truthfully given the narration, with a fair distribution of the honors.

Warren, though the senior present, did not assume, as he might have done, the supreme command, but fought as a volunteer, and died upon the field a martyr and a hero, venerated everywhere.

Prescott was the actual commander on this spot. He conducted his brigade, prepared with their intrenching tools, and with their weapons to fight. Silently and with skill they constructed by night the redoubt and flank defences, and the daylight found them ready for the issue. How they fought you have already heard, and, as the actual commander on Bunker Hill, Prescott is entitled to all honor and glory.

General Putnam, too, contributed large assistance, but he has ample honor without claiming this. I like to think of him in that story of a man riding down the fabulous stairs pictured in our story-books, at some place, I confess I now forget where. He was a glorious old soldier, and his services and examples are worth a dozen monuments like this on Bunker Hill, even if made of pure gold.

Now, ladies and gentlemen. I have responded to your call, not with any purpose to weary you, but because you seem to desire it; and, though a stranger to most of you, I believe you desire to simply look upon and hear from one of those who have flitted across the horizon and attracted some notice; but I also thank you for your cordial reception, and for giving me the opportunity to witness one of the most gorgeous pageants that has ever occurred on this continent.

Seated by thousands beneath this vast canopy, you doubtless esteem yourselves a vast and well-ordered crowd; but you are as nothing compared with the hosts which to-day lined the streets of Boston. You hardly equal the group which occupied each block of the hundreds along which we have passed to-day; and as the newspapers of the morning will describe to them, and to all the world, what occurs here, I will no longer occupy your time, but give place to the many orators that will be proud to address such an audience. I again thank you for your kind and cordial reception, and apologize for detaining you so long.

The President then said:—"There is a little time left. I propose to call upon all the Governors, beginning with the Governor who has come farthest to see us. All Governors will take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly."

The Governor of Mississippi and the Governor of Michigan were called, but neither responded. The Governor of Pennsylvania was next called for, and upon presenting himself was greeted with three cheers. Gov. Hartranft said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I certainly feel a delicacy in appearing before you as a Governor, because I was reminded to-day that Governors were as plenty in this town as general officers were at Washington during the war, and certainly I suppose some of those other gentlemen are now in the field doing duty. I did not come fifteen hundred miles, like my friend General Sherman, but I have brought with me fifteen hundred Pennsylvanians to take part in this celebration. It is not my desire to make any speech, but I know they would not like it did I not invite you from all states in the union, and pledge you a cordial welcome to Philadelphia next year, when the hundredth anniversary of our nation is to be celebrated. [The President—We are coming.] The celebration is, of course, of a national character, and we in common only have our share in the ceremonies and in the exhibition. But we also have a local interest and pride in having every citizen, whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West, feel assured that he will receive all the hospitality that it is in our power to extend, and that we meet there as brothers and freemen around those famed precincts where the charters of our liberties were signed. Let us there bury our differences and our animosities, resolving to perpetuate and transmit, unimpaired and indivisible, the Union which has been given to us.

The Apollo Club then sung a song, written by Charles James Sprague.

The President next called upon the Governor of New-Jersey. Gov. Bedle responded as follows:

This is no time, ladies and gentlemen, to undertake to make a speech. On receiving an invitation to be present on this occasion, I determined, if it were possible, as an humble representative of the state of New-Jersey, to come here and join in this celebration; and it is a happy moment for me to be here, in the home of the Adamses and of Hancock, two of whom, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, were rebels, in the estimation of Great Britain, of the deepest dye, and, when others were to be pardoned, their crimes were such as to merit only condign punishment. They were not rebels, they were patriots; they were freemen; they were raised up by Providence to assert the great principles that were afterward fought for at the battle of Bunker Hill and proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

I am here from New-Jersey. New-Jersey, too, has a history. I am here not to praise her. She has her record. She had her Trenton, her Princeton, and her Monmouth, and in due time those events will be celebrated, and then we expect Massachusetts will be there. We expect to be at that great centennial of July 4th, 1876, which is to be the grand consummation of all the centennials; and when you go across the territory of New-Jersey remember that the winter of 1776 was "the time that tried men's souls" there. You know how our gallant American army, after evacuating New-York, retreated across the state of New-Jersey; how they were followed by the British army; how they were re-formed, and how, when these battles of Trenton and Princeton were fought, the depressed spirit of our forefathers revived and the tide of revolution turned.

Now, my friends, I have nothing more to say, except to thank you for this great demonstration. This has been a magnificent pageant. Nothing like it, as General Sherman said. Just think of it! Boston has emptied herself, the country has emptied herself, so to speak, into the streets through which we have passed to-day; and who could see this vast multitude without feeling that there was a revival of the good old spirit of ancient days? When these centennials were first talked of, I thought very little of them; but now I confess I am getting very much in the idea. I believe they will do more than anything else to revive a better spirit. Let us forget the recent past; let us go back to the ancient past, if I may use that expression, and take our lesson from that. Let us look to our ancestors, to the men who founded our institutions, for our examples. In that way, familiarizing ourselves with the history of those times, may we become better men and better citizens, ridding ourselves of the fraud and extravagance which have been the necessary results of the war. We want honesty of purpose; we want the disposition to do, in our own times, if it becomes necessary, as our patriot fathers said they would do, eat no more lamb, if necessary, in order to have more wool to work up into homespun cloth.

I again thank you, and now extend to you a cordial invitation to come down to New-Jersey when the proper time arrives.

The President then called for the Governors of Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island, without obtaining any response. Finally, he called for the Governor of Maine, the representative of a state "which ought to be part of Massachusetts still," and Governor Dingley of Maine responded as follows:

Mr. President, and Fellow-Citizens of the United States:—For standing on ground baptized with the blood of the brave men who, a century since, stood for liberty and nationality, I am sure that we may all take special pride in the fact that we are not so much representatives of individual states as *fellow-citizens* of a common country. You have introduced me, Mr. President, as the representative of that state which was once a part of Massachusetts, and which (as you kindly observed) ought to still occupy that position. I acknowledge the compliment which may be intended in the concession that Maine is worthy of being included in such a grand commonwealth as Massachusetts; and yet I am sure that after a hundred and thirty years of devoted service in the old homestead, the daughter had reached her majority, and was entitled to set up housekeeping for herself. Assuredly, sir, you can testify that she was a devoted daughter, and did not go forth from the mother's arms until she saw her triumphant over foes abroad and at home, and the acknowledged leader of the best thought and most beneficent ideas of the age. I assure you, sir, that Maine is proud of her political mother, the grand old commonwealth, and entertains for her an affection which time cannot dim. We feel that the glorious history of the old Bay State is our history; that her Adams, and Hancock, and Prescott and Warren belong also to us; and that her battlefields, her Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker

Hill are ours. And, standing to-day on the spot where the martyrs of liberty fell a hundred years ago this very afternoon, I pledge to you, and to the citizens of every other state of our common country here assembled, that the men of Maine will be ready in the future, as they have been in the past, to stand shoulder to shoulder with you in defence of the nation which was then made possible. And may this centennial anniversary, and the centennial anniversaries to come, recalling as they do the memories of common sacrifices and common victories, serve to soften the resentments, and strengthen the ties of north and south, and lead the citizens of every section of the republic to acknowledge the stars and stripes as their flag, and the Union, dedicated to freedom and equal rights, as their country and their home.

The President said:—I stated to the audience that I would call upon our fellow-citizens of the United States in the order of the distance from which they came. We are now at home again, and at home in the United States of America, and I now call upon Vice-President Wilson. Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

I am sure, Mr. President, you have not presented me to this vast assemblage at this hour, to weary the ear with speech. Nor have you called me up to be looked at, for there are far better-looking gentlemen around you; besides, it is quite too dark to get a good sight at any one of us. I am here, too, in my own Middlesex. (A voice, "Suffolk now.") Charlestown has escaped from us into Suffolk, but we people of old Middlesex will hold on to Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill forever more.

I am glad, Mr. President, that we have witnessed this magnificent spectacle. General Sherman tells us, strangers tell us, we know it, for our own eyes have seen it, that this is the grandest demonstration ever beheld upon the North American continent. I hope, I believe too, that this anniversary celebration, the memories associated with this day, the generous spirit that animates all bosoms, will largely contribute to the cause of unity and liberty in the century upon which we have entered. These celebrations at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, like the events they commemorate, tend to inspire all American hearts with patriotism and affectionate regard for our countrymen. I hail this anniversary, I hail the anniversaries upon which we have entered, as grand events, calculated to reunite, reinspire, and reinvigorate the American people, and bind us together with hooks of steel. The centennial celebration of the anniversary of independence is to be in Philadelphia next year. I hope that this anniversary festival will tend to inspire the nation, and that the country and the people of the country will make that the grandest occasion ever witnessed by mortal man. Grand as were the words of Daniel Webster, when the foundations of that monument were laid, in the presence of Lafayette and the aged heroes of the revolution; grand as were his words when that monument had been completed, no words uttered by him were better calculated to do more good, in all this broad land, than are the words uttered here to-day, in the present condition of the country. Let us, sir, all remember that union now, nationality now, development now, are all in harmony with the great, grand, central idea of humanity, the liberties, equal and impartial liberties, of all the children of men.

The Marshal then read the following despatches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1875.

To the HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association:—

San Francisco,—from the golden gates of the Pacific to the Bunker Hill Association: The citizens of our Western shore send their fraternal greetings to our brethren of the Atlantic coast assembled on Bunker Hill to commemorate the centennial of the great battle fought there. We have our mass meeting to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1875.

GOVERNOR GASTON, *Boston:—*

For myself, and the good people of the Crescent City, I send you greetings from Old Chalmette to Bunker Hill, on the occasion of your centennial celebration.

JOHN G. PARKER,
Postmaster of New Orleans.

The Marshal then read the following ode, written by George Sennott, Esq. :—

I.

Heroes of Greek Renown!
Ye, who with floods of Persian gore
Purpled Cychreia's sounding shore!
Strong wielders of the Dorian spear—
And ye—dear children of the Dear—
The Holy Violet Crown!
Ye live to-day! Distance and Time
Vanish before our longing eyes—
And fresh in their eternal prime
The Demi-Gods arise.

II.

Fierce breed of iron Rome!
Ye whose relentless eagle's wings
O'ershadowing subjugated Kings,
With Death and black Destruction fraught,
To every hateful Tyrant brought
His own curs'd lesson home!
Smile sternly now; a free-born race
Here draw your proudest maxims in,
And eagerly, in ampler space,
And mightier Rome begin!

III.

Savage, yet dauntless crew!
Who broke with grim, unflinching zeal,
The mighty Spaniard's heart of steel,
When ye, with patriotic hands,
Bursting the dykes that kept your lands,

Let Death and Freedom through!
Arise in glory! Angry floods
And haughty bigots all are tame,
But ye, like liberating gods,
Have everlasting fame.

IV.

Ye few rock-nurtured Men,
Suliste or Swiss, whose crags defied
Burgundian power and Turkish pride!
Whose deeds, so dear to Freemen still,
Make every Alp a holy hill—
A shrine each Suliste glen!
Rejoice to-day! No little bands
Front here th' exulting Tyrant's horde;
But Freedom sways with giant hands
Her ocean-sweeping sword!

V.

Chiefs of our own blest land,
To whom th' oppressed of all mankind
A sacred refuge look to find!
Of every race the pride and boast,
From wild Atlantic's stormy coast
To far Pacific's strand!
Millions on millions here maintain
Your generous aims with steady will,
And make our vast imperial reign
The world's asylum still!

The concluding hymn, words by G. Washington Warren, music by Abt, was then sung by the Apollo Club.

A benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and at eight o'clock the exercises at the pavilion were brought to a close.

The following letter has been received from His Excellency Governor Ingersoll, in response to a call made upon him :—

*State of Connecticut, Executive Department,
New-Haven, June 18, 1875.*

DEAR SIR:—I very much regret that, under the erroneous supposition that the exercises at Bunker Hill yesterday would, by reason of the lateness of the hour, close with the oration of General Devens, I left the tent at that time to fulfil another engagement, and, therefore, was not present to acknowledge the honor paid to my State by your call upon me among the other guests of the occasion.

It is the singular fortune of Connecticut that, although she sent into the armies of the Revolution more soldiers than any other colony save one,—maintaining in actual service, at one time, out of the state, twenty-two full regiments, when her population but little exceeded two hundred thousand persons,—she must, nevertheless, look beyond her borders for the battle-fields that have been made historic by the valor and blood of her children. Conspicuous among them all, and by far closer than any by its associations of peculiar force, is that field upon the Charlestown heights, where New-England for the first time confronted Old England in war. It was there that our young militia received its "baptism of fire," and our peaceful vines were first emblazoned upon a flag of battle; and it is through the smoke and dust of the conflict around Bunker's Hill that there looms up most distinctly to Connecticut eyes one heroic figure of the Revolution,—the man "who dared to lead where any dared to follow,"—Israel Putnam.

It is for these reasons, especially, that it gave me great pleasure to participate in the superb demonstration in Boston yesterday, and that I now regret the circumstances which deprived me of the pleasure of sharing in all the subsequent exercises in Charlestown.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq.,

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

President Bunker Hill Association, etc., etc,
Charlestown, Mass.

Letters and despatches were also received by the Mayor from Charles J. Leeds, Mayor of New-Orleans; John Loague, Mayor of Memphis; C. J. Chase, Mayor of Omaha; The Ladies' Centennial Committee of Allentown, Pa.; and from Frederick Fraley, President, and Charles Randolph, Secretary, of the National Board of Trade in session in Philadelphia.

IN CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

The one-hundredth anniversary of Gen. Washington's taking command of the continental army was celebrated this day. By invitation of the committee of arrangements, the invited guests were requested to assemble at Lyceum Hall at ten o'clock, where they were received by Mayor Bradford and the members of the city government. Among the distinguished guests who attended were Governor Gaston, Senator Boutwell, President Eliot, General Hincks, Rear-Admiral Davis, Rev. D. O. Mears, Professor Lowell, General Chamberlain and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A procession was formed about eleven o'clock, under direction of Chief of Police Copeland, who acted as chief marshal, and marched to the tent in the following order, substantially:

Marshal and Aids — Chief Copeland and Captains Ames and Hagar. Edmonds's Band. City Messenger F. L. Pratt. Orator, poet and chaplain. Mayor and president of the common council. Board of aldermen. Common council. Vice-president of the United States. Governor Gaston and staff. President and fellows of Harvard University. Trustees of Memorial Hall, the Hon. John G. Palfrey and Henry B. Rogers. United States Senators Boutwell and Daves. The Hon. J. M. S. Williams, W. W. Warren, E. R. Hoar and Charles Hudson. Collector Simmons, Postmaster Burt, Rear-Admiral Davis and Major-General Banks. Department Commander Merrill, G. A. R. The Hon. Josiah Quincy. Grand Master and suite of grand lodge of masons of Massachusetts. Ex-mayors and ex-presidents of the common council. Mayors of Boston, Somerville and Newton. Selectmen of Lexington, Concord and Arlington. Chairman of the selectmen of Watertown and Belmont. Ex-Governor Emory Washburn, Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Dr. O. W. Holmes, the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, the Hon. R. Frothingham, the Hon. G. W. Warren, Professor Benjamin Peirce, the Hon. Estes Howe, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. Senators and representatives from Cambridge in the legislature. General Hincks, General Chamberlain and Winslow Warren. John Owen and James Alexander. Judge Ladd and Sheriff Kimball. Captains Keeler and Hawkes. Commanders of G. A. R. Posts. Members of the school committee. Overseers of the poor. Board of assessors. Heads of city departments. The water board. Board of county commissioners. Trustees of Dana library. Commissioners of sinking fund. Engineers of the fire department.

THE TENT.—A large tent had been erected on the Common, within a few feet of the old elm, capable of holding two thousand people. The interior was decorated with banners and bannerets hanging pendant from the centre, with streamers connecting the centre and sides, with flags and bunting around the side. On the rear of the platform were the words, in large black letters on a white field, "Muzzey; Monroe; Jona. Harrington,—They gave their lives in testimony to the rights of mankind,—Caleb Harrington; Porter; Hadley; Brown." At the end on the left of the platform were the words, "What a glorious morning for America,—Adams"; at the right end, "Too few to resist, too brave to fly." On the platform was a chair used by General Washington at his residence, Mount Vernon, now owned by Mrs. Augustus Towne of Cambridge. On the bottom was the inscription, "Contributed by Mrs. Oliver Parsons, 1853. A gift, from General George Washington's residence, in 1815." Another chair on the platform belonged to a lieutenant in the continental army, and is over 125 years old.

The exercises in the tent were opened with a prayer by the Rev. D. O. Mears, the chaplain of the day, followed by music by Edmonds's Band, after which Mayor Bradford introduced Professor James Russell Lowell as the poet of the day.

The poem occupied about ten minutes in delivery. After giving a description of the historic scene under the elm, it sketched the character of Washington, and ended with extending the right hand of reconciliation to the Old Dominion.

At the conclusion of the poem Mayor Bradford introduced the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., chaplain of Harvard University, who delivered the oration. On the

conclusion of which, the procession was reformed, and marched to Memorial Hall, where dinner was served.

A CHILDREN'S SERVICE occurred in the tent in the afternoon, in which thirty-eight young ladies were assisted by as many young men, in costumes representing different eras in the nation's history.

DECORATIONS.—Longfellow's house on Brattle street was marked by the inscription, "Headquarters of Washington; occupied by him from July 12, 1775, to March, 1776. Built and owned at the time by John Vassall, a refugee and tory." The house of James Russell Lowell, on Elmwood avenue, bore the inscription, "Built by Andrew Oliver, stamp commissioner and lieutenant governor—a refugee. Occupied as a hospital after Bunker Hill. In the field in front many soldiers were buried. Afterward the residence of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the declaration of independence, governor of Massachusetts and vice-president of the United States." The old house on Brattle street, opposite Fayerweather, was inscribed, "Fayerweather House, used as a hospital, 1775." The Brattle House, also on Brattle Street, bore this inscription, "Brattle House; residence of Thomas Brattle, Esq. Headquarters of General Mifflin." The old house on the corner of Brattle and Sparks Streets had this inscription, "Lechmere House; Baroness Reidsel, taken prisoner with her husband at Saratoga, was lodged here." The Holmes, off North Avenue, near the Common, was inscribed, "Holmes House. Headquarters of General Ward. Here was held the council of war which ordered the fortification of Bunker Hill." The site of the Inman House on Inman Street, near Main, was inscribed: "Site of Inman House, headquarters of General Patnam, commanding centre of American army, July, 1775." The house on the corner of Ash and Mt. Auburn Streets, a structure of great antiquity, was marked by an inscription, stating that it was built during the reign of Queen Anne; probably by the father of Governor Belcher, who sold it in 1719. It was occupied in 1775 by Benjamin Church, M.D., surgeon general of the provincial army. The Wadsworth House, in the college grounds facing Harvard Street, was inscribed, "Wadsworth House, first headquarters of Washington and Lee, July 2, 1775. Officers' quarters during the siege of Boston, 1775-6." The house on Harvard Street, near Plympton Street, had this inscription: "Built by East Apthorp, called the Bishop's Palace. Occupied by General Burgoyne while a prisoner." At the junction of Kirkland Street with North Avenue was a placard stating that to be "The road to Bunker Hill, down which the troops marched, under Colonel Prescott, on the evening of June 16, 1775, after prayer on the Common by President Langdon."

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Over the main entrance to the college grounds, opposite Church street, was raised an arch draped with colored bunting and crowned by a shield bearing the motto, "Veritas." Across the top of the arch was the verse from Lowell,—

"Life of whate'er makes life worth living,
One heavenly thing whereof earth has the giving."

On the left pillar of the arch was the inscription: "Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as a structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. [Washington's farewell address.]" On the opposite pillar was the following: "Harvard College—'The Nest of Sedition'—General Gage, 1775. Hatched in this nest were James Otis, Joseph Warren, John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, Sam Adams, John Adams, Artemas Ward, Timothy Pickering and William Eustis." The older buildings of the college,—Massachusetts Hall, built in 1720; Holden Chapel, built in 1744; Hollis Hall, built in 1763, and Harvard Hall, built in 1764,—all bore inscriptions stating the date of their erection, and the fact that they were occupied by provincial troops during the siege of Boston, 1775-6. On Dane Hall, the law school, was inscribed, "Site of Old Church, where the first and second provincial congresses were held, presided over by John Hancock and Joseph Warren. General Washington worshipped in this church in 1775."

THE WASHINGTON ELM.—The decorations here were elaborate. A staff had been fixed in the centre of the tree, from which floated above the highest branches an American flag. Smaller flags were fastened upon all the larger projecting limbs of the tree, and extended beyond it on all sides. On the stone at its base, which commemorates Washington's assumption of command, was placed a life-size figure painting of General Washington on horseback. A little in front of the elm, and so

erected that the stone and painting show through it in perspective, was an arch covered with colored bunting, under which the procession passed on the way from Lyceum Hall to the tent. The upper portion of the arch was inscribed, "Birthplace of the American Army," and on the pillars were the dates "1775" and "1875."

CHRIST CHURCH was decorated with flags drooping over the door and from the window in the tower. From the window also projected several flags, as well as from the corners. On the centre of the front was a round shield bearing this inscription,— "Christ Church, erected A.D. 1760. Captain Chester's Co., from Wethersfield, Conn., was quartered here during the siege of Boston in 1775-6. Reoccupied as a house of prayer by the order of General Washington, who worshipped here on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1775, and it is believed on subsequent occasions."

THE MONUMENT in the Old Burial Ground erected to the Cambridge men who fell at Lexington was very beautifully trimmed. It was surmounted by an arch from which was hung a flag forming a background to the monument itself. On the crown of the arch was the motto, "The Blood of the Patriots was the Seed of Liberty." On the pillars of the arch were the names of the soldiers,—Hicks, Marcy, Richardson, Russell, Wyman and Winship.

THE COMMON.—The soldiers' monument on the Common was decorated with small flags. Around it, mounted, pointed in different directions, were the three cannon recently given the city by the state. They are very old pieces of ordnance, having been captured from the French at the taking of Louisburg in 1758.

THE CITY HALL was the most elaborately decorated of any building in the city. A large painting was hung over the front, emblematical of the victory of freedom in the Revolutionary War. On either side of the painting were the dates "1775" and "1875," and at the bottom the motto "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable." An eagle on the centre of the roof held in his beak strips of bunting, which draped the cornice to the corners. The painting was also draped, and the bunting so arranged as to form an immense shield covering nearly the whole front of the building, with the painting in the centre. From the flagstaff on the centre of the roof a "glory" of variously colored bunting depended to the edges of the roof.

LYCEUM HALL, the headquarters of the Committee of Arrangements, was profusely trimmed. Festoons of bunting depended from the apex of the roof to the corners of the first story. On the front was a painting of the Goddess of Liberty with drawn sword, holding the stars and stripes, which was draped with flags hung from the story above. On the left side of the entrance was the motto, "Liberty—generations past and generations to come hold us responsible for this sacred trust." On the right side was the inscription, "Warren, Hancock, Adams, Prescott. We would recall the forms and lineaments of the honored dead."

THE OFFICES OF THE UNION RAILWAY were elaborately decorated. The roof was surmounted by a gilt eagle holding festoons of bunting in his beak, which drooped to either corner of the roof. From the centre also fell festoons of flags to the corners of the building on the first floor. Pennants depended from the roof in four places, and small flags projected over the street. On the front of one building was a shield with the national arms and motto. Under that was the inscription, "Mansion House of Zechariah Bordman 1775, Tavern of Major John Brown 1781." On the front of the other building was the name "Washington."

THE SITE OF FORT PUTNAM, on the corner of Otis and Fourth streets, was marked by a flag hung across Otis street from the Putnam School-house, with the inscription, "Site of Fort Putnam."

THE SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON, near the foot of Brookline street, was also appropriately marked and the way to it pointed out.

APPENDIX.

LEXINGTON CELEBRATION.

FOR want of time several addresses were necessarily omitted at the dinner, and for the same reason the reading of a large number of letters was also omitted. It had been expected that Col. W. S. Clark would speak for "The Agricultural Interests of New-England;" the Hon. D. W. Gooch for "The Participating Towns;" Luther Conant, Esq., for "The Men of Acton;" the Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn for "The Centennial Commission and its Work;" and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, for "American History." Mr. Wilder has furnished to the Lexington Committee the following report of the substance of what he had intended to say:

Mr. President,—I thank you for the privilege of being present and participating in the ceremonies of this most interesting occasion. As the toast expresses it, we meet to celebrate one of the most sublime events in the annals of history; for, sir, as the first gun on Sumter sealed the fate of slavery in the United States, so the first shot at Lexington sealed the doom of British empire in America, and forever settled the destiny of freedom for this western world.

The 19th of April, 1775! What a glorious day,—the baptismal day of a nation in the blood of her sons, on the altar of freedom! And, sir, as the first light of morning streams over the mountain tops and spreads into universal day, so the fires of patriotism, kindled on these plains a hundred years ago, will continue to electrify and illumine the world with the results of American independence and American civilization,—

"While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave."

The results of the battles of Lexington and Concord were of far greater consequence ultimately, in their influence on the welfare of mankind, than those of Thermopylae, Marathon, Cannae, Austerlitz, Waterloo, or Sedan; leading as they did to the American Revolution, and giving to the world the only free and independent nation which has existed for a hundred years,—a nation exalted in privilege, progress, and prosperity above any other on earth; a nation whose example will ultimately, we believe, revolutionize the world, and secure the rich inheritance of liberty and equality for all mankind. Some sections of our favored land may possess more luxuriant soils and milder skies; but I believe, sir, there is no spot on earth so green in the hearts of freemen, so sacred in the heart of memory, as that watered by the blood of those who fell in defence of their homes and human rights on the 19th of April, 1775. The events of that day were the heralds of that freedom which we now enjoy; and from that moment when the first martyr fell on the plains of Lexington the cause of liberty and human right has been "marching on."

And what adds to the interest of this occasion is the fact that the events we celebrate took place on Massachusetts soil. Massachusetts has been a great leader in the cause of American liberty and American civilization. She was first to receive upon her soil the exiles for religious freedom, first in the martyrdom of her sons at Lexington and Concord, first in the signature of her sons to the Declaration of American Independence, first in the field for the suppression of the American Rebellion, first for the abrogation of human bondage on this continent.

But, *Mr. President*, the thought that most engrosses my mind to-day is the wonderful progress, prosperity, and influence of this nation. Never before in the annals of history has there been such an illustration of the enterprise, capacity, and independence of a people; never before such an illustration of the divine favor, if we except God's chosen people, the Jews, as has been manifested to this nation in raising it up to be an example of those great principles of civil and religious freedom which constitute the foundation of human happiness. But what shall we say of the great future of this Republic? When we reflect on the amazing progress and vast resources of our nation; when we compare the condition of our few feeble colonies as they existed one hundred years ago, with the thirty-seven independent states of our

Republic; when we contrast the limited population scattered along the borders of our eastern slope with the forty-five millions now spread over the continent from ocean to ocean, and destined ere the lapse of another century to reach two hundred millions of freemen,—its immense territory embracing almost all the climes and products of the world, spread out by the hand of God as an asylum for the oppressed of mankind,—I am overwhelmed with the thought of its rising greatness, and the mission it has to perform. And whose heart does not throb with joy at the recollection of the events we this day celebrate? Whose eyes have not been suffused with tears of gratitude by the scenes of this day, the peals of merry bells, the salvos of booming cannon, the presence of congregated thousands, and the song of praise and thanksgiving rising like incense from the altars of freemen to the God of battles who hath delivered us from oppression and made us “free indeed”?

Standing then, as we do to-day, about to enter on the second century of our national existence, let us remember the way in which the Lord hath led us. How grand the story of our Republic! How momentous its influence on the welfare of mankind! How bright the future with anticipations of freedom for the world! Let us also remember the sacrifices made to secure the priceless blessings we enjoy; and let us resolve, “live or die,” that we will stand by the Constitution and Union of these States,—a Union cemented by the blood of our fathers, brethren, and sons; a Union that none can sever; a Union sovereign, supreme, eternal!

GENERAL PUTNAM'S RIDE TO CONCORD.

[The following, from the pen of J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., is taken from the *Hartford Daily Courant*, of July 24, 1875.]

When news of the fight at Lexington and Concord reached Pomfret, Israel Putnam, says his biographer, Colonel Humphreys, “left his plough in the middle of the field, and without waiting to change his clothes, set out for the theatre of action.” He was in Concord on the second day after the battle, and the same day (April 21st), after a conference with the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, he wrote to Connecticut to advise the governor and council what was to be the colony's quota for the army to be raised in New-England. These facts seem to have escaped the notice of our historians, and at the late centennial celebration in Concord Governor Ingersoll's allusion to Putnam's visit in 1775 did not pass unquestioned.

A despatch from the Committee of Safety at Watertown, dated at 10 A. M. on the 19th, was received in Pomfret about 8 A. M. on the 20th, bringing news that the British had fired on the people at Lexington, “killed 6 men and wounded 4 others, and are on their march into the country.” About 3 P. M. a second despatch came to Colonel Ebenezer Williams of Pomfret, one of the Connecticut Committee of Safety, with an account of the fight at Concord. Colonel Williams forwarded the news by express to Canterbury and Norwich; writing, under date of 3 P. M. (misprinted “A. M.” in *Force's Am. Archives*, IV. ii. 363), “I am this moment informed by express,” etc. The following letter from Putnam, dated in *Concord*, on the 21st, shows that he did not leave Connecticut until after the receipt of the second despatch, that is, until after he had news “at Pomfret” of the battle at Concord. In the interval, between the arrival of the first and second expresses, he was probably in conference with the Windham county committees and military officers. This letter was printed in Norwich, on Sunday, the 23d, together with other reports of the battle, in an extra from the office of the *Norwich Packet*.

NORWICH, APRIL 23.

Sunday, 4, P. M.

A gentleman arrived here this Day, and has favoured us with the following particulars, which we think proper to communicate to the Public, who may depend, that the most strenuous Exertion of Abilities, and unremitting Assiduity of the Publishers, shall never be wanting to give them satisfaction.

CONCORD, APRIL 21.

TO COLONEL E. WILLIAMS.

SIR—I have waited on the Committee of the Provincial Congress, and it is their Determination to have a standing Army of 22,000 men from the New-England Colonies, of which, it is supposed, the Colony of Connecticut must raise 6,000, and begs they would be at *Cambridge* as speedily as possible, with Conveniences; together with Provisions, and a Sufficiency of Ammunition for their own Use.

The Battle here is much as has been represented at Pomfret, except that there is more killed and a Number more taken Prisoners.

The Accounts at present are so confused that it is impossible to ascertain the number exact, but shall inform you of the Proceedings, from Time to Time, as we have new Occurrences; mean Time I am,

Sir, your humble servant,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

N. B. The Troops of Horse are not expected to come until further notice.

A true copy E. WILLIAMS.

[The broadside has this imprint: "Printed by ROBERTSONS and TRUMBULL, who will, in a few Days have for Sale, THE CRISIS, number One and Two—A BLOODY COURT! a BLOODY MINISTRY! and a BLOODY PARLIAMENT!"]

At 9 o'clock in the evening of the 23d, a few hours after this sheet was printed, another letter from Putnam, dated at Cambridge, April 22, was received, with despatches for the Committee of Correspondence. In this he urged immediate supplies of troops and provisions. (See Miss Caulkins's *History of Norwich*, p. 381.)

The Windham county "troops of horse,"—45 men, under command of Major Samuel McClellan (great-grandfather of Major-General Geo. B. McClellan),—had marched for Lexington before the receipt of Putnam's letter of the 21st.

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Certain MS. pedigrees of the family of Davenport, of Cheshire and Staffordshire, compiled by Wirrall and others, were sold, about 1872, to an American collector. If their present possessor will kindly communicate with the undersigned, who is anxious to consult them, he will confer a great favor.

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 Communications designed for the EDITOR should be addressed to him at 18 Somerset Street, Boston.

Subscriptions, and other business communications relating to the REGISTER, should be sent to JOHN WARD DEAN, 18 Somerset Street, Boston.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SALE OF LIBRARY AT RICHMOND, VA.

The Auction Sale at Richmond, Va., of the valuable Library of the late Thos. H. Wynne, Corresponding Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, previously fixed for the 14th of July, 1875, has been postponed to the 28th of September next. This Library is rich in American private prints and local histories, Confederate States publications, &c. &c. Orders filled by the Auctioneer. As the catalogues printed have been distributed, it is requested that gentlemen to whom they have been sent will preserve them for use at the sale as deferred. Such orders as may be sent me shall receive my most conscientious attention, and, by permission, I can promise the judgment of R. A. Brock, Esq. (who will attend the sale as the friend of the late Mr. Wynne), in the filling of all commissions entrusted me, for which I shall make no charge.

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THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOLUME XXX.

WILL BE EDITED BY JOHN WARD DEAN.

THE Thirtieth Volume of the REGISTER will commence with January, 1876.

This periodical is published quarterly, under the direction of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, at No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on the first day of January, April, July and October, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

The design of the work is to gather up and place in a permanent form the scattered and decaying records of the domestic, civil, literary, religious and political life of the people of the United States, and particularly of New-England: to rescue from oblivion the illustrious deeds and virtues of our ancestors: to perpetuate their honored names, and to trace out and preserve the genealogies and pedigrees of their families. To this end the REGISTER contains:—

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10. Notices of new historical works, and others upon kindred topics.
11. Current events in the country: centennial celebrations, etc.
12. Proceedings of historical and other learned societies.
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14. Notes and queries respecting curious historical and antiquarian questions, old buildings, music, costumes, coins, autographs, etc.
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THE Committee on Publication, having obtained the opinions of a large number of the subscribers to the REGISTER upon the subject, have determined to confine all articles upon family genealogy to the first four generations in this country, except occasionally bringing down a few lines to the present time; and to limit the space allowed for each article to *six pages*. Some families, however, have expressed a wish to have later generations preserved in detail in the REGISTER. The Committee are willing to do this by adding

pages to the REGISTER, if correspondents or their friends will pay the expense of the same. Our subscribers cannot complain of such additions, as they will not be subject to the charge of them.

THE Subscribers will observe that the REGISTER is in no case sent to them after they have ordered it stopped, *unless such order is received after a new volume has commenced, and arrearages remain unpaid*, when, according to the rules of periodicals, they are liable for another year.

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